# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 MONDAY, 4th [illegible]RY, 1830. NO. 1

## NOTICE.

Mr. S. VAN CANEGHEM, intending to return to Europe this season, offers for sale on very reasonable terms,

1st. A good and substantial Billiard Table, made in Amsterdam, with all it's appendages. It is still packed up in four cases, as received from the Netherlands.

2nd. A most elegant Carpet, 9 yds 34 Ins. by 6 yds 34 Ins; made at the Royal Manufactury at Tournay. It has never been used, and will be disposed of at one half it's original cost.

3rd. A large and very elegant Europe made Marble Chimney piece; with or without a beautiful large Stove, intended to burn wood or Coal at pleasure. Both have never been used.

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FOR AMSTERDAM

To sail about the middle of January,

The new built Netherlands' Ship OLIVIER VAN NOORD, Captain J. DUYFF, will take passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on board, or at the Netherlands' Consulate Office Canton.

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FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY

The SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, Captain CRAWFORD, will sail about the middle of January.

For particulars apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

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## CANTON.

His Imperial Majesty returned from the Tombs of his ancestors to Peking, on the 20th of November.

We noticed in our last that CHUNG the Hoppo, whose title is Tajin, the great man, or Magnate, received the seals of his office on the 13th ultimo. The following, being the usual formalities, were practiced on the occasion.

He first in full Court dress, performed the ceremony of thrice kneeling and nine times knocking head against the ground, before the altar of the district divinity placed at the gate of his Office. Incense, a burning candle, gilt papers and crackers were offered as sacrifice. His Excellency next went through the same ceremony at the second door leading to the great Hall, into which he forthwith ascended. All his secretaries, clerks, and inferior attendants ranged themselves in two rows and requested him to use his seal, which he straightway ordered the keeper of his seal to do, on the words, FAIR WINDS; GENIAL SHOWERS; applying the seal four times. Next on the four words, GOVERNMENT TRANQUIL; PEOPLE REPOSE. And lastly the seal was applied to a good wish for the Hoppo, also consisting of four words, AFFLUENT PLACE; HIGH RANK.

The Hoppo's red paper admonitions to the officers of the several departments were produced and the seal applied to each of them. The chief Secretary, clerks &c. &c. then knelt down and knocked head to congratulate the Hoppo. The Hong Merchants and Linguists also offered their congratulations. The Military officer attached to the Hoppo by the Tartar Commandant of the Garrison, & the officer of the Hoppo's Treasury, next offered their congratulations, and requested his Excellency to ascend on high the inner pavilion: when he immediately retired from the great Hall, and entered the kitchen, where he performed the sacrificial ceremony to the presiding god of the furnace, to propitiate him and secure the health of the family. This is deemed of great importance by all Chinese when a new furnace is built, and at the close of every year.

The Hoppo now put off his Court dress, and in plain clothes fixed the times of his going to burn incense in all the surrounding idol Temples; and the times of paying his visits. After which he would attend to business.

Magnate CHUNG'S Lady was confined on the way in coming from the North. She is said to be a person of great abilities; well versed in the laws of the land, and consulted in all affairs by her husband. Miss CHUNG also has accompanied her Father to Canton. She was an Embroiderer in His Imperial Majesty's Harem, and is said to be quite a genius, and very skilful in poetry.

COCHINCHINESE ENVOY to the Court of Peking. The 99th Gazette dated 8th September, contains a list of Kings Nobles, and Statesmen, who were to be admitted on a subsequent day "to hear a Play" in the Garden of mutual delight, where His Majesty also was to be present. At the tail of the list, we observe the Cochinchinese Envoy.

In another Gazette it appears his Excellency requested leave to return to Cochinchina by way of Canton, instead of going overland. But the Emperor refused permission because it involved a CHANGE of the usage heretofore observed by his predecessors. There is a dread of CHANGE, as being ominous of instability; and when no better reason presents itself for denying what is requested, that argument is urged. Duke Ho, in the time of Lord Amherst's Embassy, said, the Celestial Empire did not admit of any change. However it is often a mere plea; for the Government makes frequent and great changes, when it thinks them for it's own advantage.

The Envoy represented to the Emperor that his Master the King's Mother, was advanced in years and required Ginseng in large quantities. His Imperial Majesty was therefore pleased to bestow upon her a Catty of this drug.

RELIGIOUS PLAYS. At one of these theatrical exhibitions in honor of idol gods, a few days ago, in a village belonging to Canton District, a fire occurred, either by accident or the design of incendiaries, and according to the acknowledgement of Government, upwards of TWO HUNDRED persons, men and women, were burnt or trodden to death.

At the North gate of the city similar plays were going on the 28th of the past moon, and a boat with provisions for the actors was being unloaded, when a crowd of beggars set upon the provisions, and attempted to help themselves. The actors quitted their performance and rushed upon the beggars and put them to flight. They went inside the gate and sought refuge on the walls. The players pursued. The soldiers attempted to stop them, when the Players wounded two of them and got frightened. The vagabond, or wandering families, from CHAOU-CHOW district, who often halt at the North gate, now came forward with knives to drive all the Canton people inside the city gate. A scuffle ensued in which several were wounded. The Military then came and seized four of the most active, who were handed over to the Magistrate for punishment. In the mean time the play-actors fled to their boat, and went off, leaving their chests and stage to their fate. The Military seize l them till the persons who wounded the soldiers should be given up.

CHE-KEANG Province. The Governor has written to the Emperor to complain against the officers on the coast, for having permitted pirates to proceed in their operations several days successively, robbing and murdering the owners of property. The Emperor has commanded the official knob to be plucked from their caps, and three months allowed them to apprehend the pirates; and in the event of failing, directs that they be dismissed from office and prosecuted.

TRIAD SOCIETY. One of the Imperial Censors has represented to His Majesty that the Triad Society, professing a confederacy between Heaven, Earth, and Man, exists in large numbers in the Province of KEANG-SE. He represents the local Government as afraid of them to such a degree as to neglect appeals from injured persons, or if pressed hard, as only prosecuting for form's sake to save appearances, dismissing the culprits with some slight punishment. In consequence of this state of things the Emperor has ordered

the Governor of KEANG-NAN and KEANG-SE to employ military to put down the association. Those who have been forced into it, are promised pardon on condition of giving information.

This is the same Society that exists throughout the Chinese Archipelago, and the Straits of Malacca, wherever Chinese settlers are. They levy a fee on all who go abroad, and persecute those who decline to enter the Society. Members of this Society made an offer to a missionary at Bankok in Siam, to assist him in propagating Christianity for some consideration, but he declined their services. Like Free Masons they are known to each other by secret signs.

His Excellency the Governor received information some time ago of an opium Smuggler called a fast going crab boat, and required of the revenue Cutters, that the smuggler should be taken within six days. If not, they were threatened with certain penalties. Being unable to discover and seize the boat in question, the officers bought one, fitted her like the crab boat, sent her outside the Bogue, then pursued, had a sham fight, seized her and reported her capture as the Governor required. So the business was slurred over!

TARTAR ENCAMPMENT. His Imperial Majesty before setting out for the grave Hills of Manchow Tartary, issued an order inhibiting all inferior officers and servants from entering either the "white cloth city" or the "yellow cloth city" under the pain of severe punishment. The MUNG-KOO Kings and Nobles were allowed to take with them their body guard. Ministers of State & great officers were limited to two writers; no personal servants. The Guards who slept at the Imperial gate were commanded to carry their own bedding. And the baggage of the Eunuch was ordered to be carried by other eunuchs. Any servants, attendants, or coachmen, found within the White or Yellow cloth Cities, were to have wires stuck in their ears with a little flag waving, and so paraded round the camp, and after that get a "heavy" chastisement. The masters of such servants, and the kings who failed to prevent their entering, were also to be severely handled.

Two incendiaries caught the other day at Canton, were previously to undergoing the more serious part of their punishment, paraded in the manner described above, with a chain about their neck, and a Gong beating, round all the gates of the city.

YUN-NAN Province. Our late Canton Governor YUEN, still remains at Yun-nan, He has recommended an officer for promotion, who in the space of half a year has obtained from the Copper mines upwards of a MILLION CATTIES more than the quantity required by Government, and which had before been represented as all that could be procured. The Emperor has in consequence given him the brevet rank of CHE-FOO.

BURNING out vagrants. In CHE-KEANG Province there are certain hills which the Government wish to keep uninhabited, as they are liable to be the resort of banditti; and to prevent any from settling among them, they annually set fire to the grass. Last year in consequence, the Peking Gazette says, of a gale of wind, the flames spread so rapidly that thirteen of the Military who presided were burnt to death. The officer who commanded the party is punished by being degraded to the ranks; and the men who lost their lives are to be honored, and their families rewarded as if they had died in battle.

THE POPULATION of the Chinese Empire about 200 years before the Christian æra, is stated in the 21st Vol. of the Twenty one Historians, at Families 12,233,062; Mouths, or persons, 59.594,978.

REWARD OFFERED. It is the custom in China on losing property, having children stolen, or apprentices running away &c., to stick manuscript bills or advertisements against the walls. The following stuck up a few days ago, are specimens.

"CHANG-CHAOU-LAI, who issues this thanksgiving advertisement, lives outside the south gate, in Great tranquility lane, where he has opened an incense smoking mosquito shop. On the evening of the 12th instant two of his fellow workmen, in the shop, Ne-ahung & Atik, employed a stupifying drug, which by it's fumes sunk all the partners in a deep sleep, during which they robbed the shop of all the money, clothes &c. which they could carry away. Next morning when the Partners awoke no trace was to be found of these two men. If any good people know where they are, and will give information, a thanks offering in flowery red paper of four dollars will be presented. If both the booty and the two men be seized, and delivered over at my little shop, ten dollars will be presented. Decidedly I will not eat my words. This advertisement is true.

Ne-ahung is about 20 years of age, short stature, has a white face, and no beard. Atik, whose surname is not remembered, is upwards of 20 years of age, is tall, has a sallow face, and no beard. Reign of TAOU-KWANG, 9th year, 9th moon, 3rd day."

It is said that the use of the fumes of stupifying drugs by night robbers, is not unusual in China.

The following advertisement is very characteristic of Chinese manners and customs.

"ADVERTISEMENT, or a Translation of "A Thanks-giving Placard, by TANG-SUY, who lives in a small lane, leading from the street behind the Treasury Office. The object of this Placard is to search for two concubines who have been lost. They are aged 26 and 27 years. They had on a long blue upper garment; and double trowsers the outside made of light blue cloth, and the inner white. The name of the one Lady is Mrs. Four. She wore a small sleeved, water-red silk frock; had gold washed ear-rings set with pearls; and had small feet. The name of the other Concubine is Mrs. Love. She wore a blue silk small sleeved frock; had gold washed ear-rings set with green beetles; and had small feet. She is a native of KEANG-SE Province. On the 18th instant, in consequence of a fire having broken out in the neighbourhood, they went out to the street, and have not since been seen to return. They had no property with them. Search has been made but no trace of them discovered. If any good person knows where they are, and will give information, a thanksgiving of 30 Dollars will be given for each "MOUTH"—that is, each Lady. And to those who will retain and return them, 70 Dollars each mouth will be given. The money is sealed up and deposited, and will be delivered the moment the Concubines' faces are seen. This promise will not be "eaten"—that is broken. This Placard will afford proof. The reign of TAOU-KWANG 9th year, 10th moon, 22nd day."

NATIVE REMARK. The street behind the Treasurer's Office is a great resort of blacklegs, police runners &c, and these Ladies had been missing four days and four nights; there is not much probability of their being recovered in the same condition as that in which they were lost.

PARISH regulations to defend the public against thieves, incendiaries &c. We have used the word PARISH, in translating this Paper because the inhabitants met at a religious Temple; and the overseers or Church-wardens of the Temple were appointed to carry the regulations into effect. The district which framed and printed the regulations, is situated in the western suburbs of Canton.

The subscribers preface their code of laws by declaring their conviction that association of the inhabitants is the best way of attacking banditti, and cutting off injurious persons: and they inculcate the ancient maxim, that in times of order and security, men should not forget that days of anarchy and danger may come. He who would cleanse the streams must purify the fountain: and he who would have the branches flourish, must attend to the root.

In the day time the inhabitants are infested,—not by PICK-pockets; but by CLIP—or CUT-pockets—by fellows who rush up against you, and clip off, or cut away your purse, or doublet, in an instant, with inconceivable expertness. And in the night time by house-breakers, who come in at the roof, or by holes in the wall.

The inhabitants are also annoyed by fellows who quarrel and fight; and by those who really are, or seem to be drunk, and create a disturbance. There are sturdy beggars too, who force charity; and pretended police runners, who make pretexts to extort money. Indeed say the parishioners it is impossible to enumerate all the ways in which we are injured and annoyed by bad people. And, last and worst of all, are incendiaries, who set fire to houses and shops, in order to

plunder amidst the confusion. This the inhabitants think it necessary to prove, and quote some instances in which combustible cannisters were found.

To defend each other they enter into a subscription, partly assessed and partly voluntary. The sum assessed is one dollar per annum. The subscriptions amount to 3, 7, 8, or 10 Dollars. The Principle is, reward & forfeit. The subscribers all engage to come forward at the sound of the tocsin; to seize thieves, robbers &c. The public purse rewards the most vigilant with 10, 15, or 50, Dollars, as the case may be; those who shun their duty, pay a porfeit. If the contracting parties engage in law-suits the PUBLIC PURSE must pay. If wounds be received, it must pay the Doctor; and if death occurs, it must pay the Parson—i, e, the funeral expenses, sacrificial rites &c. &c.

The overseers are required to protest or swear in the presence of the gods that their accounts are correct.

SEALS. The Chinese make use of fancy ones containing inscriptions according to the different tastes of individuals. The following is a specimen of the mottos engraved on them. Delight in the doctrines of the sages—Contentment is constant delight—To do good gives the greatest delight—My delight is in learning, and I learn that I may have delight—Fine pencils and good ink, constitute one of the delights of this life—Delight is found in the midst of mountains & streams—The lover of flowers rises early in Spring—He who loves the moon sits up late—With a basin of water you may hold the moon in your hands—The good sleeper is not up at noon—The clear sounding song continued all night—Sitting with a beautiful maid in the light of the moon—Famous wine in a garden of flowers—A long sail and a pleasant breeze—A lofty tower in the midst of snow—Curious books whenever I please—Sound sleep at night and in the day nothing to do—At leisure, in a leisure place, and always at leisure—After all, the pursuits of fame and gain are not equal to having nothing to do—There is nothing equal to drinking—A pitcher of wine—He who for one day has nothing to do, is for one day a demigod—Let me have a whole life of leisure—O the joys of wine!—A field, a cottage, and wine!—Drunk, and topsy-turvy, sleeping among flowers—Singing and drinking!—Flowers are my life—A lover of flowers—The cup in my mouth—Drunk, and sleeping with a book for my pillow—The moon in heaven's heart (the zenith)—Of ten-thousand things, none are so good as the cup in hand—Every day on the banks of a river, and going home quite drunk—The most necessary thing is a full golden cup turned upside down—A little drunk—Contented whatever comes, and all the day happy—Divine self-satisfaction—&c- &c.

For a people reputed so sober and industrious as the Chinese, it is strange to find so many mottos in favor of drunkenness and idleness. But the fact is they are rather a sensual than an intellectual people. They labor for the body, and those who possess a competence, or affluence, take no pleasure in general learning or scientific pursuits, and hence their childish ignorance of the Geography of the world; the history of mankind; foreign languages &c.

BATAVIA. We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Batavia to His Netherlands Majesty's Consul in China, dated 24th October last, and conveying most important intelligence respecting the war in Java.

"The famous SENTOT prinoipal general of Dipo Negoro, has surrendered himself a prisoner, together with the wife of Dipo Negoro, and several of his chiefs and troops, so that Dipo Negoro, is left almost alone; and news may be momentarily expected of his capture, or voluntary surrender; which will bring to a close the disastrous war, which has for four years and upwards, laid waste this fine country."

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Since our last the Cotton market has remained under a perfect stagnation, and not a bale of any description has been purchased. Within the last two days however, some applications have been made by the dealers, and as they seem convinced that no early arrivals can occur, a demand is expected to follow. The Stock on hand held by the consignees and Hong Merchants, amounts to about 10,000 Bales of Bombay, and the whole quantity of every description does not exceed 16,000 Bales.

The chief transactions in Opium during the last month, have been among the small holders, who are anxious to relieve themselves of their Stock under a falling market; and Damaun has been reduced to $ 720 for 102 Catties. Patna has declined to $ 825; but no eagerness is evinced by the holders to sell. The deliveries in the last month however, principally arising out of former engagements, have amounted to 1123 Chests; but from our general statement it will be seen, that our Stock is very considerable, when the advanced period of the season is taken into account.

There is very little Turkey Opium remaining.

The Pearl merchants have been under great alarm, owing to the failure of one of the principal dealers.

A decline is expected in the price of white Piece goods, in consequence of a considerable quantity being sent up here from the Company's Ships.

Sugar has advanced in price, owing to some difficulty being experienced in supplying the present demand.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

| | TERMOMETER. night. | noon, | BARO-METER. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 59 | 68 | 30.15 | Fine weather, light breeze | ,, | ,, | S. | | |
| 2 | 64 | 70 | 30.15 | Light airs, variable | ,, | ,, | N. a S. | | |
| 3 | 68 | 72 | 30·20 | Cloudy | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 4 | 64 | 70 | 30.30 | Fine weather | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | N. |
| 5 | 59 | 70 | 30.30 | Light breeze | ,, | ,, | ,, | E. a S. E. | |
| 6 | 59 | 70 | 30.25 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | S. E. |
| 7 | 60 | 70 | 30.10 | Hazy | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | E. a S. E. |
| 8 | 62 | 70 | 30·10 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 9 | 63 | 70 | 30.10 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 10 | 64 | 74 | 30.10 | Sultry | ,, | ,, | ,, | N. a N. E. | |
| 11 | 60 | 72 | 30.10 | Light breeze | ,, | ,, | ,, | N. W. | |
| 12 | 54 | 68 | 30.10 | Fresh breeze | ,, | ,, | ,, | N. a N. W. | |
| 13 | 52 | 66 | 30.25 | Strong breeze | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | N. |
| 14 | 46 | 64 | 30.30 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 15 | 45 | 62 | 30·25 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 16 | 49 | 64 | 30.20 | Light breezes variable | ,, | S. E. a N. W. | | | |
| 17 | 58 | 64 | 30.15 | Chiefly rain in the night—vble | S. E. a N. | | | | |
| 18 | 52 | 64 | 30.20 | Moderate breeze; vble | ,, | ,, | ,, | | |
| 19 | 56 | 64 | 30.20 | Light breeze | ,, | ,, | ,, | N. E. | |
| 20 | 60 | 65 | 30.20 | Cloudy with rain at times—light, variable, | | | | | |
| 21 | 55 | 64 | 30·25 | Cloudy with rain at times—fresh breeze | | | | | |
| 22 | 45 | 62 | 30.20 | Fine weather | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | N. |
| 23 | 45 | 60 | 30.20 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | N. a N. E. | |
| 24 | 43 | 60 | 30·25 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | N. E. a N. | |
| 25 | 45 | 60 | 30·30 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | N. W. | |
| 26 | 51 | 62 | 30.20 | Cloudy with rain at times moderate breeze | N. | | | | |
| 27 | 50 | 63 | 30.05 | Cloudy weather, light breeze | N. a N. W. | | | | |
| 28 | 46 | 62 | 30.10 | Fine weather | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 29 | 47 | 64 | 30.20 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| 30 | 56 | 65 | 30.05 | Cloudy with rain, light airs | ,, | ,, | N. W. | | |
| 31 | 57 | 65 | 30·10 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| DECEMBER | SAILED. | | TO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | French Brig Chunqua, | Delarue, | Manila & Havre |
| ,, | Brit. Ship Isabella Robertson, | Hudson, | Calcutta |
| 16 | ,, Helen, | Lungley, | Bombay |
| 18 | ,, Lowjee Family, | Lewis, | Madras. |
| ,, | Port Brig Sam Sebastião, | Oliveira, | Damaun |
| 22 | Brit Barque Jamesina, | Hector, | Calcutta |
| 24 | Port Ship Conde do Rio Pardo, | Encarnacaõ, | Bombay |
| ,, | Am Ship Sabina, | Sterling, | New York |
| 26 | ,, Fanny, | Engle, | Philadelphia |
| ,, | ,, Milo, | Sever, | Boston. |
| ,, | Neth Ship Johanna Cornelia, | Schuil, | Rotterdam |
| 28 | Am Ship Ajax, | Pedrick, | New York |
| 29 | ,, Panama, | Griswald, | ditto. |
| ,, | ,, Sumatra, | Roundy, | Salem |
| 30 | ,, Globe, | Dixey, | Philadelphia |
| ,, | Danish Ship Norden, | Burd, | Hamburgh |
| ,, | Sp. Ship Union, | Cuerbo, | Manila |

| DECEMBER | ARRIVED | FROM |
|---|---|---|
| 24 | Am Ship Isabella, | Leeds, | Liverpool |
| ,, | ,, Israel, | Prescott, | Boston via Batavia |

PASSENGERS.

Per *Isa. Robertson*, Mr. & Mrs. & Miss Brightman, A. De Souza Esqr. George Horback Esqr., M. Pereira Esqr.
Per *Lowjee*, Captain Hamilton,
Per *Helen*. Captain & Mrs. Johnson, H. Syme Esqr.
Per *Jamesina*, Captain & Mrs. Cathre, Captain & Mrs. Duncant James Matheson Esqr., John Templeton Esqr.
Per *Johanna Cornelia*, Reverend M. Baroudel, Mr. C. Bovet.
Per *Ajax*, P. Blight Esqr. T. Fay Esqr.
Per *Norden* Mr. Balmanno, Mr. Lane.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JANUARY 4th, 1830.

| IMPORTS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 12 a 16 | Catty | | |
| Assafetida | | 5 a 6 | | | |
| Bicho de mar | | 10 a 12 | | | |
| very superior | | 36 | Pecul | | |
| Bees wax | | 28 a 30 | | | |
| Betel nut | | 2 | | | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 a 40 | Catty | | |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 1½ a 3 | Pecul | | |
| Camphor Malay | | 16 a 27 | Catty | | |
| Cloves Molucca | | 40 | | | |
| Mauritius | | 30 | | | |
| Cochineal | | 450 a 460 | | | |
| Copper South American | | 26 | | | |
| Dp. Japan | | 25 a 27 | | | |
| Coral Fragments | | 40 a 100 | Pecul | | |
| Cotton yarn | | 40 a 55 | | | |
| COTTON Bombay | Taels. | 8 a 10.5 | | | |
| Bengal | | 8 a 10.5 | | | |
| Madras | | 10 a 10.5 | | | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 a 5 | | | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 6 a 7 | Piece | | |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ a 3 | | | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1½ a 1¾ | | | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | 1½ a 2 | | | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 | Catty | | |
| Cudbear unsaleable | | 25 | | | |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ a 4 | | | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 a 100 | | | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 a 95 | | | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 a 70 | | | |
| Flints | | 1 a 1½ | | | |
| Gambier | | 1 a 1½ | Pecul | | |
| Ginseng crude, | | 50 | | | |
| Iron bar | | 3 | | | |
| ditto Rod | | 4 | | | |
| Lead | | 5 | | | |
| Mace | | none | | | |
| Myrrh | | 15 a 30 | | | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 a 55 | | | |
| Olibanum | | 3 a 4 | | | |
| Opium Patna | | 825 | | | |
| Benares | | 805 | Chest | | |
| Companys Malwa | | 720 | | | |
| Damaun do. | | | | | |
| Turkey | | 700 | Pecul | | |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 a 6 | | | |
| Pepper Malay | | 7½ | | | |
| Putchuck | | 11 a 12 | | | |
| Quicksilver | | 70 | | | |
| Rattans | | 2½ a 3 | | | |
| Rice | | 1.50 a 1.60 | | | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | | | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | Pecul | | |
| ditto Lintin | | 10 a 11 | | | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 a 4½ | | | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 a 14 | | | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | | | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 a 18 | | | |
| Smalts | | 12 a 28 | | | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 7½ a 8 | Cwt. | | |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 2 | Yard. | | |
| Camlets English | | 28 | | | |
| Ditto Dutch | | | Piece | | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 8 a 9 | | | |

| IMPORTS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ | |
| Fox | | 1 | Each |
| Rabbits | | 40 a 46 | 100 |
| Seal | | 1½ | |
| Sea Otter | | 48 | Each |
| Land Otter | | 4 a 6 | |
| Tin plates | | 12 a 13 | Box |
| Tin, | | 18 a 19 | Pecul |
| EXPORTS. | | | |
| Alum | Sp. Drs. | 2½ | |
| Anniseseed star | | 13 a 13½ | Pecul |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 14 a 16 | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 60 | Box |
| Camphor | | 30 a 32 | |
| Cassia | | 13 a 15 | |
| Ditto Buds | | 20 a 22 | |
| China Root | | 3½ | |
| Cubebs | | 18 a 20 | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 a 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal | | 5½ | |
| Gamboge | | 85 a 90 | |
| Glass beads | | 25 a 26 | |
| Hartall | | 12 a 13 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | |
| Musk | | 70 a 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 96 a 98 | |
| 2d. do. do. | | 75 a 85 | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 53 a 60 | 100 |
| Blue | | 85 | |
| Small | | none | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ | Catty |
| Rhubarb | | 65 | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 370 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 400 | |
| Canton | Taels | 210 a 250 | |
| Sugar raw | | 5.6 | |
| Pingfa | | 6.8 | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | Sp. Drs. | 13½ a 14 | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | | 11 | |
| 2d. sort | | 10½ | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | 14 a 15 | |
| Congo | | 18 a 20 | |
| Campoy | | 18 a 20 | Pecul |
| Souchong | | 17 a 24 | |
| Peko | | 50 a 60 | |
| Ankoi | | 15 a 20 | |
| Hyson | | 40 | |
| ditto Skin | | 19 | |
| ditto Young | | 32 | |
| Gunpowder | | 49 | |
| Twankay | | 25 | |
| Tortoise Shell | Sp. Drs. | 1000 a 1100 | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | |
| Vermillion | | 45 | Box |
| White lead | | 10 | Pecul |
| Whanghees | | none | 1000 |

EXCHANGES.

London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

} no bills

☞ The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

*ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1829.*

| | PATNA & BENARES. Chests. | Price. | Value. | United do. | MALWA. Chests. | Price. | Value | TOTAL. Chests. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DECEMPER .... .... Patna | 421 | 825 | 3,47,325 | | | | | | |
| Benares | 134 | 805 | 1,07,870 | 4,55,195 | 568 | 780 | 4,43,040 | 1123 | 8,98,235 |
| In the previous eight months .... | 4768 | | | 40,88,319 | 4363 | | 39,61,015 | 9131 | 80,49,334 |
| Consumption to 1st January. 1830 | 5323 | | | 45,43,514 | 4931 | | 44,04,055 | 10254 | 89,47,569 |
| Stock at Lintin do. do. .... | 1599 | | | | 3069 | | | 4668 | |

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 TUESDAY, 19th JANUARY, 1830. NO. 2

## CANTON.

A deputation from the Select Committee arrived yesterday at Canton, accompanied by many Gentlemen of the British Factory, with several of the commanders and officers, and about 180 seamen, who immediately proceeded to the city Gate to present a memorial addressed to the Emperor, with a letter to the Viceroy, and another to the Hoppo, acquainting them of the circumstance, and expressive, we believe, of its object, which we understand to be the ultimatum of the Committee.

An objection was at first made by the officer at the Gate to receive the documents; but on it's being insisted upon that they should be formally accepted by a Mandarin of sufficient rank, an Officer soon appeared, declared by the Linguist to be the proper authority in the absence of the KWANG-HIP, whose sickness prevented his attendance—an assertion there is every reason for considering to be false—as it was generally understodd, that this Magistrate was close at hand, commanding his domestic corps, who were seen in a neighbouring street, rank and file, and brandishing their swords as a display of their military prowess; but the KWANG-HIP, perceiving some of the foreigners wearing side-arms, it is supposed he did not chuse to approach too near, but had recourse to the expedient of pretending sickness.

The alertness of the party prevented any opposition, and the Gate was found open; but to obviate any material obstruction, several Gentlemen were provided with a slip of paper, on which was written in Chinese, that the purport of communication was with the Emperor, against which it is not lawful to oppose.

On this occasion a very spirited letter of remonstrance was presented, addressed to the Viceroy, from the creditors of the insolvent Hong Merchant Manhop; conveying their indignation at the unjust refusal of the Cohong to make the second dividend on that Estate, which is now due: and that upon the loose principle of involving public and private debts, making one a set off against the other; and blending the transactions of private merchants with those of the Honorable Company, with which they cannot possibly have any connexion. This at once exposes the dishonest intentions of the Mandarin merchants, and must for ever destroy all confidence in them individually, as private characters; or as a corporate body of Merchants, intended to protect foreign trade.

The Select Committee have virtually suspended all Trade with the Chinese, in having given public notice that no Country Ship is to pass the Bogue. The H. C. S. Duke of Sussex is to be placed as the Blockade for this purpose. The H. C. S. Hythe & Windsor are reported to be destined for the Yellow Sea—and the remainder of the fleet for Manila; whilst some of the members of the British Factory are to accompany the former, and another of the Gentlemen of that body is about to proceed to the Supreme Government in Bengal on an official Embassy.—These are the reports of the day.

On the 2nd of January, Governor LE, went forth to review the Troops in the districts to the southward and eastward. On the 9th he returned; after having gone incog: it is said to review the Company's Ships.

On the 14th, the Seals of office were shut up, as is usual at the approach of the new year, which occurs on the 25th Instant. On February 13th, they are to be reopened.

The Vincennes brings intelligence of a most interesting character, from some of the Polynesian Islands visited by her, in reference to the success of the Christian Missions established among them, and to the present moral and religious state of their inhabitants. She was, a fortnight at the Washington or Northern Marquesan group, where the Islanders are still in their primitive condition; and made a visit of a month at the Society, and of nearly two months at the Sandwich Islands. During these periods her Commander and officers had a full opportunity of ascertaining from personal observation, the true condition of the Chiefs and people at these respective clusters. The Natives of the first group are unquestionably both in a mental and physical point of view superior to those of the last two, but remain in the uncontrolled licentiousness of the original character of the South Sea Islanders: and in this respect present a strong contrast with those at the Society and Sandwich Islands, who have submitted to all the happy influences of Christianity. The gentlemen of the Vincennes report the attainments in useful knowledge and in good morals among these, as most decided and most satisfactory.

The Sandwich Islanders are represented as making astonishingly rapid strides in civilization. Such has been the diffusion of knowledge among them by the extensive establishment of Schools—the circulation of the gospels and other parts of the Scriptures—of tracts on religion and morals, and the elements of science: Such is the very general and decided reformation, from the gross vices and corrupt habits, by which till within a very few years they were almost universally degraded, and such the increase of commerce and consequently the demand for large foreign supplies, that the time cannot be far distant when they must claim a stand of no little importance and respectability, among civilized nations.

RIVER PIRATES. As is usual at this season of the year, the rivers about Canton are infested by boats assuming all characters, even that of revenue cutters, and plundering traders and passengers. The interruption of trade, as well as the approaching new year, probably contributes to swell their numbers. The Magistrates of Canton have issued Proclamations directing passengers and others to anchor near some fort or village in the evening, instead of proceeding all night. An European was lately plundered, at the Nine Islands, in going to Canton, by one of these real or pretended revenue Cutters, of his clothes, gold watch, and money.

The clothes, not being convertible to much profit, were recovered by the police; but as usual, the valuables—the watch and money, if obtained by the Police, were not forthcoming to the owner.

AUTUMNAL ASSIZE. The Supreme Criminal Board suggested to His Majesty eight days for MARKING OFF the names of criminals sentenced to death throughout the Empire. The largest number in one day was 104, all of whom were of the Province SZE-CHUEN. All the other days except the last, varied from 71 or 87 per day. The last day was assigned for State criminals, who had been tried before the Emperor. They were six in number. The whole amount of names marked off for death was 579.

MOUGDEN, or as the Tartars have it CHINAIZED, the name of their ancient Capital Shing-King, the AFFLUENT METROPOLIS.

On the 9th of November last, His Imperial Majesty visited this sacred region, and felt inspired by having set his foot in the capacity of Emperor on the classic ground of His forefathers. He praised the land for it's fertility and the people for their simplicity and honesty. He moreover conferred certain largesses on the literati, allowing an additional number of graduates to be chosen this year.

But His Majesty's bounty did not terminate in words and verbal honors—He commanded the Chinese Board of Revenue in Peking to forward forthwith ONE MILLION OF TAELS to the SHING-KING—the Affluent Capital—to be deposited in the Treasury thereof forever and ever.—No lending—no interest—a little deposit in case of emergency.

From ILI (or ELE) His Majesty has received a noble horse, to which he has given a high-sounding name, that we

will not venture to translate. As a reward, the Emperor has ordered some pieces of silk and embroidered purses—EMPTY, in all probability—to be conferred on KING-TSEANG the Commander and Captain General at ELE.

A Corean Envoy met His Imperial Majesty at Mougden, and was most graciously received. Tablets and Papers denoting PROSPERITY and LONGEVITY, graphed by a pencil, moved by the fingers of the august Monarch—the ONE MAN, who reigns over 333,000,000 of human beings, were bestowed as the Envoy's reward for himself & his King.

MANHOP, is mixed up in the Peking Gazette with these great doings. His name, or rather the name of his House or Firm, denotes Ten-thousand-united. His Father was a Coollie or Porter, who carries burdens; he became a Hong Merchant, of daring smuggling fame. The son succeeded, and robbed his European creditors. This is the man—Manhop, who figures among Royal Envoys in the Gazette of the Northern Court. Poor Man-hop is ordered to hard labor, in the land of transportation at ELE for having incurred debts to Government on account of duties.

THE LAWS. The Criminal Board, or HING-POO, has addressed His Majesty requesting a new edition of the criminal Code. The late Emperor ordered that a revised and corrected Edition of the Criminal Code should be published every FIVE years; the first five being a slight revisal, and the second five—or tenth year, a thorough one. At present (the Board says) in consequence of the many alterations which have taken place during the last ten years—which is the period TAOU-KWANG has reigned—the alterations and modifications of criminal law have been so numerous, that the Code and the Practice no longer correspond.

This seems to shew that the laws of the Celestial Empire are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians; although His Majesty and His Ministers frequently declare their dislike of innovation.

At Kirin, in Man-chow Tartary, a fellow has had the audacity to deify his deceased Brother, without an order from the Emperor to do so. He has persuaded the public to praise his Brother, and has related dreams in which his Brother told him of his godship, and the people have subscribed to build him a Temple. But—strange enough—a Lady—and women are reproached with being superstitious—has brought the matter before the Emperor, who is not at all disposed to allow any gods to be made without his licence.

At Canton there are, it is said, about 10,000 human beings coffined, but not interred. Strangers from all the Provinces in this great Commercial City often die, and their friends coffin them, and place them in an idol Temple till the kindred shall think fit to remove them to their native village, and the sepulchres of their Fathers. But to many the day of removal never comes. The Coffin moulders, and the remains of dissolving nature ooze out, or are exposed, as dry bones to the gaze of spectators.

His Excellency the Governor, LE, and other members of the local Government have raised upwards of 10,000 Dollars to purchase fields to bury strangers in—women apart and men apart—excepting when husbands and wives are coffined near each other, in which case they have to be buried in the same grave. This Cemetery speculation is got up with great care, and is intended to last; according to the favorite phrase of a declining dynasty—FOREVER. The sums raised are to be deposited at interest, not with Bankers, but with "Pawnbroker Merchants."

The recipient Temples of coffined remains pay a duty to Government. The regulations for the management of this great burying project are so numerous, we cannot attempt an epitome.

In Canton Province, a murder has been committed on a spot which lies in the boundary between Lintin district and Hong-kong i, e, between the Sin-gan and Tung-kwan districts. The local Magistrates quarrel about the responsibility; and consequently the Governor has ordered a new survey and Maps to be made out, in order to decide who is responsible.

Ten pages of the 104th Gazette are occupied by a Letter of Thanks to his Imperial Majesty from an old servant HWANG-TSEEN, who has served three Emperors, and is now in his eightieth year. On this birth-day anniversary the Emperor sent "long-lived Budhistic Sceptres," Court Necklaces &c. &c.; at the same time conferring some substantial preferment on his son. The poor old man writes to his fellow-mortal, the Emperor, as to a God; and receives for answer the usual reply "CHE-TAOU LEAOU," I know it.

From a Paper in the Peking Gazette, it appears that the average annual expense of Government is 3,000,000 of Taels. An officer at the head of this department has been introducing some little extras of 600,000 &c., against which the Board of revenue has protested.

CRIMINAL BOARD. It appears that all the Provinces of the Empire should annually send certain sums to Peking to purchase rice for the supreme Criminal Board's use. It has been represented to the Emperor that GAN-HWUY; KWANG-SE; YUN-NAN; KEANG-SE; FOKIEN and other Provinces have failed to send to Court "rice money" for the criminal Board, and that there is this year a deficit of 33,000 Taels. His Majesty has therefore commanded the Governors &c. of Provinces to be careful, and clear off annually these accounts.

THIBET. The Resident HWUY-HIEN has requested the Title of HOO-TOO-KIH-TOO in behalf of an attendant on the DELAI LAMA. But the Emperor says SA-MA-TE-PA-KIT, on whose behalf the request is made, hereby aspires to what is unbecoming his station, and therefore declines granting the request.

PUBLIC MORALS. The Magistrates of Canton have issued orders to pull down, from the walls, in the streets, the indecent Placards stuck up by Quack Doctors. Of these there are a great number, puffing off quack drugs for every imaginable purpose, that the dissolute can devise, and in language, disgraceful to any people pretending to the lowest degree of civilization. Placards for lost or run-away Concubines they do not seem to consider indelicate. For, since a specimen of such documents was given in the Register, we have seen another in which the Lady's dress is most minutely described, even to the "perspiration garment" which corresponds in use we believe to the European shift.

The Lady's name was, LAN-HEANG "Epidendrium fragrance." She was twenty years of age; had a "Melon-formed, white face;" was decked with precious-stone hair-pins; silver, gold-washed, foreign-flowered, pearl-set ear-rings; precious stone bracelets &c.

On the 15th of the moon she rose early; and at breakfast having been reproved and scolded by her Lord, at noon she went out, and has never since returned. Any good person who will give information where she is, will be rewarded with ten Dollars; and any one who will bring her back, will receive forty large Dollars, and no questions be asked.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC. A Doctor of letters, named KOOT-SUNGE, of the Province of CHE-KEANG, being at Court a Candidate for the rank of TSIN-SZE, had his Essay rejected by the Examiner, who wrote his criticism on the first paragraph, and threw it away, without reading the remainder. The Doctor thought his Essay a good one, and the criticism feeble. He employed a little money to get both into his hands, and had them printed and circulated among his literary friends in the Capital, to shew how unjustly he had been treated.

CHANG-TSANG, one of the Censors, has reported this spirited conduct which he deems perverse, to His Imperial Majesty, and recommended that such doings be hereafter interdicted. The Emperor approves of his suggestions, and says the Doctor's spirit must not by any means be encouraged. If a Candidate thinks an Examiner acts unjustly to him, he may appeal to the proper Court, but must not presume to appeal to the public by printing his rejected Essay with the criticisms upon it. The Doctor is punished by having his degree taken from him; and the Examiner subjected to a Court of Inquiry for rejecting the Essay without reading the whole of it.

DOMESTIC ANECDOTE.—A true tale; no fiction. The fact occurred on the 17th day of the present moon. On

the east side of the city Gate, there lives a rather rich family of the name of CHIN, whose subsistence is derived from the rents of houses. Belonging to it were three sons and three daughters. The three sons are all married, And the eldest daughter is married to one Lew, who is also rather rich. The second daughter at the age of nine was espoused to a neighbour's son of the name Leang. When the boy was thirteen years of age, his father died. The boy being unable to manage domestic affairs, and his mother, who was rather pretty, remaining a widow, was cajoled and cheated by her neighbours, so that at last poverty and cold came upon the family.

When the boy grew up he was obliged to hire himself out to work for rice to "daub his own and his mother's mouth." At last they became very poor and distressed. The mother is now fifty eight and the son thirty three years of age. In consequence of their poor circumstances, Chin's daughter, whose espousals the father had settled previously to his death, had not yet been married. Chin's family had in the mean time become richer, and considering that the second daughter was now twenty eight years of age, they often sent the original go-between to Leang's house to urge that a lucky day should be chosen, and the marriage take place. But Leang's mother being so poor could not procure the necessaries for the ceremony; she therefore desired the go-between to employ soothing language to Chin's family. She was next sent back with a message to widow Leang, saying—Poverty creating an inability to complete the marriage is a common occurrence. But our daughter is getting old; and our third daughter who has been espoused to a husband is to be married during the twelfth moon. But our second daughter should go forth before her younger sister. You are now impeding our domestic affairs. We had better return you the original Presents, with about 200 Taels of silver. This your son can employ as a Capital to trade with; and when he has made a little money he can marry some body else. Two benefits will arise from this plan. Even if you do not become affluent, still mother and son will be preserved from hunger and cold: and in the next you will be a hindrance to our daughter all her life. Mother Leang replied. This young woman was betrothed for my son by my late husband; and it was hoped when they grew up, a felicitous day would have been chosen, and they be married with honor. But unhappily after my husband's death and during the boy's childhood, we gradually became as poor as one from whom every thing is washed away. My son has nothing to depend on but the labor of his own hands. The delay has not been what we wished for. Since I have received these your instructions, wait till my son returns, and we will consult, decide, and return an answer.

The go-between went off, and when the son came home his mother told him all that had passed. He in anger said,—This woman was espoused for me in my father's life time, and is my "hair-knotted wife." Although I am poor, I'll never consent to this arrangement. If the go-between comes, cut her off with plain and decisive language. Wait till my circumstances improve a little, and I will select a lucky day and complete the marriage. I am resolved to harbour no other thoughts. Speak decidedly! Speak decidedly! When the go-between carried back this answer to Chin, he thought that the other family, in the midst of their poverty, could do nothing to him, and therefore directed the go-between to select another husband for his daughter. Chin's daughter hearing of these proceedings was very sorry, and secretly sent an old woman servant to her mother-in-law's house with two hundred Taels which she had saved, that her husband might purchase the furniture, clothes &c. suitable for the marriage; and on the 17th of the 11th moon at night, when her father and brothers were all out at a merrymaking with one of their relations, she and her old servant run away to her betrothed husband's house, where that night husband and wife consummated the marriage. Thus chastity and justice were both preserved. This is conduct which mankind praise. Chin, though rich having wickedly turned his back on the dead, and insulted the living, cannot avoid being infamous for ten thousand years. Chin's daughter secretly conferring gold upon her husband, and running away to throw herself upon him, and finish the marriage—thus rejecting affluence, to associate with poverty; appears from first to last chaste and just; adhering to the oath that was between them. She is both to be lauded and sympathized with. Leang in resolutely adhering to the wife espoused for him by his deceased father, shewed the sincerity of his filial piety.

A CHINESE ROW. TSEIH-LIN, complimented by the Title TAI-YAY, Magistrate of the district SAN-SHWUY to the Northward of Canton, has through life been addicted to wine and associating with public women. Having some property he purchased a commission in the civil service. His elder Brother also is a Mandarin. They are originally of the Province of CHE-KEANG. TSEIH-LIN is forty one or two years of age. A few years ago he bought a woman from the public stews, and made her his second concubine. Some time ago she lived with his wife, but in consequence of a quarrel she was removed to a separate house in Haou-hëen Street, where she had an establishment of servants. When TSEIH-LIN came from SAN-SHWUY district to the Governor's at Canton he lived at this house.

This woman however, as was well known to the neighbours, had not repented of her former vicious course, yet no one ventured to inform her master.

In the 8th moon of this year, he had occasion to be at Canton to report some affair to Government, and after his business was over, about 8 o'clock in the evening, repaired to this house. Having knocked at the door, two strange servant women appeared and asked who he was. Having said he was TSEIH-LIN, the TAI-YAY, they replied you are a stranger to us, who do you want? He, without answering walked in, sat down, and called for his servants by name. He repeated his call several times, but no one answered. Anger now seized him, and he marched straight forward to the inner apartments, where he saw ten or a dozen people sitting at table & drinking. They, affecting anger, demanded who he was that presumed to enter another person's house to violate the women. They next seized and bound him, and required him to write a bond for 2000 Taels to let him off. Being helpless, and the fear of disgrace, made him comply.

Three of the party had once been his own servants; and being now worked up by rage and fear, they cut off his tail to produce as testimony of the scrape in which he had been, and then let him go. With shame and indignation he repaired to a brother Magistrate, of PAN-YU district, to send runners immediately and seize the offenders. His friend said. Brother TSEIH do you wish to remain in office? If you do, go home tomorrow to your own district, and find out some other way of punishing these fellows. TSEIH-LIN would not consent, but said he would rather resign than not have them punished immediately.—Very well! said the PAN-YU Magistrate: and sent off scores of the Police who took the conspirators into custody. The next day the Governor was informed. He in a great rage dismissed TSEIH-LIN from his office immediately, and ordered the PAN-YU Magistrate to proceed against eleven of the offenders, according to the utmost severity of the law.—The degraded Magistrate, says the Native writer, brought this calamity on himself by his former ill-treatment of his servants.

It is since reported that the Governor has sentenced three of the party to death, by strangling, after a period of confinement, which generally intimates that the sentence will be commuted for transportation.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| JANUARY | ARRIVED. | | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sp. Brig Brillante, | Pozueta, | Manila |
| 3 | U. S. Ship Vincennes, | Captn. Finch, | Sandwich Islands. |
| 9 | Dutch Ship Fair Armenian, | Bogle, | Samarang |
| 17 | Am Ship Herald, | Hammett, | Sandwich Islands. |
| „ | „ Brig Active, | Cotting, | ditto |
| 18 | Danish Brig Perlin, | Loffgreen, | Manila |
| **DECEMBER** | | **SAILED** | **TO** |
| 21 | Port Brig Angelica, | Almeida, | Goa |
| JANY. 3 | Am Ship Liverpool Packet, | Crocker, | Boston |
| 4 | „ Franklin, | Pierce, | New York |
| 5 | „ Zephyr, | Cleveland, | Brasil |
| 7 | „ Augusta, | Giles, | Europe |
| „ | „ Brig Melville, | Baker, | Baltimore |
| „ | Port Ship Caçador, | Da Silva, | Damaun |
| „ | „ Brig Eliza, | Botelho, | ditto |
| 13 | Danish Brig Dansberg, | Rees, | Tranquebar |
| 16 | Neth Brig Koning der Nederlanden, | | Batavia |
| 17 | „ Ship Olivier Van Noord, | Duyff, | Amsterdam |

PASSENGERS per *Koning*, J. Valcke de Knuit Esqr. & J. T. L. Jacobson Esq.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

## IMPORTS. JANUARY 19th, 1830.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 12 a 16 | Catty |
| Assafetida | | 5 a 6 | |
| Bicho de mar | | 10 a 12 | |
| very superior | | 36 | Pecul |
| Bees wax | | 28 a 30 | |
| Betel nut | | 2 | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 a 40— | Catty |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 1½ a 2— | Pecul |
| Camphor Malay | | 16 a 27— | Catty |
| Cloves Molucca | | 40 | |
| Mauritius | | 39 | |
| Cochineal | | 390 a 400 | |
| Copper South American | | 26 | |
| Do. Japan | | 25 a 27 | |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 a 70 | Pecul |
| Cotton yarn | | 40 a 55 | |
| COTTON Bombay | Taels. | 8 a 10.5 | |
| Bengal | | 8 a 10.5 | |
| Madras | | 10 a 10.5 | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 a 5 | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 6 a 7 | Piece |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ a 3 | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1½ a 1⅝ | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannocs | | 1½ a 2 | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 — | Catty |
| Cudbear unsaleable | | 25 | |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ a 4 | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 a 100 | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 a 95 | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 a 70 | |
| Flints | | 1 a 1¼ | |
| Gambier | | 1 a 1½ | Pecul |
| Ginseng crude, | | 50 | |
| Iron bar | | 3 | |
| ditto Rod | | 4 | |
| Lead | | 5 | |
| Mace | | none | |
| Myrrh | | 15 a 30 | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 a 55 | |
| Olibanum | | 3 a 4 | |
| Opium Patna | | 890 | |
| Benares | | 875 | Chest |
| Companys Malwa | | 770 a 780 | |
| Damaun do. | | | |
| Turkey | | 700 — | Pecul |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 a 6 | |
| Pepper Malay | | 7½ | |
| Putchuck | | 11 a 12 | |
| Quicksilver | | 70 | |
| Rattans | | 2½ a 3 | |
| Rice | | 1.50 a 1.60 | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | Pecul |
| ditto Lintin | | 10 a 11 | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 a 4½ | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 a 14 | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 a 18 | |
| Smalts | | 12 a 28 | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 7½ a 8— | Cwt. |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 2 — | Yard. |
| Camlets English | | 28 | Piece |
| Ditto Dutch | | | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 8 a 9 | |

## IMPORTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ | Each |
| Fox | | 1 | |
| Rabbits | | 40 a 46— | 100 |
| Seal | | 1½ | |
| Sea Otter | | 48 | Each |
| Land Otter | | 4 a 6 | |
| Tin plates | | 12 a 13— | Box |
| Tin, | | 18 a 19— | Pecul |

## EXPORTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A lum | Sp. Drs. | 2¾ | |
| Anniseseed star | | 13 a 13½ | Pecul |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ — | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 14 a 16— | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 60 — | Box |
| Camphor | | 30 a 32 | |
| Cassia | | 13 a 15 | |
| Ditto Buds | | 20 a 22 | |
| China Root | | 3½ | |
| Cubebs | | 18 a 20 | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 a 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal | | 5½ | |
| Gamboge | | 85 a 90 | |
| Glass beads | | 25 a 26 | |
| Hartall | | 12 a 13 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | |
| Musk | | 70 a 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 96 a 98 | |
| 2d. do. do. | | 75 a 85 | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 53 a 60 | 100 |
| Blue | | 85 | |
| Small | | none | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ — | Catty |
| Rhubarb | | 65 | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 370 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 400 | |
| Canton | Taels | 210 a 250 | |
| Sugar raw | | 5.6 | |
| Pingfa | | 6.8 | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | Sp. Drs. | 13½ a 14 | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | | 11 | |
| 2d. sort | | 10¼ | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | 10 a 13 | |
| Congo | | 18 a 20 | |
| Campoy | | 18 a 20 | Pecul |
| Souchong | | 18 a 30 | |
| Peko | | 50 a 60 | |
| Ankoi | | 18 a 24 | |
| Hyson | | 46 a 52 | |
| ditto Skin | | 20 a 32 | |
| ditto Young | | 32 a 35 | |
| Gunpowder | | 48 a 62 | |
| Twankay | | 20 a 26 | |
| Tortoise Shell | Sp. Drs. | 1000 a 1100 | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | |
| Vermillion | | 45 — | Box |
| White lead | | 10 — | Pecul |
| Whanghees | | none — | 1000 |

## EXCHANGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s | per dr. 6 ms. st. |
| Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. | no bills |
| Bombay—By Rs per do. do. | |

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Opium has experienced some slight improvement since the date of our last, as will be seen by our quotations, and prices are still looking up.

A disposition has been shewn to enter into time bargains on a limited scale; and a further improvement is looked for. The deliveries to the 19th were 214 Chests of Patna, 103 of Benares, and 241 of Malwa.

The same caution prevails among the Cotton dealers, which has influenced their operations for some time past; but some sales have lately been effected, and on better terms than were before offered. The interference of the Holidays is a great check to business; but after their celebration, and trade is resumed, it is expected there will be a demand for the staple, particularly as all expectation of the Company's consignments being brought into port must now cease.

The general scarcity of money is beyond what is usually experienced at this period of the year, and the distress among the Chinese arising from pecuniary difficulty, is truly pitiable.

Very little good Nankin Raw Silk now remains in the market.

Woollens, and British Piece Goods, maintain their prices.

New dollars are scarce at 1 per Cent premium. Sycee at 6 to 6⅛ per Cent.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 WEDNESDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1830. NO. 3

## CANTON.

The H. C. Ship Bridgewater sailed on the 31st ultimo for England, having on board Mr. PLOWDEN, the late President of the Select Committee, and numerous other passengers, as detailed in another part of our paper.

Since our last some communications have been received by the local Government here from the Court at Peking, which we understand to be mild and conciliatory; and this has been followed by a renewal of the correspondence between the Viceroy and the Select Committee, which we hear is in the same tone of temperance.

Minor concessions alone cannot satisfy the Company, and the Committee hold firm to the point of having the Cohong immediately strengthened by the addition of a certain number of Merchants of respectability and Capital, and this appears to be now the chief matter at issue.

The Ships remain ready for sea at a moment's notice, and are only waiting the result of a chop from the Viceroy, which leaves Canton to day.

The Hong Merchants have been several days at Macao, waiting the arrival of the chop in question, and very anxious to see trade restored.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we relate the following catastrophe, which has been the subject of much real sympathy, in our circumscribed community, for many days past.

The Cutter belonging to the H. C. S. Atlas, on the night of the 18th ultimo, on her return from the vessels at Lintin, to the present anchorage of many of the Company's Ships at TOON-KOO, was unfortunately upset in a sudden squall, when the whole crew, consisting of Mr. Hawkins 3rd officer of the Atlas, Mr. Middlemass the surgeon of the Mangles, and seven seamen, were drowned.

The bodies of Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Middlemass have been found, and most respectfully interred in the Honorable Company's burying ground at Macao.

The cries of the sufferers were heard from the Long-boat of the Duke of York, which was passing at some distance; when the officer on board, with that promptitude which humanity dictates, immediately repaired to the spot—but only to discover the relics of a few hats of the crew, and the stretchers of the boat. It was perfectly dark at the time.

It may be doubted how far it is prudent to permit boats under sail to be out after sunset, where no especial duty is the object—and in a situation much exposed to sudden gusts of wind; to irregularity of currents, and other circumstances, which can only be well known to the experienced natives.

FIRES. The celebration of our new year has not passed without disaster. We have had two fires in Canton, within the period of three days, and the last, which happened on the night of the 28th ultimo, at SHA-MEE, destroyed the whole of that range of habitations erected over the river.

We understand that much distress has resulted from this disaster; and that the remains of about forty females were taken from the ruins a few days afterwards.

The frail tenants of this spot seem to excite little pity among the natives; and it is even intimated that the destruction which almost annually occurs is directed by the Magistracy. The sufferings on these occasions are reported to be very severe; as the place is generally besieged by banditti who violently rob the unfortunate females of their ornaments; and in many instances carry them away to distant provinces, where they are sold as slaves.

CHINESE HOSPITALITY. The U. S. Ship Vincennes came to China for refreshments. The following is a Government Edict concerning her.

KWO, acting KEUN-MIN FOO &c., hereby strictly prohibits Compradors from clandestinely carrying provisions.

The Pilots have reported that on the 9th day of the 12th month of the present year, PEEN-CHE (Finch's) American Cruizer, having met with strong and adverse winds, anchored in the offing at the Nine Islands, waiting for a fair wind to enable her to set sail, and go away &c.

At that time I made a general Report according to the facts, and sent Despatches to the Civil and Military Officers, to guard and keep a strict watch, and to urge her to make haste and set sail, not permitting her to linger about and create disturbances. This is on record.

It appears that when the said Nation's Cruizers come to Canton, not being for the purpose of giving convoy to their Merchant Ships, heretofore the great Officers of Government have not permitted them to have Compradors.

Being really apprehensive that traitorous and designing natives will clandestinely afford supplies, and that Whampoa Compradors, making a pretext of having Licenses, and aiming at gain, will pretend to carry provisions to English, American, and Ships of other Foreign Nations, and secretly deliver them to the Cruizer; or that Fishing, and Tanka Boats, carrying Provisions and other things, will go alongside and keep up their supplies, by which a heavy offence will be incurred; it is proper to issue a strictly prohibitory Proclamation.

I therefore proclaim to the Military, and the People, to the Fishermen, and those in Tanka Boats, as well as to the Whampoa Compradors &c., for their full information; that if any designing Natives coveting gain, clandestinely carry provisions to the American Nation's Cruizer, or make a false pretext of loading provisions for delivery to the Ships of other Nations, and go to the American to keep up her supplies; immediately on apprehension, they will decidedly be severely punished.

I will maintain the Laws immoveably as a mountain. Positively no indulgence will be shewn. Let every one implicitly obey. Do not oppose. A special Proclamation.

TAOU-KWANG 9th Year, 12th Month, 16th Day,
(10th January, 1830.)

GRAVES. The mansions of the dead—the narrow cells which receive man's mortal remains—give the Chinese almost as much trouble as the mansions of the living. Government near large towns allots portions of waste land for the graves of poor people who cannot purchase any; but the purposes of Government are frustrated by vagabonds nick-named grave dogs, who usurp the burying places, and will allow none to inter without paying them money. The PWAN-YU Magistrate has issued a long Proclamation against these pests of the Tombs; and requires all who lay claim to a burying place to shew a written deed proving their right thereto.

The same Paper contains an attack on those pests of the living, pettyfogging attornies, who abound, the Magistrate says, in the City of Canton. They seize hold of trifling circumstances, and by aid of lying and exaggeration endeavour to gratify the malice and revenge of some, and their own cupidity, to the distress of the innocent, and the annoyance of the Magistrate. A great deal being done by documentary evidence in China, their pencil is their sword. A trifling dispute they involve with a case of murder; in robberies they involve the innocent; the limits of a field being ill defined, they raise a cry of usurpation; and an espoused wife remaining unmarried, they accuse of having lost her virtue &c.

POLICE. At this season of the year it is usual in Canton to appoint an additional night patrole. The local Magistrate has moreover ordered the inhabitants to provide themselves with long spears, and to erect rail-like gateways across the streets.

Governor LE, reported to the Emperor the case of PING-YUEN district prison, which by the carelessness of the keepers, was set on fire, and twenty one prisoners burnt to death. His Majesty is very suspicious that illegal torture had been applied to the prisoners, or that something had been done by the Officers of Government; to the prisoners, the traces of which they wished to obliterate by consigning all to the

flames. He has therefore commanded the Magistrate to be degraded and brought to trial before the Governor, together with his lictors and prison keeper.

A series of proclamations have been issued by the Canton Magistrates against vagabonds who form themselves into parties of THREE or FIVE, who arm themselves with swords and "iron cubits"—i, e, a stick of iron about a foot in length. Night and day, the Magistrates say, these vagabonds distress the peaceable inhabitants by putting them in bodily fear and extorting money; and sometimes by detaining people and exacting a ransom.

Another proclamation is to interdict swearing in brothers—i, e, forming associated banditti by a solemn oath. This they say has long been a violation of the law: and "hundreds of thousands" have been punished for it; some by decolation; some by strangling; and others by transportation. But still the mania continues. The law is disregarded, and death is not dreaded—a state of feeling the most detestable.

Another proclamation is against the harbourers of thieves and the receivers of stolen goods.

A fourth is against incendiaries who set fire to houses for the sake of plundering.

A fifth is against banditti who force farmers and fishermen on the coast, to take out a permit of personal security from them—paying for the same.

A sixth is against play-actors setting off large rockets, which have of late occasioned large fires and the death of many persons. For during the confusion, some are trampled to death, and some are burnt. As these plays in Canton are often on the banks of rivers it happens that numbers are drowned; and banditti who assemble at these religious plays, run away with women and children for the purpose of selling them. Mr Hoo, the PWAN-YU Magistrate says, that plays in Spring when praying to the gods; and plays in Autumn when thanking them are allowed by law: But the sending up large rockets is contrary thereto.

A seventh Proclamation is against killing cattle used in agriculture. A man who kills his own buffalo is liable to a punishment of 80 blows, and wearing the wooden collar one month. Those who kill and sell beef are liable to the same punishment as those who steal cattle; i, e, to be punished with a hundred blows, and transported three thousand le.

The eighth and last proclamation in the series come to us, is one against sturdy beggars, who extort money at marriages and funerals.

KNOCKING-HEAD.—What in Canton jargon is called knocking-head, or the Chinese KO-TOW, is by Mr. Madden, in his late Book on Turkey, more elegantly denominated "Saluting the earth with the forehead." This it appears is done Nine times by the Turks in their prayers to the One God, and confirms an idea that has been expressed concerning the Emperor of China, viz, that he receives from his subjects and from foreign Envoys, divine honors.

POLICE REPORT from the KWANG-CHOW-FOO's office. It appears that the Plebeian LE ASAM'S wife, has been seduced into an adulterous intercourse with a neighbour, HUNG ASANG, which terminated in the birth of a child, and that the adulteress from fear and shame hanged herself; whilst the adulterer, from fear of his crimes, poisoned himself.

LE ASAM says that his ancestors left him a house at the head of Fir-ridge village, where he has dwelt heretofore without any thing extraordinary happening. At the tail of the village HUNG ASANG lived, in a house which he rented. They lived about one mile apart. The two parties were on good terms, and had constant intercourse as friends, so that the wife did not withdraw from their meetings,—from this imprudence the results above noticed took place. In the report many circumstances are noticed which we forbear to translate. Government was convinced that the two suicides were perfectly voluntary, and not the consequence of subsequent ill-treatment, and therefore the affair was dismissed.

ROBBERY of a Country Gentleman in the village of Fac-kong. He belonged to the Clan named FAN, many of the members of which in the same neighbourhood were poor and profligate, and felt a grudge against their rich relation FAN-CHING-KWANG, whose house was plundered on the night of the 16th of the 11th moon. The Father of one of the robbers, to save his son's life became informer, and from the confessions made before the KWANG-CHOW-FOO, the following particulars are collected. The ringleader FAN-ACHAOU, who has died in prison, formed the plot with TSAOU-A-LUH, to collect a party together and plunder their rich and hardhearted Uncle, who never relieved the distresses of his kindred; accordingly on the night above mentioned, twenty seven men, armed with knives, hatchets &c. went to the house and commenced their operations. One party defended the passage leading to the house; another remained outside to receive the booty; whilst a third entered in and plundered all the money, trinkets and clothes which they could find. A son and grandson of the rich Gentleman, were preparing a canister of Gun-powder to throw out among the robbers outside, when a spark ignited it, and the explosion scorched them so that they have since both died.

The cousins who were among the robbers, fearful of being known by their uncle, wrapped cloth round their heads and blacked their faces. Of booty they got 800 Dollars; 6500 cash; 52 silver and precious stone ornaments; ladies & gentlemen's garments 173; shoes 13 pairs; crape kerchiefs and sashes 21; flowered handkerchiefs 80; cloth 6 pieces; and Cotton 5 catties. The robbers divided the whole into 28 shares and a half. The ringleader who originated the idea was to have two shares; and one who entered into the plot, but being ill, did not come to assist, half a share. There was one Tael five mace over, and the 6500 cash, which they spent on a dinner of wine and flesh, and so separated.

Ten of these wretched men have been sentenced to immediate decapitation; others to a hundred blows and transportation. CHING-ASHING, whose father became informer, is reserved for farther consideration, as there is no explicit law that exactly meets his case. That his crime—entering a house and plundering it—merits death, is plain from the law: but how far one who has done so and become informer, or given himself up, shall be excused, is not apparent from any existing law.

FOREIGN COPPER COIN. The Chinese TUNG-TSREN, called by the English, CASH, and by the Portuguese SAPECAS, resemble so much those from Cochinchina, that the one may pass for the other. Whether those lately circulated were imported from Cochinchina, or manufactured here, does not appear; but notwithstanding very strict orders from Court to stop the circulation of the foreign coin, these Importers or Coiners still continue their labours. The Namhoy Magistrate has issued a long Document describing the capture of a boat employed in going about selling foreign coin. The vender of these contraband Cash is punished according to law, and the boat is forfeited to Government, and by the Magistrate offered for sale. He values the boat, mast, sails, &c. only at 56 Taels 3 mace, 6 candareens; and promises Government security to the purchaser, against future annoyance from any quarter.

## PEKING.

The Emperor, on his way to Tartary, ordered sacrifices to be offered to the spirits or gods, of several rivers that he passed, and sent a King to offer NINE sheep, NINE jars of wine, and THIRTY THOUSAND SHEETS of paper, to the manes of the enlightened and faithful King, TOUR-SEANG-TO, who headed the Tartar troops that subjugated the Ming Dynasty, dispersed the rebels, and erected the firm footed Tripod of universal Sovereignty, in the Capital of Peking. The Board of rites in referring to the glorious and important exploits of Tour-seang-to, labour to find words strong enough to give utterance to their feelings. The conquest seems to have hinged very much on his victories on the plains of everlasting tranquility. On King TIN-SHOW, a descendant of the above named warrior, His Majesty has conferred the right to wear pendant from his cap a three-eyed peacock's feather; and to walk about in the inner Palace, as a Great Officer of the Imperial presence. And to He-gân, another descendant, who is now member of the Military Board, he has given the right to wear a two-eyed peacock's feather. These proceedings are designed to manifest His Majesty's kind regard to his illustrious kindred.

DARING THIEVES. Eight fellows were apprehended by the Imperial Escort, who had the audacity to join His

Majesty's retinue and steal whatever they could lay their hands on. One confessed to having committed eight thefts; and another that he had drawn from his sash a dirk & thereby put a person in bodily fear, who would not give up his property to him.

SUSPICION. As the Emperor was on his way to MAURTUN Mountain, a plebeian attempted to approach from behind by the Imperial road. PO-KE-TOO, an officer of the Body Guard following in the rear; observing the man, rode up and made a signal with his whip for the man to retire, and immediately passed on to the front without paying any more attention to the said plebeian, who eventually crossed a little way behind His Majesty's horse. He asks why PO-KE-TOO did not stop the man? and why he quitted his place in the rear? and what the business is that he superintends? This is not, adds His Majesty, an affair of ordinary remissness. PO-KE-TOO was forthwith delivered over to a Court of Inquiry, and an answer demanded within three days.

Another day a frightened horse broke loose, and rushed into the city of White canvas tents. The officer on duty was graciously saved from dismissal, as the horse was soon caught, but the men who let the horse in, were sentenced to a severe whipping, to be a warning to them. And if a similar negligence should occur, the Emperor threatened them all with a heavier punishment.

ARCHERY. For the highest honors both civil and military, certain examinations take place in presence of the Emperor. The other day LEW-CHAOU-LAN of SHAN-TUNG Province exhibited in the Imperial presence and passed with success, till O-KE-WANG re-examined the Candidates, when an imposition in the strength of the bow was detected. The Impostor is disallowed to exhibit again for one term, and the great officers who first passed him, as well as he who detected him, are delivered to a Court of inquiry, the first to be punished and the last to be rewarded.

CONSTANCY. The daughter of KING MEEN-KO, having been promised in Marriage to LALE-WANG-KISIN the eldest son of YUNG-KOO-LA-CHUNG, has, in her 19th year, before she quitted her Father's house, had the misfortune to hear of the death of her intended Husband. On receiving this intelligence she immediately resolved to live in virgin widowhood till the day of her death. His Majesty lauds her high principled resolution, and laments her condition, to express which he has conferred on her a significant title, and bestowed on her intended husband a posthumous honorary name.

REVENUE. YANG-YU-CHUN, the Governor of KANSUH Province, has written to the Emperor to state the inability of that Province to send the sum requisite for the annual supply of the four Mahommedan cities, Cashgar &c. His Excellency requests that the adjoining Provinces may send him 332,000 Taels of silver, the sum necessary; for Kansuh possesses no spare funds. To this request His Majesty's vermillion pencil replies. "Let the Board of Revenue hasten to deliberate and Report—Respect this."

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The new year has occupied,—and that very naturally—the attention of most of the native people of Canton, to which the extreme mildness and beauty of the season have greatly contributed.

The dealers in Cotton have not yet returned to the market, but are expected in a few days. Evidently very little spirit exists either to purchase for the supply of the immediate demand, or on moderate speculation. They remain confused by the vaccilating reports, which are daily meeting the ears of the residents of this place regarding the negotiation between the Select Committee and the Canton Government.

Little activity has appeared among the Opium brokers; still the late advance has been supported by small purchases. Some Junks are expected in a few days from the Eastward, which may create a demand; but the disposition seems to be, that of clearing off their old bargains, and to avoid new contracts as much as possible.

The holders of Raw Silk keep very firm at present prices. Tortoiseshell is very scarce; and for the small parcels of moderately good quality $ 1200 to 1300 are demanded.

## FALL OF RAIN AT MACAO.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 4 Inches |
| Fall during previous months from 1st January | 58½ ,, |
| Making the quantity fallen last year | 59½ Inches |
| In the Year 1828 the fall was | 105½, |

so that the last year's may be considered to have been too dry, the same as 1819.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY.

| | THERMOMETER. night. | noon, | BARO-METER. | | WIND |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 60 | 64 | 30.10 | Cloudy with rain—light airs | N. W. |
| 2 | 45 | 58 | 30.40 | Cloudy—strong breeze | N. b W. |
| 3 | 39 | 55 | 30·30 | Fine weather—fresh breeze | ,, |
| 4 | 39 | 55 | 30.40 | ,, | ,, |
| 5 | 41 | 56 | 30.25 | Light airs | W. a N. |
| 6 | 50 | 60 | 30.20 | Cloudy | ,, |
| 7 | 54 | 62 | 30·30 | Fine weather | N. E. a N. W. |
| 8 | 54 | 62 | 30.30 | ,, | S. E. a S. W. |
| 9 | 52 | 60 | 30.35 | Strong breeze | N. a N. W. |
| 10 | 45 | 56 | 30.30 | ,, | ,, |
| 11 | 45 | 58 | 30.30 | ,, | ,, |
| 12 | 42 | 56 | 30.30 | Light breeze | ,, |
| 13 | 42 | 58 | 30.30 | Fresh breeze | S. E. a E. |
| 14 | 45 | 60 | 30.25 | ,, | S. E. |
| 15 | 45 | 61 | 30.25 | Variable | S. a N. |
| 16 | 46 | 62 | 30.20 | Moderate breeze | N. E. |
| 17 | 52 | 64 | 30.10 | Light airs vble | S. E. a E. |
| 18 | 50 | 65 | 30.10 | ,, | E. a S. |
| 19 | 57 | 67 | 30.10 | ,, | N. a E. |
| 20 | 57 | 67 | 30·10 | ,, | ,, |
| 21 | 57 | 66 | 30.10 | Light breeze | S. E. |
| 22 | 57 | 67 | 30.20 | ,, | E. |
| 23 | 56 | 68 | 30.20 | Moderate breeze vble | N. E. a N. W. |
| 24 | 56 | 67 | 30·10 | Fresh breeze | N. a N. W. |
| 25 | 56 | 68 | 30.10 | Moderate breeze vble | N. W. a S. E. |
| 26 | 56 | 70 | 30·10 | Light airs | S. |
| 27 | 60 | 68 | 30.10 | 1st part light airs—latterly a strong breeze from the | N. |
| 28 | 52 | 62 | 30.30 | Cloudy.—Fresh breeze | N. |
| 29 | 50 | 62 | 30.30 | Fine weather—moderate breeze | E. |
| 30 | 49 | 62 | 30.30 | ,, | ,, |
| 31 | 50 | 63 | 30.20 | Vble from | N. E. a N. W. |

We have to add to the above report that Fogs have prevailed much in the last Month, in the nights and mornings:—The weather at this season of the year has been unusually mild—and the aspect very fine—but much sickness has been the consequence—affecting both the natives and the foreign residents. The Chinese attribute much of the late unhealthiness of the climate to the inundation that took place last year.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| JANUARY | ARRIVED | FROM |
|---|---|---|
| 24 Am Ship China, | Johnson, | Manila |
| ,, ,, Panther, | Bowers, | Sandwich Islands |

| JANUARY | SAILED | TO |
|---|---|---|
| 20 Port Ship Dom Manoel de Portugal, | | Bombay |
| ,, ,, Providencia, | Gonsalves | Penang |
| 21 Brit Ship Samadany, | Gottlieb, | Penang |
| 22 U. S. Ship Vincennes, | Finch, | Manila |
| 23 Sp. Brig Brillante, | Pozueta, | ditto |
| ,, Brit Ship Dona Carmelita, | Gray, | Calcutta |
| 24 Port Ship Sam Francisco de Paula | | Penang |
| 26 Brit Ship Drongan. | Mackenzie, | Madras |
| 27 ,, Caledonia, | Lyon, | Bombay |
| 30 Sp. Brig Consolacion. | | Manila |
| 31 H. C. S. Bridgewater, | Manderson, | London |

PASSENGERS per *Bridgewater*, W. H. C. Plowden Esqr. Chief of the British Factory in China, J. H. Astell Esqr of ditto, Honorable E. Gardner late Resident at Katmandoo, Sir John Claridge Recorder of Penang & Lady Claridge, John Anderson Esqr. late Member of Council at Penang, and Mrs. Anderson and family, Mr. & Mrs. Griffiths & family from Madras, Mrs. Shawe, Mr. Bishop, Lieutenants James and Greene, Captain Brown, and Master Crocket.

**DIED** here, on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. J. G. ULLMAN, only son of J. G. ULLMAN Esqr., aged 19 years.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

FEBRUARY 3rd, 1830.

| IMPORTS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 12 a 16 | Catty |
| Assafetida | | 5 a 6 | |
| Bicho de mar | | 10 a 12 | |
| very superior | | 36 | Pecul |
| Bees wax | | 28 a 30 | |
| Betel nut | | 2 | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 a 40 | — Catty |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 1½ a 2 | — Pecul |
| Camphor Malay | | 16 a 27 | — Catty |
| Cloves Molucca | | 40 | |
| Mauritius | | 30 | |
| Cochineal | | 390 a 400 | |
| Copper South American | | 26 | |
| Do. Japan | | 25 a 27 | |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 a 70 | Pecul |
| Cotton yarn | | 40 a 55 | |
| COTTON Bombay | Taels. | 8 a 10.5 | |
| Bengal | | 8 a 10.5 | |
| Madras | | 10 a 10.5 | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 a 5 | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 6 a 7 | Piece |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ a 3 | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1½ a 1¾ | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | 1¼ a 2 | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 | — Catty |
| Cudbear unsaleable | | 25 | |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ a 4 | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 a 100 | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 a 95 | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 a 70 | |
| Flints | | 1 a 1¼ | |
| Gambier | | 1 a 1½ | Pecul |
| Ginseng crude, | | 50 | |
| Iron bar | | 3 | |
| ditto Rod | | 4 | |
| Lead | | 5 | |
| Mace | | none | |
| Myrrh | | 15 a 30 | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 a 55 | |
| Olibanum | | 3 a 4 | |
| Opium Patna | | 915 | |
| Benares | | 900 | Chest |
| Companys Malwa | | 805 | |
| Damaun do. | | | |
| Turkey | | 700 | — Pecul |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 a 6 | |
| Pepper Malay | | 7½ | |
| Putchuck | | 11 a 12 | |
| Quicksilver | | 70 | |
| Rattans | | 2½ a 3 | |
| Rice | | 1.50 a 1.60 | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | Pecul |
| ditto Lintin | | 10 a 11 | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 a 4½ | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 a 14 | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 a 18 | |
| Smalts | | 12 a 28 | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 7½ a 8 | — Cwt. |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 2 | — Yard. |
| Camlets English | | 28 | Piece |
| Ditto Dutch | | | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 8 a 9 | |

| IMPORTS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ | Each |
| Fox | | 1 | |
| Rabbits | | 40 a 46 | — 100 |
| Seal | | 1½ | Each |
| Sea Otter | | 48 | |
| Land Otter | | 4 a 6 | |
| Tin plates | | 12 a 13 | — Box |
| Tin, | | 18 a 19 | — Pecul |
| EXPORTS. | | | |
| Alum | Sp. Drs. | 2¾ | Pecul |
| Anniseseed star | | 13 a 13½ | |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ | — Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 14 a 16 | — 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 60 | — Box |
| Camphor | | 30 a 32 | |
| Cassia | | 13 a 15 | |
| Ditto Buds | | 20 a 22 | |
| China Root | | 3½ | |
| Cubebs | | 18 a 20 | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 a 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal | | 5½ | |
| Gamboge | | 85 a 90 | |
| Glass beads | | 25 a 26 | |
| Hartall | | 12 a 13 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | |
| Musk | | 70 a 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 96 a 98 | |
| 2d. do. do. | | 75 a 85 | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 53 a 60 | 100 |
| Blue | | 85 | |
| Small | | none | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ | — Catty |
| Rhubarb | | none | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 370 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 400 | |
| Canton | Taels | 210 a 250 | |
| Sugar raw | | 5.6 | |
| Pingfa | | 6.8 | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | Sp. Drs. | 13½ a 14 | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | | 11 | |
| 2d. sort | | 10½ | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | 10 a 13 | |
| Congo | | 18 a 20 | |
| Campoy | | 18 a 20 | Pecul |
| Souchong | | 18 a 30 | |
| Peko | | 50 a 60 | |
| Ankoi | | 18 a 24 | |
| Hyson | | 46 a 52 | |
| ditto Skin | | 20 a 32 | |
| ditto Young | | 32 a 35 | |
| Gunpowder | | 48 a 62 | |
| Twankay | | 20 a 26 | |
| Tortoise Shell | Sp. Drs. | 1200 a 1300 | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | |
| Vermillion | | 45 | — Box |
| White lead | | 10 | — Pecul |
| Whanghees | | none | — 1000 |

EXCHANGES.

London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

} no bills

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents, Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

*ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1829.*

| | PATNA & BENARES. Chests. | Price. | Value. | United do. | MALWA. Chests. | Price. | Value | TOTAL. Chests. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JANUARY .... .... Patna | 364 | 870 | 3,16,680 | | | | | | |
| Benares | 132 | 850 | 1,12,200 | 4,28,880 | 414 | 765 | 3,16,710 | 910 | 7,45,590 |
| In the previous nine months ..... | 5323 | | | 45,43,514 | 4931 | | 44,04,055 | 10254 | 89,47,569 |
| Consumption to 1st February, 1830 | 5819 | | | 49,72,394 | 5345 | | 47,20,765 | 11164 | 96,93,159 |
| Stock at Lintin do. do. .... | 1107 | | | | 2646 | | | 3753 | |

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 MONDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1830. NO. 4

## FOR SALE.

On board the SAMARANG, at Lintin.

A small quantity of Sheet Copper, from 16 to 24 oz.

Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

## CANTON.

We are happy to announce the return of amicable intercourse between the Select Committee and the Viceroy; which has resulted in the Honorable Company's Ships being now at Whampoa, and busily engaged in discharging their cargoes; and we hope that no further interruption will occur to the general foreign commerce of the place.

The grievances that have promoted the late measures of the Committee have been of a nature sufficient to authorize all the steps they have taken to obtain redress for them; and much credit must be due to that body, for the firmness they have displayed in maintaining an independence, which must ultimately produce, not only particular, but general benefit; and impress upon the Chinese authorities the necessity of restraining their extortions and taxes on foreign trade, within due bounds.

To effect every object in a moment, cannot be expected under any order of arrangement; but in contentions with a Government so little open to, or conversant with, the modes of negotiation as practised by those States, whose universal intercourse with the world, leads them to the consideration of the wants and the customs of each other, the utmost difficulty must exist; and particularly when opposed to a system of politics which deprecates all change, and keeps averse to the least innovation on long established custom. The Committee have had innumerable obstacles to contend with, which can be comprehended only by those who are familiarly acquainted with the habits of the local authorities, and the feelings of the people.

It would be presumption in us to say, that either this or that point has been gained or rejected. We have however sufficient authority to assert, that many very essential points have been conceded—and these terminating not in the individual advantage of the Company, whose representatives have been the chief advocates in the contest, but for the protection and interest of universal Commerce.

The present Viceroy is reputed to be a character of much intelligence and integrity; and under his promises, many of the reforms demanded are to be adopted. They are such as reason must point out to the enlightened mind, as requisite to be complied with.

One new Mandarin Merchant has been already admitted into the Cohong; and we believe that the firmest assurance is given, for a restoration of that body to it's original strength of 12 or 13 members,—and even a disposition evinced to increase the number without limitation, if candidates will come forward, whose capacity in all the assential qualifications required for that appointment, is found adequate. Upon a restoration of this system, the highest advantages will arise to the commercial intercourse generally—as opening to trade it's natural element of free competition, and destructive of it's baneful enemy monopoly.

The honor and reputation of the Viceroy is involved in the return of the elder Chun-qua; having repeatedly promised his reappearance in Canton, in terms which admit of no compromise.

The desire of holding private Warehouses might in many views be deemed objectionable; but the necessity for them is fully removed by the pledge which the Viceroy has given, that cargo deposited in any Security Merchant's Hong, shall there remain in perfect safety—even, we believe, under an indemnity of the Government, not only against thieves, but against fire and flood.

The Emperor has also ordered that a modification of the duty on Shipping shall be instantly arranged; and although the vessels of the highest class, may not be benefited thereby, the material advantage which those nations must derive, whose commerce is conducted by vessels of a smaller size, must be very striking.

The Compradors' fees, and other charges hitherto extorted by the local Mandarins and the Linguists, which have been felt so oppressively by the Shipping community, are to be immediately reduced. For the accomplishment of this object however, much firmness will be required on the part of foreigners generally, in resisting imposition. An attempt has already been made, since the arrival of the Honorable Company's Ships at Whampoa, to extort the old fees on the appointment of Ship Compradors; which has been effectually contested, by an application to the Viceroy.

We believe the Government, and the Chinese community in general, have never before been brought to so thorough a conviction, of the determined spirit of foreigners to resist oppression. And since the adjustment has been accomplished at the earnest solicitations of the Cohong—accompanied by the most undisguised promises from the Viceroy, that on the entry of the Company's Ships into the port, and the resumption of trade, numerous concessions should be made: we cannot but repose in good faith, that every engagement entered into, with so much apparent sincerity, will be most honorably fulfilled.

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LOCAL DIVINITIES. During the recent visit of the Hong Merchants to Macao in order, as they said, to bid adieu to the late Chief of the English Factory, two of them, having in their own life-time removed from the adjoining Eastern Province of Fokien, went most devoutly to worship her Ladyship the QUEEN of HEAVEN, being originally a virgin Country-woman of theirs, at her Temple near the Bar-Fort. They implored her Ladyship to put a speedy end to the discussion then pending between the English Commercial authorities and the Chinese Government, and desired earnestly the restoration of Commerce. We fear the Sancta virgo, of this Pagan land, the Queen of Heaven, has not much power, either AD TOLLENDUM SCHISMA, or PRO PACE; but although the prayers were addressed to a stone-idol, an improper object of worship, they serve to shew the sincere desires of the worshippers. We fear the Hong Mandarin Merchants did not pray "pro remissione peccatorum," and a reform of abuses.

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(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDARIN MERCHANTS. This is a literal translation of the KWAN-SHANG frequently referred to of late by the local Government. The term means little more than LICENSED Merchants. For, MANDARIN PAWNBROKERS, is a phrase applied to Gentlemen of that profession, who pay for a license to Government. But even this loose connexion seems to make the Mandarin Merchants and the Mandarin Pawnbrokers part and parcel of the law of the land. The Mandarin Merchants are made the sole advisers of the Government, and the only medium of intercourse between the foreign Merchant, and the local Government. It therefore seems quite unsupported by reason, that they should be totally irresponsible for the acts of the Government. They are otherwise called Paou-shang, SECURITY or SURETY Merchants. But the MIDSMAN is not surety for one side only. An order from superior power may indeed make him so; but in all common sense, he should be responsible for both parties. It is not so with the criminal, but it is so with the midsman or Broker in Commercial transactions. Only suppose the whole British Trade to the United States of America, being limited to three or four Merchants, and these three or four Merchants being the sole medium of intercourse between the English Merchants and the Governor of the State; and finally think of these three or four Merchants and their Governor, refusing all access to the Supreme authority in the Country. Is this a state of things calculated to promote the interests of commerce, or the welfare of the two Countries?

Is this a state of things to be endured without the most strenuous remonstrance? But, as the Military Despot Bonaparte, had his admirers and eulogists among red-hot English Republicans; so this case of Commercial Despotism, has it's apologists among the Merchants of free States! The Mandarin Merchants ought in all justice to be considered a part of the Government of China, in relation to foreign Merchants, and implicated in all the acts of that Government, towards foreigners. The existing Mandarin Merchants have betrayed their trust in an alarming degree. They have allowed members of their own Body to subduct the public property, without protesting against the proceeding to their own Government, and have with the utmost pusillanimity, folded their hands in utter inactivity, whilst they witnessed the approaching ruin of the Trade which they were licensed to carry on, and to protect.

PORT CHARGES. We take this opportunity of replying to the enquiries of one of our Manila correspondents, by giving the following statement of the present port charges on vessels visiting Canton, and the mode in which they are levied.

The measurement duty on

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st rates | of 154 cubits & upwards, | Taels | 7.4.4.8 p. Cubit |
| 2nd do. | of 125 ditto | ,, | 6.8.4.0 ,, |
| 3rd do. | all below 125 ditto | ,, | 4.7.8.8 ,, |

The measurement is taken from the centre of the mizen-mast to the centre of the fore-mast, for the length, and close abaft the main-mast, from side to side, for the breadth, which being multiplied by each other, and the product divided by ten, gives the Ship's measurage.

In addition to the measurement duty, a sum under the denomination of Present, is levied on all vessels without regard to their size; and on English, Dutch, Swedish, and Danish Vessels, it amounts to 1950 Taels. French Vessels pay 2050 Taels.

The Linguists and Compradors' fees, which are paid by vessels of all sizes alike, amount to 473 dollars.

It is often found necessary to pay a certain sum to a Security Merchant for securing small vessels, or when the value of the cargo is inconsiderable; which sum varies according to circumstances from 200 to 600 dollars.

Vessels bringing a cargo of Rice, and Rice only, are exempted from the measurement duty, and the Present; but in addition to the Linguists and Compradors' fees, the securing of the vessel costs generally from 300 to 500 dollars; so that the Port charges of a Rice Vessel may be estimated at about 1000 dollars.

It will be seen in another part of our paper, that these charges are in course of revision: and when the contemplated alterations take place, we shall lose no time in laying them before the public.

## MANHOP'S CREDITORS.

We alluded in a late number, to a petition presented to the Viceroy, by the creditors of the insolvent Hong Merchant Manhop, complaining of the Cohong, who refused to pay the second instalment of his debts, which fell due at the New year.

We have it now in our power to lay before our readers the copy of a letter from the creditors to the Cohong, accompanied by a translation of their reply; together with the Petition to the Viceroy.

The Petition was no sooner presented than an order was issued to the Hong Merchants to make immediate payment, which was instantly complied with.

### CANTON 15th January 1830.

To HOW-QUA, senior Hong Merchant, and the other Members of the Cohong.

DEAR SIRS. We have heard with surprise, that you intend refusing to pay the second instalment on Manhop's account; and, being unwilling to believe that you can possibly contemplate such an unjust proceeding, we take the liberty of asking you on what day you propose making the annual dividend, that we may make our arrangements accordingly.

We are, dear Sirs, Your most obedient Servants.

### HONG MERCHANTS' REPLY.

A respectful reply. On the 21st we received, benevolent senior brethren, your letter, urging us to pay the second dividend of foreign debts, owing by Manhop's Hong. We should originally pay at the appointed time, but this year in the Spring, the English Company's Committee, contracted with all the several Hongs, for Black and Green Teas, which we at the time made contracts for, with the Teamen, and advanced money to them. We likewise employed our own Capital, and sent to the Hills to procure Tea. The larger sums employed were upwards of a million of dollars, and the smaller, several hundred thousands. At present the English Company has not taken the Tea, and not a fraction of the money expended on it has been delivered. Our property is laid on the shelf, and cannot at present be moved. Therefore we cannot pay for Manhop the second dividend of foreign debts.

We entreat you, benevolent senior brethren, to examine this subject. It is not that we intentionally fail in keeping our word. After the English Company takes the Teas, we will then immediately, according to the time appointed, pay for Manhop. Decidedly there will be no failure. To communicate this we especially write, and wish you well in every respect.

TAOU-KWANG, 9th Year, 12th Moon, 22nd day. Signed by HOW-QUA (Junior) and all the other Merchants.

## PETITION

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF CANTON &c.

We the undersigned Foreign Claimants against Manhop's Estate, are compelled by an act of gross injustice, on the part of the Cohong of Mandarin Merchants, to appeal to your Excellency, and to demand redress.

Your Excellency is well aware that, when Manhop failed, we, the Foreign Merchants, presented many petitions; complaining of the injustice of his having transferred European property to the extent of more than a million of Dollars to his Chinese friends in payment of old debts; while we were referred to the Cohong for payment of our just and recently contracted claims; and after much difficulty, and many unpleasant discussions, made an arrangement, by which we were to receive payment in six equal, annual instalments without interest.

Unsatisfactory, and unjust, as this settlement was, having agreed to it we ceased to complain; and on the last day but one of last year, received the first instalment.

The second instalment is due in four days; but we have received notice from the Cohong that they are unable, or unwilling, to pay it; assigning as their reason the nonfulfilment of certain contracts, between themselves and the Committee of English Supracargoes, on the part of the latter.

This plea may, or may not, be correct; but with it we have no connection—consequently our claims on the Cohong, can not be affected thereby.

The whole Cohong bound themselves to us collectively and individually, to pay Manhop's debts by six annual instalments; and, on the second becoming due they refuse to pay. If the plea of inability is admitted, the whole Cohong, jointly and individually are in a state of Bankruptcy. If they are able to pay, and refuse to do so, on such a shallow pretence, they are guilty of a breach of faith, for which the Laws of every civilized country would punish them, and compel them to make good their agreement so solemnly entered into.

We entertain too high an opinion of the just, and equitable Laws of the Chinese Empire, and of the liberal upright conduct of your Excellency, to believe it possible, that such an act of injustice, and breach of good faith, can be tolerated for one moment; and we call on your Excellency for immediate redress.

In one of your Excellency's Edicts, lately placarded against the foreign Factories, you call upon Foreigners to "try to contemplate the Celestial Empire, her abundant harvests, and her National Treasury full of overflowing" &c.

We have endeavoured to contemplate such a pleasing object; but in vain—being unable to reconcile such prosperity to such a glaring act of injustice as that under which we are suffering.

If the National Treasury is overflowing with wealth, why disgrace the national character by acts of injustice, and breach of faith, with unoffending foreigners, who pay the legal duties; and have even submitted to an additional duty on

the articles of Commerce, for the express purpose of making up the instalment now unjustly withheld?

We trust your Excellency will at once, see the justice of our claim, and order immediate payment of the instalment in question—in doing which, you will render justice to foreigners, preserve your own fair fame, and protect the national character from everlasting disgrace.

We are, Your Excellency's most obedient HumbleServants.
(Signed by the Creditors.)

CANTON 18th January, 1830.

PRETENDED SEARCHERS. The Governor and FOO-YUEN have issued in their joint names a Proclamation directed against banditti, who both on land and by water intercept trading people under pretext of being Government searchers, and who under this appellation plunder boats and rob the carriers of goods. The evil is considered so serious and detestable by the two officers above named, that they lay it down as a principle, that no Native is to be searched but at some pass or custom house. Neither by land nor water are goods to be searched whilst in transit from one place to another. If any persons attempt to search under such circumstances, they may be seized, bound, and carried before a Magistrate. If they are armed, they may be resisted and killed, without involving the man-slayer, as is the law when resisting armed banditti. The pretended searchers when convicted, are threatened with the punishment of death. Having given these powers to the people to protect their property, the Proclamation cautions traders not to abuse this protection afforded them, by making it auxiliary to smuggling.

WATER. In consequence of the recent long continued drought, the wells of the city of Canton have generally become dry; and water is sold for fifty cash a pecul. The calamity is increased by the river water having become salt and unfit for culinary purposes. In the City there are large wells covered over with flag stones, under care of the police, intended to supply water in case of fire. Government has ordered them to be opened for the supply of the inhabitants.

FORMOSA. Various accounts represent this Island in a state of insurrection against the Chinese. Several times ten-thousand, as the Chinese express it, have rallied round the standard of rebellion. Troops from Fokien have been sent to exterminate the rebels.

CASHGAR. The Government here has been busied in erecting barriers in eight different places on the frontier, to prevent traders passing and repassing the boundaries.

## PEKING.

HOSHETAL, or as Lord Amherst's Journalists called him, Duke Ho, made his appearance before the Emperor at Mougden, and was, in consideration of the deeds of his forefathers, created a "Great Statesman at large"—a sort of SPARE Minister, whose services are not especially required at Court. The Nobie Earl's situation in Great Britain, is probably, since his return from our Indian Empire not very dissimilar to that of Duke Ho.

One part of the proceedings at Mougden struck us as very undignified. Largesses of money were conferred upon Mung-koo and Tartar Kings, Nobles &c. from 15,000 Taels down to one hundred. Only think of a King or Count getting a present from his Imperial Majesty of a hundred dollars! There was one part of the business that looked showy, but was of little real benefit. His Majesty in imitation of his Grandfather KIEN-LUNG, ordered pieces of silk—paltry presents—one piece each, to the wives of the officers who attended at his Mougden Court. We know those who have received Imperial BESTOWMENTS of silk and porcelain, and know what precious stuff they are. And we remember that a virtuous Chinaman protested against the things, in the shape of silk, sent by the silk weavers of SOO-CHOW, who had the monopoly, to the brave chieftains of western Asia, who fought the Emperor's battles there.

Money was lent to some of the military. Half a year's pay to each of the privates. The whole sum necessary for these gifts and loans was 95,000 Taels. 45,000 was to be considered a gift, and the remainder was to be repaid by four instalments, in the space of ten years.

We observe that the force kept up at Cashgar of regular troops of the blue standard, amounts to 4,200 men. A drill officer is wanted there. Some diminution of the number of soldiers has been proposed, but rejected on the ground of it's being inexpedient and unsafe.

An officer at Cashgar in the Treasury department, who is sick and incompetent, is ordered to retire, it being deemed "inexpedient to allow sick officers to keep their places merely out of a hankering affection for their Stalls." Able men are required.

Some of the Tartar soldiers who were made captive by Chang-ki-hur, on the fall of Yarkand, have been returned and pardoned, but dismissed from the service and disallowed the usual pay of Manchow Tartars. An Envoy from an adjoining tribe brought them back.

A Tartar officer convicted of embezzling the public property, has from fear of punishment and disgrace, committed suicide by stabbing himself.

PACHAS. At Cashgar His Imperial Majesty has appointed several new Pachas among the Mahommedan Tribes. Two of them, we observe, are denominated Commercial Pachas. CHA-LUNG-O the Tartar Resident there from the Court of Peking, has recommended several officers, both Chinese and Mahommedan, for their exertions in clearing the bed of a river, and putting some waste land under cultivation. The Emperor has accordingly conferred blue peacocks' feathers, gold knobs for their caps &c. Even the Interpreter, Jehemo, is not overlooked, but has received a knob and a feather of the sixth degree.

PETITIONING, or the right of appeal. As the Emperor proceeded to Tartary along the Imperial road, there were several petitions presented by persons kneeling at the road side; among the number were two presented by women, one a young unmarried woman; and one was presented by a Lama priest. The parties were all handed over immediately to be tried by the criminal Court which accompanied the Emperor.

A man from Fokien Province has found his way to Peking and applied to the Board of General Appeal, which has laid his case before the Emperor. His rude local dialect puzzled the Peking Judges almost as much, according to their account, as these same Fokien people puzzle the Recorder's Court at Penang. However they made out from him that an only son of his had been shot by a hostile clan in the neighbourhood; which clan being rich, had bribed the police with foreign money to the amount of 2000 Dollars. The Magistrate issued orders to seize the murderer, but the bribed officers of police would not lay hands on him.

LANGUAGE. The Peking Gazettes of late contain numerous papers concerning Western Tartary, including Cashgar, Yarkand &c. His Majesty's visit to the land of his Fathers, led his mind, and that of the Ladies, his mother in law particularly, to the consideration of the deeds of their forefathers, which two circumstances introduce a great many uncouth ugly names, into the Chinese version of official Papers. The names of the Mahommedan Pachas, given in Chinese characters, are long and harsh-sounding. Let any Chinese Scholar only think of TOURH-TSE-LA-POO-TAN, MANE-PA-TA-LA, NA-MUH-TSE-LIH-WANG-TSO-KIH and many other such long-winded Gentlemen, receiving a bestowment of rice, when His Majesty was enthroned in the Palace of Supreme Government; or in the Hall of diligent Legislation! For absolute Legislation is with this Government, the point of honour.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| FEBRUARY | ARRIVED | | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 Port Ship Vasco da Gama, | Ramos, | | Manila |
| 10 Brit Ship Elizabeth, | Mac Donnell, | | N. S. Wales |
| **JANUARY** | **SAILED.** | | **TO** |
| 26 Sp. Brig Candida, | | | Manila |
| FEBY. 3 Port Brig Novo Viajante, | | | Lisbon |
| 4 Am. Ship Emerald, | Webb, | | Boston |
| " " Israel, | Prescott, | | ditto. |

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

## IMPORTS. FEBRUARY 15th, 1830.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 12 a 16 | Catty |
| Assafetida | | 5 a 6 | Pecul |
| Bicho de mar | | 10 a 12 | |
| very superior | | 36 | |
| Bees wax | | 28 a 30 | |
| Betel nut | | 1. 80 | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 a 40— | Catty |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 1½ a 2— | Pecul |
| Camphor Malay | | 16 a 27— | Catty |
| Cloves Molucca | | 40 | Pecul |
| Mauritius | | 30 | |
| Cochineal | | 390 a 400 | |
| Copper South American | | 26 | |
| Do. Japan | | 25 a 27 | |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 a 70 | |
| Cotton yarn | | 40 a 55 | |
| COTTON Bombay | Taels. | 8 a 10.5 | |
| Bengal | | 8 a 10.5 | |
| Madras | | 10 a 10.5 | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 a 5 | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 6 a 7 | Piece |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ a 3 | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1½ a 1⅔ | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | 1½ a 2 | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 — | Catty |
| Cudbear unsaleable | | 25 | Pecul |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ a 4 | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 a 100 | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 a 95 | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 a 70 | |
| Flints | | 1 | |
| Gambier | | 1 a 1½ | |
| Ginseng crude, | | 50 | |
| Iron bar | | 3 | |
| ditto Rod | | 4 | |
| Lead | | 5 | |
| Mace | | none | |
| Myrrh | | 15 a 30 | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 a 55 | |
| Olibanum | | 3 a 4 | |
| Opium Patna | | 940 | Chest |
| Benares | | 920 | |
| Companys Malwa | | 800 | |
| Damaun do. | | | |
| Turkey | | 700 — | Pecul |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 a 6 | |
| Pepper Malay | | 7 | Pecul |
| Putchuck | | 11 a 12 | |
| Quicksilver | | 68 a 70 | |
| Rattans | | 2½ a 3 | |
| Rice | | 1.30 a 1.40 | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | |
| ditto Lintin | | 10 a 11 | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 a 4½ | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 a 14 | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 a 18 | |
| Smalts | | 12 a 28 | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 7½ a 8— | Cwt. |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 2 — | Yard. |
| Camlets English | | 28 | Piece |
| Ditto Dutch | | | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 8 a 9 | |

## IMPORTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ | Each |
| Fox | | 1 | |
| Rabbits | | 40 a 46— | 100 |
| Seal | | 1¾ | Each |
| Sea Otter | | 48 | |
| Land Otter | | 4 a 6 | |
| Tin plates | | 11 a 12— | Box |
| Tin, | | 18 a 19— | Pecul |

## EXPORTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A lum | Sp. Drs. | 2¾ | Pecul |
| Anniseseed star | | 13 a 13½ | |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ — | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 14 a 16— | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 60 — | Box |
| Camphor | | 38 a 30 | Pecul |
| Cassia | | 13 a 14 | |
| Ditto Buds | | 18 a 20 | |
| China Root | | 3½ | |
| Cubebs | | 18 a 20 | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangal | | 5½ | |
| Gamboge | | 85 a 90 | |
| Glass beads | | 25 a 26 | |
| Hartall | | 12 a 13 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | |
| Musk | | 70 a 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 96 a 98 | 100 |
| 2d. do. do. | | 75 a 85 | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 53 a 60 | |
| Blue | | 85 | |
| Small | | none | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ — | Catty |
| Rhubarb | | none | Pecul |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 370 a 375 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 400 a 410 | |
| Canton | Taels | none | |
| Sugar raw | | 5. 6 | |
| Pingfa | | 6. 8 | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | Sp. Drs. | 13½ a 14 | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | | 11 | |
| 2d. sort | | 10¼ | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | 10 a 13 | |
| Congo | | 20 a 25 | |
| Campoy | | 18 a 20 | |
| Souchong | | 18 a 30 | |
| Peko very scarce | | 50 a 60 | |
| Ankoi | | 18 a 24 | |
| Hyson | | 46 a 55 | |
| ditto Skin | | 24 a 35 | |
| ditto Young | | 32 a 35 | |
| Gunpowder | | 48 a 62 | |
| Twankay | | 24 a 28 | |
| Tortoise Shell | Sp. Drs. | 1200 a 1300 | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | |
| Vermillion | | 45 — | Box |
| White lead | | 10 — | Pecul |
| Whanghees | | none — | 1000 |

## EXCHANGES.

London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 202 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Bengal Opium has gradually advanced in price under small Sales, till Patna has reached $ 940, and Benares $ 920 per Chest for cash; but the market has been very dull for Malwa, and the prices kept down by a general disposition to realize.

The deliveries up to the 12th instant, were Patna 182, Benares 46, and Malwa 174 Chests. Very little Turkey remains on hand.

No transaction has taken place with the holders of Cotton since the entrance of the Company's Ships into the port; in consequence of the Select Committee not having yet disposed of their consignments, by the issue of which the merchants wish to be guided. No material alteration is however anticipated from former prices.

The large quantities of Betel Nut and Rattans, which many of the Ships have brought, has had the effect of depressing the price of both these articles, and $ 7 per Pecul is the extreme of the offers for Pepper, although the Stock is not considerable.

The Chinese have been asking advanced rates for both Raw Silk and Nankeens, but we do not hear that they have been successful. Teas have certainly maintained an advance, at least on previous prices, of 15 per Cent.

In other branches of our Commerce we believe that no variation has occurred.

The Company have opened their Treasury for bills on the Supreme Government of Bengal at 202 Sicca Rupees per 100 Spanish dollars, at 30 days sight.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 WEDNESDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1830. NO. 5

## ADVERTISEMENT.

The Public are hereby respectfully informed, that that beautiful fast sailing Vessel the Schooner SYLPH will, on the 10th Instant, commence running between Canton and Macao, as a Passage boat, on the following terms viz.t.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Canton to Macao direct, with ONE passenger | $ 30 |
| Ditto touching at Lintin | 35 |
| Ditto and back to Canton, allowing seven days for the trip | 50 |
| From Canton to Lintin | 25 |
| Ditto and back, allowing five days for the trip | 40 |
| For each day's additional demurrage | 7 |
| For each additional passenger | 5 |

The Sylph may also be engaged for parties of pleasure—Letters will be carried at 10 cents each, and packets of letters in proportion—Also small light parcels; but no heavy bagage, or any articles of trade, furniture, or stores will on any account be admitted; nor will any passenger be allowed to carry more than one trunk, not to exceed one Pecul in weight.

It must also be distinctly understood that any persons interfering with the navigation or management of the boat will be held responsible for any damage that may occur during the passage.

For further particulars, apply to MARKWICK & LANE.

CANTON 27th February 1830.

ON MONDAY the 7th MARCH,

Will be sold at Public Auction, by MARKWICK & LANE,

At No. 3 Imperial Hong.

THE SHIP EUGENIA, WITH ALL HER STORES, AS SHE NOW LAYS AT LINTIN.

A few dozens of Port wine—The remainder of an Invoice of Wedgewood's Manifold writers. Four half Chests of fine old Madeira—an excellent English Cow, in full milk.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK.

## CANTON.

Since our last number was issued, two more members have been united to the Cohong; and as many other candidates are spoken of, we hope soon to see the formation of a body of respectable merchants, of sufficient number and independence, to conduct the foreign trade of the port, and with that spirit and liberality so essential to its prosperity.

It may not be unconnected with recent discussions, as developing in no slight degree the effects resulting from them, to relate an occurrence attending the admission of one of these members; who having received the sanction of the Viceroy to his appointment, was refused the necessary confirmation of it by the Hoppo, who, knowing him to be a person of wealth, was unwilling to let so good a subject pass, without extracting something exorbitant, beyond the usual fees. This being resisted, and the matter represented to the Select Committee, as being an oppression which would deter an acceptance of the Office, a communication from that body to the Viceroy was immediately made, and produced very instant directions that the forms of office might be conducted without any unnecessary exaction.

Our Governor, LE the Magnate, has published his intention of quitting Canton on the 6th of March, to review the Troops in Kwang-se Province. He reviewed the troops of Canton on the 22nd February, in the exercise of musquetry; the shield; the leaping sword; the long spear; horsemanship; archery on foot; and the great guns. On the occasion, he conferred on the soldiers as rewards 1,200,000 Cash.

The Tale of insurrection in Formosa is still current. The insurgents have killed a Heen Magistrate and taken possession of the district. They are composed partly of Natives and partly of Chinese.

Some sly friend of the Governor's has whispered to the Emperor that His Excellency LE is so clever, he can prevent the ingress of dollars and opium into China, and the export of Sysee Silver out of it. On this his talents hang suspended; And an order by express has arrived requiring him and his Colleague, the Foo-yuen, to try their skill. This has given rise to a rumour that the Governor is recalled, to answer for some mal-administration.

The following is the Imperial order alluded to. It is dated at Peking on the 10th January, and was received on the 29th.

The Governor to the Treasurer, requiring his obedience in the following affair.

On the 5th day, of the 10th moon, of the 10th year, of Taoukwang, an express was received from the military Board, forwarding a letter from the Great Officers who superintend the movements of the army—the KEUN-KE TA-CHIN—to LE, the Governor of Canton, and LOO, the Foo-yuen, saying,

On the 16th of the 12th moon, we received His Majesty's Commands, as follow.

"I have heard that the external foreigners' money called the big wig (dollar;) the little wig (dollar;) the deshevelled head; the Bat; the double pillars; the sword and horse (dollar) &c. pass current in the interior; not to buy goods, but to buy silver. They clandestinely exchange them for Sysee silver at a deduction of two or three candareens.

From Fokien to Canton; Keang-se, Che-keang, Keang-soo, up to the Yellow River, and in all the Provinces South of it, the foreign money prevails. In paying the land tax, and in trading transactions, there is not one case in which foreign money is not employed. Foreign Ships pretend that they bring it, to buy goods; but they import dollars and have them conveyed to all the provinces and harbours, for the special purpose of buying Sysee, so that Silver daily diminishes in the interior, and foreign money increases. The high price of silver of late years must surely be attributed to this cause.

Again, the influx of opium, and the increase of those who inhale it, and who sell it, is great, the injury done is nearly equal to that of a conflagration. The waste of property, and the hurt done to human beings, is every day greater than the preceding. All this is in consequence of the foreign Ships conveying opium to Macao, Amoy, and other places; anchoring at the entrance of rivers, or hooking on with Government clerks who clandestinely levy a duty, and ensure its introduction. Sometimes the armed patroles who are going backwards and forwards, smuggle it in, and sell it for the villainous foreigners; or receive fees to connive at the villainous foreigners selling it to Merchants, from all the provinces, who put it into boats, and dispose of it in all directions. Since the ways in which opium is consumed are numerous, the quantity brought is every day the greater. The police soldiers take a portion for their own use, and as it is cheap to them, they keep it and sell it low. From South to North in all the Provinces, the appearance of things is, as if there were one ruling rut. (The rut of a wheel.)

This opium is much more injurious than the foreign money. Unless the source of the evil be enquired into strictly, and the practice be prohibited, not only will a fruitles disturbance be created, but on the other hand, villainous offenders will have less dread than before.

Some time ago, in consequence of a foreign coin being mixed with the currency, ‡ I the Emperor gave orders to interdict it. Still it was not comparable to the immense quantity of European money in use, and the extreme depreciation of Sysee.

As to opium dirt, it is gradually squandering the silver of the Interior, for external barbarians' putrid ordure.

The other day, according to Le's Secret Memorial about the English, requesting a change of commercial regulations, he had already entered into deliberations on the same subject.

‡ Referring to the Cochinchinese Cash.

The said Governor and his colleagues, are thoroughly acquainted with the fundamental principles of ruling, and have profound knowledge of existing abuses. They must shew how the road of their (viz Dollars and opium) ingress may be stopped; and how the distribution of them may be prevented, that the exterior foreigners' craftiness may be unavailing, and the waste of interior resources be prevented.

This is in the hope that, as the words go forth, the law will forthwith follow; and that there be no useless expenditure of old fashioned Proclamations—a mere name and no reality.—Thus the matter will be well managed.

The above named Governor and his Colleagues, are said to be intelligent; they ought to be able to look up and realize my wishes. Take these commands and cause them to be known. Respect this."

In obedience to His Majesty's will, we send forward this Letter.

The above coming to me the Governor, I forthwith order the Treasurer to meet with the Judge, and deliberate on the several nefarious practices about foreign money (Dollars) and opium—shewing how their ingress may be prevented, and how their diffusion may be interdicted. Let every topic be carefully delineated and circumnavigated, and secret deliberations be fully communicated to me, that I may reply to the Emperor. Oppose not!

To the POO-CHING-SZE.

WESTERNE TARTARY. There has been another attempt at rebellion on the North west frontier. Twelve of the ringleaders have been apprehended and executed, and this it is supposed has put an end to the affair.

At ILI, an interdict against the sale of Rhubarb and Tea to foreign tribes has been issued.

EASTERN TARTARY. In consequence of the Emperor's visit to Mougden, he has issued a general pardon or mitigation of punishment to all criminals excepting only those included under the technical phrase of SHIH GO, The ten great crimes, Treason, Sacrilege &c.

We mentioned in a former No. that a young Tartar Lady, had made her appeal to the Emperor, by the road side. Her case turns out thus—the father ere he died, was robbed of his land by a neighboring Lord; the widow applied to Government; she was examined and insulted by improper language in open Court. She went home and hanged herself. The Daughter prosecutes for the land of her Father, and revenge for the death of her Mother.

An old widow Lady who had an allowance of about 60 Taels of silver annually from Government; being related to the Imperial Clan—was refused payment by the local officers, and therefore, she says, her feelings were so much irritated, is she determined to apply to the Emperor.

The privileged Members of the Imperial Clan seem a sad set. The Peking Gazette contains a brutal case of a privileged Tartar officer, who was the creditor of a junior relation, attempting to violate his kinsman's wife, and because of resistance, inflicting blows and kicks. The wife and husband have been questioned by torture, yet still agree in their statement. The official creditor, who stoutly denied the charge, as from his rank, he could only be interrogated, was therefore deprived of his rank, that he might be subjected to severer trial.

PUBLIC NOTICE by a lover of benevolence. "The climate of Canton being too warm, and the drought having continued a long time, the noxious properties of heat have accumulated, and, as soon as rain comes, these noxious qualities will be diffused among the water in wells. Those who drink of such water will assuredly be injured by it. The very life will be endangered. The injury will by no means be trifling. Wherever there are wells, the neighbours ought, at the commencement of rain, or immediately afterwards, to throw into their wells certain drugs to expel the noxious heat. Let the following be bound up in a mat and thrown in, with a stone attached, to sink them; or if suspended in the well it will be still better."—We have bought the FIVE drugs prescribed, two are mineral productions, and three vegetable. We recognize only one which is Alum. The proportions requisite for a well are first given, and then what will be enough for a jar of water: this quantity cost 77 Cash. This is the first day of the moon, and a little drizzling rain has commenced, which is thought inauspicious, for they have a Proverb which runs thus.

LO YU HEANG TSOO YIH; LO KEIH PUH KWO JIH.

Rain falling on the moon's first day; Rain ever so hard, will be but of one day's continuance. (22nd February)

CHINESE REVIEW. The other day when the Governor and Foo-yuen reviewed the Troops in Canton; to the private soldiers they gave copper coin as a reward; to the officers they gave pieces of silk; materials for making jackets; and to those who remarkably excelled, they gave silver medals and recorded their names for early promotion. Those who were unskilful in their exercises, or appeared feeble, they reprehended, degraded, and recorded their faults on the spot.

FORMOSA. The Governor of Fokien, SUNUR-CHUN, under whose jurisdiction Formosa, or as the Chinese call it TAI-WAN, is, thought proper to make the local officers raise money to defray the expense of military operations there last year. And he succeeded for the time being in extorting the money, for it appears in the Peking Gazette that he requested the Emperor to confer honors on TSIN-UR-HING the Megistrate of the district HEA-POO-HEEN, supposed to have carried through this praiseworthy measure of public economy. However he could scarcely have heard the good news of his Majesty's approbation, before the district was again in open rebellion, and he lost his life on its first breaking out.

THE NILE. M. Girard's measurements of the mud Strata of the Nile, averaged from about two hundred pits, gave a total depth of rather more than 20 feet; which when estimated from the centenary elevation of the soil, gave the age of the world about 5,650 years, differing a mere trifle from the Mosaic Chronology. We take leave to recommend to our readers a new System of Geology, in which the great revolutions of the earth and animated nature are reconciled, at once, to modern science and sacred history, by Andrew Ure M. D. of Glasgow.

THE WONDERS OF THE DAY—Discovery of a universal language.—M. Burger, of Heidelberg, well known by his Mathematical works, has announced a system of universal language, by which a correspondence may be kept up, on easy and certain principles, by individuals of all Nations, although totally unacquainted with each other's native language. The acquisition of the system will scarcely require two days.—Foreign Review.

This is truly an extraordinary ANNOUNCEMENT! but of what use is such a barren paragraph. If two days be enough to learn it, two minutes would seem enough to give some idea of it. At present it can only be regarded as an absurd German puff.

The city of Canton, or KWANG-CHOW-FOO city, stands, as is well known, on the limits of two Heën districts; namely that of Nanhae and the district of Pwan-yu. The Magistrate of the latter place has published the following Proclamation to interdict the kidnapping of children.

He says the population of Canton city is extremely crowded. The young boys and feeble girls of poor distressed soldiers and people, sometimes go out into the streets to play. On such occasions vagabond banditti seize an opportunity of kidnapping the children, carrying them off to a distance, and selling them. Before their parents apply to the Police, and orders are issued to institute a search, the children have already been removed to a distance, and no trace of them is to be found. So that often parents never see their children again to the day of their death. Of these kidnapped children the greater half are sold for domestic slaves, or for play-actors and prostitutes. But, still worse, some being whipped and bambooed, die of hunger and fill a ditch.

Such wicked wretches as these, who distress our streets, and torment our children are most deserving of intense hatred. I the Magistrate on examining cases of appeal about children who have not yet been restored, have found a clue which I shall hasten to unfold by secret means, in order to remove this calamity from the people. Beside employing these efforts I hereby issue a severe interdict against all such practices, and solemnly enjoin all soldiers and people to obey implicitly the laws, and to use their efforts to be good. Be sedulously careful not to kidnap children, and thereby commit a great

crime. I have already seized the kidnappers Luh-a-kae, Choo-te-han, Lea-ching, Taou-a-kew and others; all of whom have been thrown into prison, and according to law, sentenced to be strangled. You ought to consider them a mirror, shewing whither your former course leads. Do not for the sake of petty gains, use your bodies to make experiments on the law—Let every one yield implicit obedience hereto. Offend not.

We had something similar to this Proclamation last year. There seems to be a series of Proclamations issued annually, pro forma, not for the sake of new information, but for IMPRESSION—to keep alive upon the minds of the people a recollection of what is their duty.

TARTAR PRIDE. Pride is common to all men, and therefore in a moderate degree, there are some people who praise it. And hence too, those in whom the religious and moral principle is weak, have recourse to a principle of pride, to prevent their appearing with the vicious vulgar. But the pride to which a recent occurrence has drawn our attention Mr. Editor, is NATIONAL PRIDE. The Tartar-Chinese pride, is perhaps, greater than English pride, which many people think sufficiently high.

The English, we understand, happened to say, a short time ago, to the Governor of Canton, that an addition to the number of licensed Merchants, to trade with foreigners, would tend to preserve amity between the "Two Nations," England and China, or China and England. Persons uninitiated into the depths or heights of Chinese-tartar pride would never suppose that the two words, "TWO NATIONS" could give umbrage to the proudest Nation on earth. But under this Tartar-chinese Dynasty—the Celestial Empire, it is not so. We are told, Mr. Editor, that His Excellency the Governor of Canton, has required a high native Commercial personage, the Rothschild of China, to endeavour to have the two words—or rather four principal words—ENGLAND and CHINA two NATIONS—turned into ENGLAND and CANTON, TWO PLACES. The design is to shew in writing, that the English themselves, by their own shewing, do not pretend to be a NATION when China is in view.

The same word cannot be applied to the two countries in the same day. England and the Province of Canton, may be compared; for England is only a Province of the Celestial Empire. So is France, and so are all other Nations. They are all placed by NATURE, or HEAVEN, under the control of HEAVEN'S SON, the Emperor of China, for the time being, God's vice-gerent, the political Pope of the habitable Globe, who not only rules over men, but creates at his pleasure, saints, and goddesses, and gods.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Our Cotton market has been singularly affected, by the Sales of the Select Committee having been hitherto confined to the Bengal Staple, which they have disposed of at 11 Taels per Pecul, whilst they still hold the whole of their Bombay and Madras Investments, no satisfactory offers having yet been made for them. Few of the commanders of the Bombay Ships have been able to effect sales of their proportions. But the Committee having granted them 40 days subsequent to the Sale of the Company's Cotton, to pay their Bonds, we trust they may now be more successful. The Commanders of the Bengal Ships have disposed of their proportions at Taels 10.6 to 10.8 per Pecul.

Latterly there has been a little stir among the Chinese dealers, and several small transactions have occurred at a trifling advance, though the foreign market does not appear to have experienced the slightest improvement in consequence.

A report has reached us, on which we imagine the firmest reliance may be placed; that no Ship will arrive from Bombay by the Eastern route in consequence of an understanding among the Bombay Merchants. It is scarcely credited by the Chinese, however, who have on more than one occasion, found similar reports prove incorrect.

Our Opium Speculators have been much surprised by the early arrival of the new Bengal drug. The new Patna has been examined, and the quality approved—the touch being only a little inferior to that of the very superior drug of last season. A good many of the balls however, are badly shaped, being indented in many places, while the outer coverings of some of them are cracked, and the juice of the poppy oozing out. This is likely to lead to much trouble in the delivery. The market opened at $ 850 for Patna, which price was maintained under small sales for several days, till some persons have been induced for want of firmness to relax, and $ 840 to 845 have been accepted of. The nominal price of old Patna is $ 920 a 925, but no purchasers.

Malwa has been receding daily, and at $ 760 and $ 765 many sales have been made during the last few days.

The weight of the new Patna is 114 to 115½, and Benares 116 to 117½ Catties per Chest. The latter is much better put up than the other, and the balls are more perfect.

Several Junks are expected, which must create a demand, though the Chinese have many bargains to clear off, before they can enter into new purchases.

The deliveries in last month have not fallen off.

A favorable disposition towards Straits produce has shewn itself—Betel Nut having advanced to $ 2½ and Pepper to $ 7½ per Pecul—and better prices are expected. But the uncertainty of this market will not justify speculation upon the event of any casual variation.

There are eager enquiries after Cotton Yarn, notwithstanding that we believe the late importations to be extensive.

Woollens have experienced a decline.

Our advices from Manila down to February state the old Sugar to be at $ 5½ per Pecul. No contracts had then been entered into for the new crop; but $ 5½ had been demanded by the Refiners, deliverable in two or three months, although $ 5½ was expected to be the opening price.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

| | THERMOMETER. night. | noon. | BAROMETER. | WIND |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 56 | 66 | 30·20 Fine weather, fresh breeze | N. a N. E. |
| 2 | 53 | 65 | 30.30 Light airs, variable | E. a S. |
| 3 | 54 | 66 | 30·10 Cloudy most part—light airs | S. |
| 4 | 58 | 68 | 30.30 First part faggy, latter fine, sultry light airs | |
| 5 | 59 | 70 | 30.20 Fine weather—sultry—at times a fresh breeze | |
| 6 | 60 | 70 | 30.15 Light variable breezes | S. E. a N. W. |
| 7 | 62 | 72 | 30.15 At times cloudy, with mod breeze | E. a S. E. |
| 8 | 60 | 70 | 30.15 Light breeze | N. W. |
| 9 | 59 | 72 | 30.10 Light airs | S. E. |
| 10 | 62 | 70 | 30·15 " | E. |
| 11 | 61 | 70 | 30.20 Breeze | E. a S. E. |
| 12 | 62 | 70 | 30·05 Moderate breeze | E. |
| 13 | 63 | 72 | 30. " | E. |
| 14 | 62 | 70 | 30.20 Cloudy at times—fresh breeze | N. E. |
| 15 | 57 | 67 | 30.40 Moderate breeze | N. E. |
| 16 | 55 | 66 | 30·30 Light and variable | N. E. a S. E. |
| 17 | 55 | 67 | 30·20 Light breeze | S. E. |
| 18 | 62 | 72 | 30.20 Fine weather light airs | E. a S. E. |
| 19 | 63 | 72 | 30.20 Moderate breeze | N. a N. E. |
| 20 | 59 | 70 | 30.20 Cloudy—light breeze | " |
| 21 | 61 | 70 | 30.20 Sultry | E. a S. E |
| 22 | 63 | 72 | 30.10 Fine weather | N. E. a E. |
| 23 | 64 | 67 | 30.10 Cloudy with rain—fresh breeze | N. W. |
| 24 | 55 | 65 | 30.10 " | N. W. a N. |
| 25 | 53 | 65 | 30·10 Fine weather moderate breeze | N. a N. E. |
| 26 | 52 | 64 | 30.15 Variable | N. a S. E. |
| 27 | 52 | 65 | 30.20 Cloudy—light breeze | N. E. a S. E. |
| 28 | 59 | 63 | 30.20 Blowing fresh | N. |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| FEBRUARY | ARRIVED | | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Brit Barque Red Rover, | Clifton, | Calcutta |
| 18 | " Ship Nimrod, | Harvey, | Manila |
| " | Sp. Ship Union, | Ramirez, | ditto |
| 20 | Am Ship Roman, | Lavender, | New York |
| 24 | Sp. Brig Brillante, | Pozueta, | Manila |
| 27 | Am Ship Tartar, | Sturgis, | Gibralter |
| 28 | Brit Ship Morley, | Hutchinson, | N. S. Wales. |
| MARCH 1 | " Surrey, | Biddle, | ditto |

| JANUARY | SAILED | TO |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | Port Ship N. S. da Conceiçaó, | Timor |
| 16 | " Brig Esperança Pegado, | Penang |
| FEBY. 17 | " " Delfim, | Lisbon |
| " | Am Ship Herald, Hammett, | Manila |
| " | " " Brig Two Friends, Dogget, | Boston |
| 21 | Neth. Ship Fair Armenian, Boyle, | Batavia |
| 26 | Brit Barque Red Rover, Clifton, | Calcutta |
| 28 | " Ship Sir Charles Malcolm, Crawford, | Bombay |
| " | H. C. S. Duke of Sussex, Whitehead, | London |

PASSENGERS

Per *Roman*, The Reverend David Abeel, Reverend Elijah C. Bridgman, G. W. Talbot Esqr., G. A. Talbot, Esqr., W. C. Hunter Esqr., Frederick A. Bookee Esqr.

Per *Brillante* Colonel Don F. X. de Sarabia,

Per *Fair Armenian*, S. Van Caneghem Esqr.

Per *Red Rover*, A. Robertson Esqr.

Per *Malcolm*, W. G. Home Esqr.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

MCHAR 3rd, 1830.

| IMPORTS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 12 | a 16 | Catty |
| Assafetida | | 5 | a 6 | |
| Bicho de mar | | 10 | a 12 | |
| very superior | | 36 | | Pecul |
| Bees wax | | 28 | a 30 | |
| Betel nut | | 2½ | | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 | a 40— | Catty |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 | a 2½— | Pecul |
| Camphor Malay | | 16 | a 27— | Catty |
| Cloves Molucca | | 40 | | |
| Mauritius | | 30 | | |
| Cochineal | | 390 | a 400 | |
| Copper South American | | 26 | | |
| Do. Japan | | 25 | a 27 | |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 | a 50 | Pecul |
| Cotton yarn | | 40 | a 60 | |
| COTTON Bombay | Taels. | 8 | a 9.8 | |
| Bengal | | 8 | a 10.5 | |
| Madras | | 10 | a 11 | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 | a 5 | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 6 | a 7 | Piece |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ | a 3 | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1½ | a 1¾ | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | 1½ | a 2 | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 | | — Catty |
| Cudbear unsaleable | | 25 | | |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ | a 4 | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 | a 100 | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 | a 95 | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 | a 70 | |
| Flints | | 1 | | |
| Gambier | | 1 | a 1½ | Pecul |
| Ginseng crude, | | 40 | a 45 | |
| Iron bar | | 3 | | |
| ditto Rod | | 4 | | |
| Lead | | 5 | | |
| Mace | | none | | |
| Myrrh | | 15 | a 30 | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 | a 55 | |
| Olibanum | | 3 | a 4 | |
| Opium Patna old 920 new | | 845 | | |
| Benares | | 900 | | Chest |
| Companys Malwa | | 765 | | |
| Damaun do. | | | | |
| Turkey | | 700 | | — Pecul |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 | a 6 | |
| Pepper Malay | | 7½ | | |
| Putchuck | | 11 | a 12 | |
| Quicksilver | | 70 | a 72 | |
| Rattans | | 3 | | |
| Rice | | 1.30 | a 1.40 | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | | Pecul |
| ditto Lintin | | 10 | a 11 | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 | a 4½ | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 | a 14 | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 | a 18 | |
| Smalts | | 12 | a 28 | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 7½ | a 8— | Cwt. |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1.80 | | — Yard. |
| Camlets English | | 26 | a 27 | Piece |
| Ditto Dutch | | | | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 7 | a 8 | |

| IMPORTS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ | | Each |
| Fox | | 1 | | |
| Rabbits | | 40 | a 46— | 100 |
| Seal | | 1¾ | | |
| Sea Otter | | 48 | | Each |
| Land Otter | | 4 | a 6 | |
| Tin plates | | 11 | a 12— | Box |
| Tin, | | 18 | a 19— | Pecul |
| EXPORTS. | | | | |
| A lum | Sp. Drs. | 2¾ | | Pecul |
| Anniseseed star | | 13 | a 13½ | |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ | — | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 14 | a 16— | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 58 | — | Box |
| Camphor | | 28 | a 30 | |
| Cassia | | 13 | a 14 | |
| Ditto Buds | | 18 | a 20 | |
| China Root | | 3½ | | |
| Cubebs | | 18 | a 20 | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 | a 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal | | 5½ | | |
| Gamboge | | 85 | a 90 | |
| Glass beads | | 25 | a 26 | |
| Hartall | | 12 | a 13 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | | |
| Musk | | 70 | a 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 92 | | |
| 2d. do. do. | | 78 | a 80 | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 50 | a 54 | 100 |
| Blue | | 85 | | |
| Small | | none | | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ | — | Catty |
| Rhubarb | | none | | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 370 | a 375 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 400 | a 410 | |
| Canton | Taels | none | | |
| Sugar raw | | 5.2 | | |
| Pingfa | | 6.5 | | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | | none | | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | | 11 | | |
| 2d. sort | | 10¼ | | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | 10 | a 13 | |
| Congo | | 20 | a 25 | |
| Campoy | | 18 | a 20 | Pecul |
| Souchong | | 18 | a 30 | |
| Peko very scarce | | 50 | a 60 | |
| Ankoi | | 18 | a 24 | |
| Hyson | | 46 | a 55 | |
| ditto Skin | | 24 | a 35 | |
| ditto Young | | 32 | a 35 | |
| Gunpowder | | 48 | a 62 | |
| Twankay | | 24 | a 28 | |
| Tortoise Shell | Sp. Drs. | 1200 | a 1300 | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | | |
| Vermillion | | 45 | — | Box |
| White lead | | 10 | — | Pecul |
| Whanghees | | none | — | 1000 |

EXCHANGES.

London 3 s. 11 d a 4 s per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 202 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

*ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1829.*

| | PATNA & BENARES. | | | | MALWA. | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value. | United do. | Chests. | Price. | Value | Chests. | Value. |
| FEBRUARY .... .... Patna | 457 | 930 | 4,25,010 | | | | | | |
| Benares | 85 | 910 | 77,350 | 5,02,360 | 661 | 780 | 5,15,580 | 1203 | 10,17,940 |
| In the previous ten months ..... | 5819 | | | 49,72,394 | 5345 | | 47,20,765 | 11164 | 96,93,159 |
| Consumption to 1st March. 1830 | 6361 | | | 54,74,754 | 6006 | | 52,36,345 | 12367 | 107,11,099 |
| Stock at Lintin do. do. .... | 1285 | | | | 2016 | | | 3301 | |

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 WEDNESDAY, 17th MARCH, 1830. NO. 6

## ADVERTISEMENT.

The Public are hereby respectfully informed, that that beautiful fast sailing Vessel the Schooner SYLPH will, on the 10th Instant, commence running between Canton and Macao, as a Passage boat, on the following terms vizt.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Canton to Macao direct, with ONE passenger | $ 30 |
| Ditto touching at Lintin | 35 |
| Ditto and back to Canton, allowing seven days for the trip | 50 |
| From Canton to Lintin | 25 |
| Ditto and back, allowing five days for the trip | 40 |
| For each day's additional demurrage | 7 |
| For each additional passenger | 5 |

The Sylph may also be engaged for parties of pleasure—Letters will be carried at 10 cents each, and packets of letters in proportion—Also small light parcels; but no heavy baggage, or any articles of trade, furniture, or stores will on any account be admitted; nor will any passenger be allowed to carry more than one trunk, not to exceed one Pecul in weight.

It must also be distinctly understood that any persons interfering with the navigation or management of the boat will be held responsible for any damage that may occur during the passage.

For further particulars, apply to MARKWICK & LANE.

The Gravesend built Hatch boat, the Petrel, still continues to run on the same line, on the usual terms—and may be engaged on application—as above.

CANTON 27th February 1830.

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ON THURSDAY the 25th instant will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE (unless previously disposed of by private Contract.) By MARKWICK & LANE.

AT THE EUROPE BAZAR No. 3 IMPERIAL HONG.

The Ship EUGENIA, with all her stores as she now lays at Lintin.

Persons wishing to treat for the purchase of the above vessel are requested to apply to the Auctionees as above, or at their European Warehouse Campo Sam Francisco, Macao—where further particulars may be known.

The Sale of these goods commences at 11 o'clock.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD.

A Variety of lamps—and lustres—consisting of 4.5. & 6. light lustres—and Grecian lamps, and of the most costly description—dome shade wall brackets on elegant gilt branches—plain wall brackets on ditto—also a small quantity of wines and Scotch Whiskey—a lot of Glass and Earthenware—and sundry other goods.

SALE TO TAKE PLACE AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

CANTON, 9th March, 1830.

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## CANTON.

We have much pleasure in predicting the amelioration, which the foreign society here is likely to attain by its departure from that unsocial restriction, which has hitherto prevented females of every other country from visiting Canton. There are now several ladies here, residing with their families, and although no addition may now be made to their number, as the hot weather is fast approaching, when Macao becomes a more suitable climate for their abode, we hope that next year the system may be adopted more universally, and lead to sociality, and the general improvement of the society of the place.

MARCH 5th. To day the KWANG-CHOW-FOO Magistrate, attended by the Namhoy and Pwan-une Magistrates, came out in front of the Factories, preceded by eighty or a hundred soldiers; and accompanied by a party of LANCERS—to speak widely—they had chopping instruments on the ends of long poles. The Hong Merchants and the Linguists were in attendance, and the public had an opportunity of seeing the Linguists perform the KO-TOW, on the damp stones under the Company's verandah. All this military and civil parade was about filling up a bit of swamp, inside a wall that surrounds the Company's Square, where goods are landed from Chop-boats. This landing place has been so much shallowed of late years, since the great fire of 1822, when such a quantity of rubbish was brought to the river side, from the suburbs, that a great part of it encroached on the river, and a great part remains on the shore to this very day. Opposite the American flag-staff, it is a dunghill; and a lazar-house; and a burial ground for poor native wretches who die of leprosy. The English finding the Chop-boats could not, at low water, unload opposite their warehouse, made efforts to carry out the Quay beyond the mud flat. In doing this they came in contact with some Customhouse people, who had not been sufficiently feed. These carried the case bofore the Governor; and made many objections—particularly that it was encroaching on the river.

This had a little truth in it, and but a little. For even now at low water, there is scarcely water enough to float a Chop-boat. However, since the affair was managed by the Senior Native Merchant, the local authorities looked forward, with watering mouths, for large fees. These were not forthcoming, and therefore they, for ten thousand reasons, put an interdict on filling up the space that had already been enclosed by a stone wall. And there remained the absurdity of a space enclosed by a stone wall, on the bank of the river, with a great ditch inside the wall. Government meant this interdict as a lasting—aye, they said—an EVERLASTING indication of their power to prevent encroachment. Latterly however the original tier of bamboo stakes, and old planks, getting the worse for one year's wear, the Coolies, bearing bales of woollens, were in danger of falling through; in consequence of which, an order was issued to employ the seamen to fill up the swamp.—It has been done. The Mandarins have been greatly angered; have examined it; and have said the proceeding was very naughty; and there we hope the mud and rubbish will rest.

CUSTOMS. It was announced, in a Canton Paper, the other day, that the infant son of a man of rank, had attained the age of one COMPLETE MONTH. This intimation is a signal, both among rich and poor, for kindred and friends to offer congratulations, and send presents; such as, rings for the wrists, and for the ankles; red vests; fruit; money, &c. Every one sends something according to his ability. The father, to recompense his friends, prepares a feast, and invites them to drink wine. However rich the banquet may be, hen's eggs, and duck's eggs, dyed red, are an indispensable part of the entertainment. Also ginger steeped in a sour liquid. After drinking is finished—for DRINKING is, in Chinese phraseology, always the designation of a banquet,—after drinking—says the Native writer, is ended, each Guest takes home with him three or four of the red eggs, and a bit of the ginger, that he also may have a son added to his Family.

LITERARY GAZETTE. As the Editor of that interesting Periodical has been pleased to commend our labours, and to reprint various articles from the Register; we have much pleasure in letting him know, that the Gazette instructs and amuses us even in China, and his commendations have been heard by us here. We have long admired the utility of the daily and periodical Press, and the interchange of sentiment between ourselves and our friend of the Gazette, who live nearly at antipodes to each other, recalls that admiration, and makes us long for the day when, the Press shall be universally free among all Nations, and in all languages.

Mr. Editor, In the intercourse of Christian States with China, including French; Spanish; Dutch; English; Swedes; Danes &c. from Europe; and last though not least, Citizens of the United States of America—a large band;—but a rope of sand—it is difficult to find a fundamental principle which will generally apply. The inter-national law of Christendom is not recognised here. The Chinese won't listen to any other principle than implicit submission to the Celestial Empire, or the doctrine of master and slave. On the other hand there is in the recollection of all free born men resistance to despotism and to oppression. Are the Merchants of Christian States ever to resist the tyranny of semibarbarous Governments?—or is it better I was going to say right-er on the whole, always to submit? Your present correspondent does not pretend to give a final opinion. But he inclines to a resistance of oppression, in a way similar to that which he would adopt in a free Country. GOVERNMENTS and GOVERNORS, must now and then be resisted, or they will trample men under their feet. Wealth and power will dominate, unless the weaker party reprobate and resist the domination. Is there, Mr. Editor, any thing like abstract "Rights of man?" The phrase, rights of man, is associated with a name not over respectable—but still man has rights. Now do we, republican Merchants and others, in China, forego, because we live here, the right of petitioning; remonstrating; and resisting, in particularly oppressive cases?

DANGER OF BEING NEAR A DESPOT. It is a proverbial saying of the Chinese, that the Public Servant whose station is near the Emperor, is, in as dangerous a situation, as the man who sleeps beside a Tiger.

MISSIONARIES. In two works which have come to China, this season, there are frequent references to Missionaries. Mr. Madden in his Travels in Turkey takes every opportunity to cavil at, and censure Missionaries. Dr. Philip in his Researches in South Africa warmly defends them. The effects of Missions, he says, are not to be confined to what constitutes their principal object. The exertions made to accomplish that object, bring innumerable advantages connected with the improvement of the world, in their train. The extension of literature—the multiplication of books—translations into various languages—increase of Schools for the instruction of the Natives—easy access to the literature of the east &c.—are effects which have sprung from those exertions. With the translation of the Scriptures into the language of a kingdom, come translators, grammars, lexicons, type founders, and printers, with all their literary and scientific apparatus. The literature of a country is brought into requisition; criticism and knowledge begin to circulate, and the collision of mind, which arises from opposition of sentiment, calls the slumbering energies of a Nation into exercise. Knowledge always desires increase; it is like fire, which must first be kindled by some external agent, but which will afterwards propagate itself in every direction.

When, says Dr. Philip, the intellectual culture of man is the object under consideration, the preceptor has credit given him for what he effects, without having his unsuccessful labours attributed to himself or his system. But Missionaries are often tried by another criterion. While the objects of their Mission have been declared impracticable, and treated with ridicule, they have been regarded as having done nothing, and calumniated simply because they have not wrought miracles—they have not extirpated every vice, and turned their converts into angels. But the husbandman does not expect a crop when he sows his seed; he must wait for it. —Philosophers and projectors had a hundred and fifty years to try their skill upon the Hotentots, before the Christian Missions commenced their labours in Africa, and the poor Natives were as far from a state of civilization, as they were at the first introduction of Europeans among them. The Dr's belief is that to Christianize, is the shortest and surest way to civilize, in opposition to the common cry, civilize first, and Christianize afterwards.

DANCING on solemn occasions, and in religious worship. The first instance on record of such a practice, is that of Miriam the sister of Aaron, and other women, who went out with Timbrels and with dances, to sing praises to Jehovah for having overthrown in the red Sea, the Egyptian persecutors. The next is, when the people danced to the golden calf which Aaron made. There are other cases on record. The last which we have seen is contained in a Proclamation by the Chancellor of the Canton College, issued on the 15th of February.

The great Spring Sacrifice to Confucius is fixed for the 2nd of March, when His Excellency the Governor, the Deputy Governor, or Foo-yuen, "SOOTHER OF THE PEOPLE," the Tartar General of the Province, and all the civil and military officers of the city, are ordered to attend at the Temple of Letters, to worship Confucius. A band of Musicians with Timbrels and dancing, is ordered to practice four days anterior to the day of Sacrifice, and on that day they are commanded to "JUMP AND SKIP TO DO HONOR TO THE SACRIFICE," being clothed in appropriate caps and garments, at their own expense. Government promises them one mace (about nine pence,) each, per day for their rice

These dancers, sixteen of whom form a group, are, we are told, young students, to one of whom, as a reward, a degree of Bachelor of arts is given, whether his Essay merits it or not. The JUMPERS of Wales, and of the United States are generally despised religionists; but those good Christians who DANCE after the Golden calf, are usually esteemed respectable men in Society. However, apart from this reflexion, it is curious to observe traces of natural feeling, still existing, among a people so artificial as the Chinese are. Without quite pleading for the continuance of jumping and dancing under the excitement of religious feeling, we must say that in some places public worship loses much of its pathos, in the absence of the Hymn, or spiritual Song, whether vocal or instrumental, or both, as practiced in the Churches of Christendom.

COURT OF APPEAL. At Peking TEEN-TEEN-KE from Gan-hwuy Province, has by order of his mother carried an appeal to this Court against the local authorities of that Province in consequence of the murderers of her husband having been spared for two years. The young man is in his 26th year, and stated to the Court, that during the 3rd moon of the 6th year of his present Majesty's reign, TEEN-MEI a litigious attorney, hearing that a writ was out against him, went into the house of my father Teen-teen-kaou, and cut his throat. The son of this man, Teen-teen-shun (said the appellant) accused my father of having forced his father to cut his throat. Government examined into the case and dismissed my father as innocent of the charge. However on the 24th day of the 4th moon of the 8th year, my father left home on horseback, and on the same evening my mother saw Teen-yun-kwô riding on my father's horse. She then took me and went towards CHANG-KEA village to seek for my father. On the road we found his dead body, with two murderous knives lying beside it. My mother took them up and went to the Magistrates. When the body was examined it was found he had been wounded in eleven places. Teen-teen-shun said he had murdered my father to revenge his own father's death. But afterwards he and Teen-teen-kwô confessed that they each took a knife and attacked my father, at the same time murdering and robbing him of his money. The one was sentenced to decapitation and the other to be strangled, and the horse was to be given back to my mother. However the sentence has not been carried into effect, and there is a wish now to attribute the murder to taking revenge for a father's death. My mother has protested against this before the local officers up to the Governor of the Province; but they have done nothing. She therefore told me to go to Peking and appeal.

The old Premier, TO-TSIN, has received from His Majesty leave of absence for ten days. It is in all probability on account of his declining health, and the feebleness of old age—Old SUNG-TAJIN, has returned from western Tartary, and is again busily occupied about Court.—His Majesty has appointed King-ching to go to the Temple of the GOD OF HORSES, and there offer Sacrifice.—The Emperor in person, at the Winter Solstice, performed the ceremony of adoration on the round altar dedicated to Heaven.

Chang-yung-tsing has appeared before the Judge's Court to seek for revenge on those who provoked his mother to commit suicide. Her husband and son were, it is alleged, falsely accused of having stolen a mule. She supposed that one

of their Uncles, Chang-ko-tsae, had instigated the Eunuch, who, under a fictitious name, brought the accusation, to do so: and therefore she went to Chang-ko-tsae's house to call him to an account. He ordered his wife and daughters to scold her, and thrash her; which they did so effectually, that the poor woman beat her brains out, or caused her own death in some such way, on the spot. Chang-ko-tsae denies that he had any thing at all to do with the affair; that it was entirely the Eunuch's doing. This Eunuch is one of His Majesty's Establishment, and is known by several names; yet the Governor of Peking describes his person. He is of the middle stature; has a YELLOW-WHITE SQUARE-LONG face, on which are shallow white pock marks. On his breast there is the scar of a burn, about the size of Tung-tseën, the Chinese copper coin. It appears that Magistrates cannot apprehend any of His Majesty,s Eunuchs, without an Imperial license to do so. The Governor therefore makes an application to the Emperor from which above particulars are extracted. No answer is recorded.

CAPTAIN BASIL HALL'S Travels in North America. In the 2nd Volume of this work at the 369th Page, there are some remarks concerning the Chinese language, being the result of a conversation which the Captain had with Mr. Du Ponceau of Philadelphia, "one of the most learned philologists alive." Hall says that he himself had published the opinion "that in China, Japan, Corea, and Loo-choo, though the spoken languages were different, the written character was common to them all, and, consequently that when any two Natives of the different countries met, though neither could speak a word of the other's language, they could readily interchange their thoughts by means of written symbols." "Before Mr. Du Ponceau had proceeded far in his argument (says the Captain) he made it quite clear that I had known little or nothing of the matter; and when at length he asked why such statements had been put forth, there was no answer to be made but that of Dr. Johnson to the lady who discovered a wrong definition in his dictionary—"Sheer ignorance, Madam." Seriously however (continues Hall) it is to be regretted that an error of this magnitude in the history of language, should still have currency, and I have done by way of reparation, what obviously presented itself at the time:" Which was, that Mr. Du Ponceau should give the Captain his arguments in writing, that he might print them, which Du Ponceau did. Unfortunately however the Captain has not published his friend's reasoning, but only his conclusions. Those who desire to see the reasoning are referred to the Annals of Philosophy for January 1829.

In a former Number we noticed the boldness of Captain Hall's assertions in reference to LOO-CHOO, in the presence of Bonaparte, which assertions Sir Walter Scott repeated in his life of Napoleon. Our author was not more bold then, than he appears timid on the present occasion. For, whatever the arguments or theory of his "good humoured" friend may be, there is not, we are convinced, any material error in Captain Hall's first assertion. That in every one of those countries, China, Japan, Corea and Loo-choo—not as Du Ponceau says in Camboje and Siam—but, in the above named Nations, the Chinese written language is very generally understood by all who can be said to read and write: and not in the limited manner that a "learned and sacred language may be supposed to be understood. And it is equally certain that "when any two Natives who can write the Chinese character meet, though neither could speak a word of the other's language, they can readily interchange their thoughts by means of the Chinese written symbols." The writer of this has interchanged thoughts with Cochinchinese, Japanese, and Loochooans, by means of the Chinese characters, although he could not understand one word they uttered, nor could they understand his speech. Therefore for all practical purposes, whether of religion, science, or commerce, it is difficult to see wherein Captain Hall's first assertion is erroneous.

But Mr Du Ponceau the President of the Am. Phil. Soc. says "It MUST not be believed that they—the several Nations alluded to—read those writings as a series of abstract symbols, without connecting them with some spoken language"—Again, "if there is any material diversity between the two (or the many) idioms, it is impossible that the Chinese character should be understood, unless the spoken language of China be understood, at the same time" (Page 372.)

As Captain Hall's Book does not contain the theory, nor the argument of the President Du Ponceau, it is difficult to say what he is combating. But, that the inhabitants of China, Cochinchina, Corea, Japan and Loo-choo, can, when totally unintelligible to each other orally, communicate their thoughts by means of the Chinese character—that is, the Chinese character is understood, when the spoken language of China is not understood, at the same time, is perfectly true. That the Chinese character is thus generally understood by five Nations, whose spoken languages are unintelligible to each other is an important fact; and "seriously would it be to be regretted," that this fact should lose its hold on the mind of any Christian Philanthropist, by the confessions of Captain Hall, before the President of the Am. Phil. Soc.

IMPERIAL CLEMENCY. His Majesty on his late visit to the land of his forefathers, thought it right to extend not rigour beyond the law, but the contrary, mercy unknown to the law. It is odd enough that in this Celestial Empire as in our United Kingdom, it is considered a punishment to send a man to the land of his forefathers; at least it is so said in joke. But here it is matter of fact that the Tartars of the Imperial kindred are punished by being transported to Mougden, Kirin, and other places in Manchow Tartary.

On "blessing the affluent Capital" by his Imperial presence, the State Prisoners there came into His Majesty's mind, and he ordered a list of them to be made out, stating their crimes and misdemeanours, in order to his mitigating their punishment.

THE YELLOW RIVER, has, of late in several places exhibited very threatening appearances, which by the activity of the presiding Superintendent, were happily averted. His Majesty has sent him ten sticks of Thibetian incense to burn upon the altar of the river god, and ordered him to worship for the Emperor, by proxy, in gratitude for the safety vouchsafed.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| MARCH | ARRIVED | | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Am Brig Ivanhoe, | | Boston |
| 5 | „ Herald, | Benjamin, | ditto |
| 8 | Brit Barque Falcon, | Ovenstone, | Calcutta |
| 12 | Sp. Brig Triunfo, | | Manila |

| MARCH | SAILED | | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Danish Ship Frederick the 6th, | | Copenhagen |
| 4 | H. C. S. Lady Melville, | Cliff. rd, | London |
| „ | „ Herefordshire, | Hope, | ditto |
| 6 | Am Ship Panther, | Bowers, | New York |
| „ | „ China, | Johnson, | Boston |
| „ | „ Brig Active, | Cotting, | Manila |
| 9 | H. C. S. Buckinghamshire, | Glasspoole, | London |
| „ | „ Farquharson, | Cruickshank, | ditto |
| „ | „ Hythe, | Arbuthnot, | ditto |
| 11 | „ Repulse, | Gribble, | ditto |
| 12 | „ Atlas, | Hine, | ditto |
| „ | H. C. C. S. Asia, | Ager, | Halifax |
| „ | „ Mangles, | Carr, | ditto. |
| 13 | Brit Ship Elizabeth, | Phillips, | Singapore |
| „ | Sp. Ship Union, | Cuerbo, | Manila |
| 16 | H. C. S. Thames, | Forbes, | London |

PASSENGER per *Falcon*, Captain Gover-

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Our Cotton market has not experienced any improvement in the last fortnight, and few sales have been made beyond small parcels among the dealers. The Select Committee have not yet disposed of their Bombay and Madras Investments.

Both Patna and Malwa Opium have declined in price since our last, and very few sales have taken place. The deliveries however, up to the 16th instant, consisting of 316 Chests of Patna, 6 Benares, and 323 of Malwa, do not indicate that the internal trade has in the least fallen off, being supplied by former purchases. But we scarcely ever witnessed such a deficiency of spirit among the brokers, to engage in any speculation.

Some of the small holders have been forcing sales of new Patna at $ 800. New Benares has not yet been brought into the market, so that our quotations must be considered as nominal.

At present there is very little Turkey Opium in the place, and $ 780, we believe, can be obtained; but the first arrival, if considerable, will most likely influence the price, and reduce it to $ 750, or even 700.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

## IMPORTS. MARCH 17th, 1830.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amber .... | Sp. Drs. | 12 a 16 | Catty | |
| Assafetida .... .... | | 5 a 6 | | |
| Bicho de mar .. .... | | 10 a 12 | | |
| very superior .... | | 36 | Pecul | |
| Bees wax .... .... | | 24 a 25 | | |
| Betel nut .... .... | | 2 a 2½ | | |
| Bird's nests .. .... | | 26 a 40 | — Catty | |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 a 2½ | — Pecul | |
| Camphor Malay .... | | 16 a 27 | — Catty | |
| Cloves Molucca .... | | 40 | | |
| Mauritius .... | | 30 | | |
| Cochineal .. .... | | 390 a 400 | | |
| Copper South American | | 26 | | |
| Do. Japan .... | | 25 a 27 | | |
| Coral Fragments .... | | 30 a 50 | Pecul | |
| Cotton yarn .. .... | | 35 a 60 | | |
| COTTON Bombay .... | Taels. | 8 a 9.8 | | |
| Bengal .. .... | | 8 a 10.5 | | |
| Madras .. .... | | 10 a 11 | | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. .... | Sp. Drs. | 4 a 5 | | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 6 a 7 | | |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ a 3 | Piece | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. .... | | 1½ a 1¾ | | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | 1½ a 2 | | |
| Cow Bezoar .. .... | | 30 | — Catty | |
| Cudbear unsaleable .... | | 25 | | |
| Cutch Pegue .... | | 3½ a 4 | | |
| Cuttings Scarlet .... | | 80 a 100 | | |
| Elephant's Teeth .... | | 60 a 95 | | |
| Fishmaws .. .... | | 40 a 70 | | |
| Flints .... .... | | 1 | | |
| Gambier .... .... | | 1 a 1½ | Pecul | |
| Ginseng crude, .... | | 45 a 50 | | |
| Iron bar .... .... | | 3 | | |
| ditto Rod .. .... | | 4 a 4½ | | |
| Lead .... .... | | 5 | | |
| Mace .... .... | | none | | |
| Myrrh .... .... | | 15 a 30 | | |
| Nutmegs .. .... | | 50 a 55 | | |
| Olibanum .. .... | | 3 a 4 | | |
| Opium Patna old 890, new | | 800 a 805 | | |
| Benares 870 | | nominal | Chest | |
| Companys Malwa .. | | 745 | | |
| Damaun do. .... | | | | |
| Turkey .. .... | | 780 | — Pecul | |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 a 6 | | |
| Pepper Malay .... | | 7¼ | | |
| Putchuck .. .... | | 12 a 13 | | |
| Quicksilver .... .... | | 70 a 72 | | |
| Rattans .... .... | | 3 | | |
| Rice .... .... | | 1.30 a 1.40 | | |
| Rose Maloes .... | | 42 | | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | Pecul | |
| ditto Lintin .... | | 10 a 11 | | |
| Salt Fish .. .... | | 4 a 4½ | | |
| Sandalwood .... | | 10 a 14 | | |
| Sapanwood .... | | 2½ | | |
| Shark's fins .. .... | | 15 a 18 | | |
| Smalts .... .... | | 12 a 28 | | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 9 a 10 | — Cwt. | |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1.70 a 1.80 | — Yard. | |
| Camlets English .... | | 26 a 27 | Piece | |
| Ditto Dutch .... | | | | |
| Long-ells, ditto .... | | 7 a 8 | | |

## IMPORTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ a 6 | Each |
| Fox .... .... | | 1 | |
| Rabbits .... | | 40 a 46 | — 100 |
| Seal .... .... | | 1¾ | |
| Sea Otter .. .... | | 48 | Each |
| Land Otter .. .... | | 4 a 6 | |
| Tin plates .. .... | | 12 | — Box |
| Tin, .... .... | | 18 a 19 | — Pecul |

## EXPORTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A lum .... | Sp. Drs. | 2¾ | Pecul |
| Anniseed star .... | | 13 a 13½ | |
| Ditto oil of .... | | 2½ | — Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 14 a 16 | — 1000 |
| Brass Leaf .. .... | | 58 | — Box |
| Camphor .... .... | | 28 a 30 | |
| Cassia .... .... | | 13 a 14 | |
| Ditto Buds .... | | 17 a 18 | |
| China Root .. .... | | 3½ | |
| Cubebs .... .... | | 35 a 40 | |
| Dragon's blood .... | | 80 a 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal .. .... | | 5½ | |
| Gamboge .. .... | | 85 a 90 | |
| Glass beads .... | | 25 a 26 | |
| Hartall .... .... | | 13 a 14 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | |
| Musk .... .... | | 70 a 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 92 | |
| 2d. do. do. .... | | 78 a 80 | |
| 3d. do. do. .... | | 50 a 54 | 100 |
| Blue .... .... | | 84 | |
| Small .... .... | | none | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ | — Catty |
| Rhubarb .. .... | | none | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 370 a 375 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee .... | | 400 a 410 | |
| Canton .... | Taels | none | |
| Sugar raw .. .... | | 5.2 | |
| Pingfa .. .... | | 6.5 | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | | none | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | | 11 | |
| 2d. sort .... | | 10½ | |
| Tea Bohea .. | Taels | 10 a 13 | |
| Congo .. .... | | 20 a 25 | |
| Campoy .. .... | | 18 a 20 | Pecul |
| Souchong .... | | 18 a 30 | |
| Peko very scarce | | 50 a 60 | |
| Ankoi .. .... | | 18 a 24 | |
| Hyson .. .... | | 46 a 55 | |
| ditto Skin .... | | 24 a 35 | |
| ditto Young .... | | 32 a 35 | |
| Gunpowder .... | | 48 a 62 | |
| Twankay .. .... | | 24 a 28 | |
| Tortoise Shell .. | Sp. Drs. | 1200 a 1300 | |
| Turmerick .. .... | | 6 | |
| Tutenague .. .... | | 13 | |
| Vermillion .. .... | | 45 | — Box |
| White lead .. .... | | 10 | — Pecul |
| Whanghees .. .... | | none | — 1000 |

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VOL. 3 MONDAY, 29th MARCH, 1830. NO. 7

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This is what we intensely hope (viz, that people will be careful) and for this special purpose, we make this communication.

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# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

## IMPORTS. MARCH 17th, 1830.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 12 | a 16 | Catty |
| Assafetida | | 5 | a 6 | Pecul |
| Bicho de mar | | 10 | a 12 | Pecul |
| very superior | | 36 | | Pecul |
| Bees wax | | 24 | a 25 | Pecul |
| Betel nut | | 2 | a 2½ | Pecul |
| Bird's nests | | 26 | a 40— | Catty |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 | a 2½— | Pecul |
| Camphor Malay | | 16 | a 27— | Catty |
| Cloves Molucca | | 40 | | Pecul |
| Mauritius | | 30 | | Pecul |
| Cochineal | | 390 | a 400 | Pecul |
| Copper South American | | 26 | | Pecul |
| Do. Japan | | 25 | a 27 | Pecul |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 | a 50 | Pecul |
| Cotton yarn | | 35 | a 60 | Pecul |
| COTTON Bombay | Taels. | 8 | a 9.8 | Pecul |
| Bengal | | 8 | a 10.5 | Pecul |
| Madras | | 10 | a 11 | Pecul |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 | a 5 | Piece |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 6 | a 7 | Piece |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ | a 3 | Piece |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1⅜ | a 1¾ | Piece |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | 1½ | a 2 | Piece |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 | — | Catty |
| Cudbear unsaleable | | 25 | | Pecul |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ | a 4 | Pecul |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 | a 100 | Pecul |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 | a 95 | Pecul |
| Fishmaws | | 40 | a 70 | Pecul |
| Flints | | 1 | | Pecul |
| Gambier | | 1 | a 1½ | Pecul |
| Ginseng crude, | | 45 | a 50 | Pecul |
| Iron bar | | 3 | | Pecul |
| ditto Rod | | 4 | a 4½ | Pecul |
| Lead | | 5 | | Pecul |
| Mace | | none | | |
| Myrrh | | 15 | a 30 | Pecul |
| Nutmegs | | 50 | a 55 | Pecul |
| Olibanum | | 3 | a 4 | Pecul |
| Opium Patna old 890, new | | 800 | a 805 | Chest |
| Benares 870 | | nominal | | Chest |
| Companys Malwa | 745 | | | Chest |
| Damaun do. | 745 | | | Chest |
| Turkey | | 780 | — | Pecul |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 | a 6 | |
| Pepper Malay | | 7½ | | Pecul |
| Putchuck | | 12 | a 13 | Pecul |
| Quicksilver | | 70 | a 72 | Pecul |
| Rattans | | 3 | | Pecul |
| Rice | | 1.30 | a 1.40 | Pecul |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | | Pecul |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | | Pecul |
| ditto Lintin | | 10 | a 11 | Pecul |
| Salt Fish | | 4 | a 4½ | Pecul |
| Sandalwood | | 10 | a 14 | Pecul |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | | Pecul |
| Shark's fins | | 15 | a 18 | Pecul |
| Smalts | | 12 | a 28 | Pecul |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 9 | a 10— | Cwt. |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1.70 | a 1.80— | Yard. |
| Camlets English | | 26 | a 27 | Piece |
| Ditto Dutch | | 26 | a 27 | Piece |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 7 | a 8 | Piece |
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ | a 6 | Each |
| Fox | | 1 | | Each |
| Rabbits | | 40 | a 46— | 100 |
| Seal | | 1⅜ | | Each |
| Sea Otter | | 48 | | Each |
| Land Otter | | 4 | a 6 | Each |
| Tin plates | | 12 | — | Box |
| Tin, | | 18 | a 19— | Pecul |

## EXPORTS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A lum | Sp. Drs. | 2¾ | | Pecul |
| Anniseseed star | | 13 | a 13⅛ | Pecul |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ | — | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 14 | a 16— | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 58 | — | Box |
| Camphor | | 28 | a 30 | Pecul |
| Cassia | | 13 | a 14 | Pecul |
| Ditto Buds | | 17 | a 18 | Pecul |
| China Root | | 3⅛ | | Pecul |
| Cubebs | | 35 | a 40 | Pecul |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 | a 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal | | 5⅛ | | Pecul |
| Gamboge | | 85 | a 90 | Pecul |
| Glass beads | | 25 | a 26 | Pecul |
| Hartall | | 13 | a 14 | Pecul |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | | |
| Musk | | 70 | a 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 92 | | 100 |
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| Souchong | | 18 | a 30 | Pecul |
| Peko very scarce | | 50 | a 60 | Pecul |
| Ankoi | | 18 | a 24 | Pecul |
| Hyson | | 46 | a 55 | Pecul |
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Of late the Hong Merchants have been much embarrassed, and frequent failures have taken place. In the 7th year, Tung-tae Hong shut up and stopped; in the 8th year Foo-lung shut up and stopped, and both Hongs were largely indebted

to foreigners, who accused them to Government, and a decision was given according to law, to pay in a certain number of years, as has been clearly reported to your Majesty, and placed on record. These foreigners regard nothing but gain—they were discontented at paying them the principal without interest.

During the Spring and Summer of this year, Tung-sang Hong became very largely involved in debt to foreigners, who have demanded, but not obtained payment.

In the 9th moon, the English Chief Plowden, and others, presented at my Court an impeachment against Lew-ching-shoo, the Hong Merchant of Tung-sang Hong, whose native place is in Gan-hwuy, and who had gradually carried off money thither. They requested that I would send a communication to the Government there to bring him back &c. After this I did write to that province, to take Lew-ching-shoo, and send him to Canton, to be prosecuted according to the facts of the case.

Of the said foreign Ships there had arrived from the 7th moon to the 6th day of the 10th moon, in all 22 sail. One of these had been dismasted in a gale of wind at sea, and went up to Whampoa to refit; all the rest remained outside, anchored in Macao Roads, and deferred entering the port. On the 9th day of the 9th moon the said Chief Plowden and the others, sent a Petition containing various propositions, the style and the meaning of which were far from perspicuous. The general purport was, that the Hong Merchants having successively shut up, and stopped being involved in debts to foreigners, they pretended they wished to adjust and settle matters; and they earnestly requested that hereafter, no Security Merchants should be employed, nor any Compradors; and that at Canton they might themselves hire warehouses in which to store their foreign goods &c.—all of which requests are very opposite to the regulations heretofore fixed, and designed to prevent natives and foreigners forming connexions together. On ten thousand accounts these things should not be granted. But a topic mentioned in the petition, that the customary money levied on foreign Ships being the same on all, whether the Ships were great or small, should be altered and the Ships should pay according to the size &c., seemed worthy of consideration, and some change made to shew compassion. Still, as that was a regulation which had long been fixed, it was right to wait till the case was reported to the Emperor, and deliberated on. I ordered the two Sze Magistrates to consult on the whole subject, and distinguish between what should be granted and what refused, and report to me. I examined into the subject, and decided on the several topics, and issued a Proclamation in detail. I also commanded the Hong Merchants to enjoin my commands on the said Chief and others that they might yield implicit obedience to the orders of Government, and not irregularly indulge sinister selfish expectations. But the said foreigners still stared about, and deferred entering the port. Again on the 26th day of the 10th moon, they presented a Petition, in which they dragged in the former propositions, with reiterated whining and insulting disputation. The phraseology was not near common sense and reason. I immediately gave them a severe reply and injunction.

I find that of late years, it was only in the 8th of Taou-kwang, that the English Ships arrived early, and unloaded during the 9th and 10th moons. In the 5th, 6th, and 7th years, during the 11th and 12th moons, they were still arriving in succession in Macao Roads. At this time, if after the injunctions they have received, they indeed see their error and repent, and during the 11th moon enter the port, it will still not be too late to trade, and tranquility may be preserved as usual. But if, because their wishes are not acceded to, they pertinaciously oppose and make difficulties, spreading reports that they do not wish to trade, but will take their goods home again, their conduct assumes the appearance of contemptuous resistance, and arises from no other than a special design to coerce us by the circumstance of their paying much duty. How can the Celestial Empire endure their cunning craftiness. If from this all intercourse be cut off, and they be disallowed to trade, it is what the said foreigners have brought upon themselves, and is not treating them with too much severity. When that period arrives, I shall report again, and request your Majesty's pleasure that I may act in obedience thereto.

As to the said foreign Ships anchored at Macao, I from time to time enquire about and examine concerning them, and find that they are all quiet. But the foreigners' disposition is a huge abyss. It is absolutely necessary to be prepared against them. I have sent secret orders to the SHWUY-SZE TE-TUK (Port Admiral) LE, to order the several military stations in the neighbourhood of Macao and Heang-shan, to have the Military in readiness, and without exciting any noise or appearance, to have every thing perfectly prepared, lest by any possibility, the said foreigners should do as they did in the 13th year of Kea-king, land troops and endeavour to usurp Macao. If so, I will head the Military in person, and joining with the Admiral, advance upon them by two ways, and exterminate them.

I consider that this business has arisen about trade and money, and is not very serious or very important. But as it relates to outside foreigners, and affects the honor of the country, I have thought it right to unite firm composure with secret activity and caution, and to declare myself in language, just, correct, and stern. I have been careful not to shew haste and violence, so as to provoke a rupture, and at the same time was determined not to stoop to foreign feelings, and lose great respectability. I have repeatedly and maturely consulted with LOO the Foo-yuen, and our opinions agree.

Thus with profound respect, I have taken the circumstances connected with the English foreign Ships not entering the port, and the orders issued to guard against them; and uniting with Loo, the Foo-yueu of Canton, do according to the facts, secretly report them for your sacred Majesty for inspection.

Presented with profound respect.

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Governor LE and others, to the Emperor concerning the Enter-port Fee.

The Governor, Foo-yuen, and Hoppo, kneel to report to His Majesty, concerning the Enter-port fee on foreign Ships, in obedience to the Imperial commands to deliberate about diminishing it. Having assembled together we hereby secretly report the result; and looking up, pray His Sacred Majesty to look over the business.

During the 10th moon of the 9th year of Taou-kwang, in consequence of the English foreign Ships delaying to enter the Port, your Majesty's servant LE, together with the servant LOO, secretly reported to your Majesty the orders we had published to watch against any aggression, and the earnest solicitations of the said foreigners, to diminish the fee. In answer to which Report we received the following Imperial Commands.

"The said foreigners say in their petition, the fee levied is the same on all Ships whether large or small; and earnestly request that a difference may be made—This indeed may be considered, and some change made to accommodate. The said Governor and others are hereby ordered to deliberate and report to me.—Respect this."

We in obedience to these orders have examined, and find the following to be the facts of the case. The ships of all foreign nations coming to Canton, have heretofore in conformity to the law concerning † Portuguese Ships, been divided into three classes, for the exaction of the measurage. In the 24th year of the reign of Kang-he, it was decided on to diminish that charge two tenths. And afterwards an order of the Revenue Board was received to deliberate on reducing this charge on the western Ocean Ships, in conformity to the law on the eastern Ocean Ships. In consequence of the Hoppo of Canton having in collecting the duties, long made a division of foreign Ships into first, second, and third classes, there was a reduction, on them all, of the measurage, to the amount of two tenths, according to the size. At the time of measurement the charge is levied according to the length and breadth, and gradually increased or diminished. The first class of Ships pay a measurage, of, from 1100 Tael's to 2000 and one or two hundred Taels. In the second and third classes of small Ships, a measurage is levied of from 800 Taels down to 400. This is an old regulation by which the Hoppo of Canton rates the measurage of foreign Ships.

The duties are levied according to the coarseness or fineness of the goods; and by weight or measure.

Besides the measurage and duties, there is an Enter-port

† SE-YANG, "The western Ocean." Sometimes means Europe.

fee, which is levied without distinction of size, being the same on all. Formerly it was appropriated by the local officers for their private expenses. Till the 4th year of the reign of Yung-ching, the Foo-yuen YANG-WAN-KEEN, and others, acting as Hoppo, frequently reported the amount received, and paid it to the Public Treasury. It was then inserted in the printed list of Customhouse charges.

On each Ship the Enter-port fee was fixed at 1125 Taels, 9 mace, and 6 candareens, with a discount of one tenth. It was accordingly sent to the Board of Revenue with the regular duties. This practice has not been deviated from for a long time. And now the said foreigners having earnestly entreated for a diminution of the Enter-port fee; and having had it reported for them; and received the Imperial will to deliberate and make a change, have really received extraordinary kindness. It is proper for us to look up and realize our sacred Sovereign's abundant compassion for remote foreigners, and to deliberate on a diminution to manifest tenderness to them. We have with our whole hearts consulted on the subject.

This Enter-port fee on foreign Ships, being exclusive of measurage aand duties, and having been formerly appropriated by the local officers for their own expenses; and afterwards changed and devoted to the public, is originally rather different from regular duties; and may from time to time be deliberated on, to cause more delight to those who pay.

On an estimate of the whole case it appears, that not only is this fee more than the measurage of the second and third classes of Ships, and so requires a little diminution; but the first class of Ships also, considering the different circumstances of the several Nations, should not go without examination.

We have again and a third time enquired carefully, and find annually there come to Canton of American Ships, perhaps more than 30, down to 20 or 10 and odd; of which not more than one of ten is of the large class. Eight or nine tenths of the whole are of the 2nd and 3rd classes.

Of the Country Ships there are from, upwards of 30 down to 20; five or six tenths of which are of the large class; and three or four tenths of the 2nd and 3rd classes.

Of Dutch and French Ships not more than three or five come. Of which the smaller number are large, and the greater number small.

But the English Nation's foreign Ships, which come annually to Canton, in number upwards of 20, all belong to the first class of Ships; and none of them to the 2nd or 3rd classes. If no diminution on the first class of Ships be admitted; then the Nations alone which have most of the 2nd and 3rd classes of Ships, will by the diminution receive a great favor; and the Nations which have most of the first class of Ships will receive but little favor; and it even may be that they have no Ships, on which a diminution can be made—in which case they will have no resource but to stare at a dead wall. This seems scarcely corresponding to the ways of a Sacred Dynasty, that views all with the same benevolence.

It is proper for us to request, that hereafter the Enter-port fee on all foreign Ships shall be diminished according to the law for diminishing the measurage, two tenths: and that on the first, second, and third, classes of Ships equally, the Enter-port fee be diminished two tenths, to manifest justice and liberality. In making this change it would seem that the large and small Ships of all nations, will equally look up and give thanks, for equally receiving the refreshing showers of Imperial benevolence.

As to the GO-OUT-PORT fee of 500 and odd Taels, levied with a discount of one tenth, which foreign Ships also pay: it is but a small sum. It also is sent to the Revenue Board with the regular duties. The fee for letting † a Ship go, 130 and odd Taels, is appropriated to the Fund for giving gratuitous sepulture. The amount is reported to the Board. On none of these is it necessary to deliberate about a reduction.

We have stated clearly in detail the result of our deliberations, in obedience to your Majesty's commands, and secretly report the same with profound respect, to know whether or not they are proper; and we beg your Majesty's sacred review and instructions. If we have to give thanks for compliance, we will make the day of receiving the Imperial WILL, the time of commencing, and commanding all foreign Ships to pay the diminished rate, in obedience thereto.—A respectful Memorial.

† Fang-kwan, opening the Barrier.

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HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR LE, on the first day of the second moon, left his palace early in the morning, and repaired to the Temple of Letters where he offered incense. He then proceeded to the Temple of the great Dragon King, where he offered incense. Having performed these acts of devotion he paid, as usual, a round of visits. The days of new and full moon are the Sabbath days of the Chinese; not that they abstain from labour, but they have extra devotions and pay more numerous visits. It is a remarkable feature in the manners of the Chinese Government, that the officers, both civil and military, pay both their personal and official visits before breakfast.

## PEKING.

The Ex-minister YING-HO, who was banished to the river Amour for mismanaging the Imperial Mausoleum; is ordered to remain there three years longer, and at the expiration of that period, his keepers are to solicit the Imperial will concerning him.

THE LADIES troublesome. The widow of a MUNG-KOO soldier in armour, KIN-PUH-SHE, made an appeal by clamorous crying, against SIN-TSEIH, for having usurped some land belonging to her. The Board of Revenue examined into her case, and gave her an official order to the Chief of her Clan to recover her land. She was not satisfied with this, but as soon as she returned home from Peking, she went into the local Court and abused and scolded the officers, which contempt of Court, his Majesty has punished by putting her under the strict surveillance of a military Officer to keep her in order; and if she offends again, to bind her with cords, and send her to the criminal Court to be punished.

The other Lady who has annoyed the Government is the widow of a Tartar Officer, who died or was murdered, in returning from the war against Chang-ki-hur. The Government told her that her husband had been suffocated by accident and wished her to take a sum of money and go home. She however would have her husband's remains, which she procured and examined herself, and gave her report that she saw wounds upon the body. Her ex-parte evidence however could not be taken, and a re-examination took place, with experienced coroners and undertakers, who nearly two years after death, obliged the widow and some younger brothers, to be eye-witnesses of the inquest. The appearance of the body, the greater part of which was in a state of decomposition, is given with disgusting minuteness in a memorial to the Emperor. The coroner, and undertaker who is accustomed to handle and examine dead bodies, declared he could find no trace of any wound inflicted. Whether suffocation by Charcoal smoke caused death or not he could not tell. The widow was required to point out the place where she affirmed wound scars appeared: but she pointed to parts already decomposed. They told her they could see no proof: still she would not sign an acquittance; but insisted that her husband died by unfair means.

The Officers of the Court tell the Emperor that widow Keo-lo-she, assumes the privilege of womankind, and thinks her sex will procure her impunity for her wilfulness—and the only thing they can do, is to request His Majesty will order the Criminal Court to summon from SZE-CHUEN Province, a few persons who accompanied the deceased Officer, and take their evidence on the subject.

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KEANG-NAN. A famous SUNG-KWAN, or vagabond Attorney, as the Chinese call the Gentlemen of the Bar, who excite litigations, and perplex justice, CHWAN-GOO-KO, has long evaded the vigilance of the police. He had attached to him, what they call WINGS; at the head of which was a literary graduate CHOO-KWANG. Government was determined to get hold of him; and they came down with wrath on the local Magistrates, where he was supposed to be concealed. CHOO-KWANG caught one spy of the Government, and tied him up in confinement. Then when the Magistrate came with a force to apprehend him, he set fire to the house, and escaped during the confusion. Some of the inferior agents were caught, but CHWAN-GOO-KO got clear off, and no trace of him is yet discovered. It is said that CHOO-KWANG, in dread of the certain punishment of his crimes, threw himself into the adjoining river and was drowned.

During the Emperor's late visit to Mougden, the hero Kings who founded the Dynasty were recommended to him by his Mother-in-law the Empress Dowager, and he bestowed honors on their posterity. The honors consisted of peacocks' feathers, and titles. One of the Kings, Yih-tuh, who for his father's mismanagement of some public works, was mulcted one hundred thousand Taels of silver, had to thank his Majesty for the remission of one half, to shew the Emperor's kind regard to men of Military merit in the olden time, two hundred years ago, to which period he ascribes the foundation of the Dynasty. Only two persons however were restored to their friends.—WAN-SHUN who about some dispute with a Brother, concerning their lands, presumed to present a petition to the Emperor on the high road: and TIH-KIH-KIN-TAE who witnessed KIH-LIH-MING-O'S violating the wife of a plebeian without making any effort to prevent the crime. The one, who was banished to Kirin, is restored to Mougden, and the other to Peking. Their families who were transported with them are all allowed to return.

IDOL WORSHIP. The following is a Native description of the worship annually offered to an idol on the Island of Honan, called the Gain-diffusing most holy great King. His Temple is situated at the village Kaug-wei, which is surrounded by 18 other villages. This divinity answers prayers as certainly and quickly as echo responds to the voice. Every year, the anniversary of the god's birth, is kept on the 18th of the 2nd moon; when all the 18 villages offer sacrifice in rotation. At the close of the year, a lucky day is divined for, and the village whose turn it is to attend to the ceremonies, prepares an altar, with all the accompanying ornaments and utensils: and provides a chariot so called, which is we believe a car carried on men's shoulders, for the god, with which they proceed to his Temple to bring him to the village. Then one day before the god's birth day, processions of the god throughout all the villages commence, and continue till the 19th, being seven days. On the first day of the Festival, all the men of the village dress themselves in their best attire, and get up antique and fancy figures, to be carried in procession, according to their several tastes. At night ornamented lamps are lighted, and plays performed, where the altar is. The village and the Temple are all splendour, and heat, and bustle; people flock thither with alacrity, and jump with delight advancing with a rush, as if a mountain or the sea, were rolling in. Men with men, and women with women, both night and day, press forward in thick confusion; some leading boys, others carrying girls; some bearing children on their backs, others in their arms. There are hunch-backed people; lame men, and some with crutches; old and young; all hurrying on, and striving to be first at the Temple, to thank the god. Some pray for riches; others for long life. Some desire sons, and others pray that they may succeed in borrowing money. The gamester prays that he may win; the filial son that his father and mother may have health and long life. Parents pray that their children may be preserved in safety, and grow up to maturity. Wives pray that their husbands abroad may soon return: others pray for harmony between husband and wife. There are who pray for concord and obedience between wives and concubines. Traders implore success in trade. The farmer asks for abundant harvests—and every one who prays receives a favorable answer.

There are rich people come in boats to view the landscape, and amuse themselves; there are poor who come to beg. On each side of the Temple, Hucksters open their stalls, like a crowded market.

There are lofty taverns to sell wine; and shops full of cloth, and silks, and satins. There are virtually sheds where a hundred precious tastes are supplied. Antique curiosities are exhibited, and there are miscellaneous sports, plays, and things, numerous as the stars, which it is impossible for the fingers to enumerate.

Thus far the Native writer. At a similar procession the other day, several persons were trampled to death in passing through the eastern gate of Canton city. The child of a rich man, carried in the arms, fell with its nurse and perished.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS of one who will assuredly come to poverty: and who is to blame if a man makes himself poor?—Going to bed early and getting up late—Having a field and a garden, and never attending to them—Wasting provisions—Making a great many fine things—Feeding idle people—Subscribing largely to religious processions, and dramatic performances, i, e, giving largely to the Church and the Playhouse—Fond of lounging and idling about—Being over parsimonious—Buying antiques and useless curiosities—Fond of making alterations—Taking pleasure in changes of residence—Imitating the external shew of rich people—Ambitious of high and noble acquaintances—Giving large marriage portions to daughters—Frequent fires and robberies occasioned by carelessness—Fond of laying out gardens and building pavillions—Associating with Mandarins Indecision and believing every cheat—Teaching boys for the stage—Spending time either with prostitutes or gamesters—Brothers and sisters constantly quarrelling—Living at great expense—Making it a constant study to please the appetite—However stupid, being pleased with flattery.

The characteristics of a very happy man are—Contentment—Constant ease and pleasure in his own mind—Treating every one whether high or low, with humility and complaisance—Not usurping a benefit, but yielding a convenience or advantage to another—Not meddling with many affairs—When speaking to others, never crying about his own poverty, nor telling his own distresses.

LONG LIFE is easily attained, says a Chinese writer. It depends entirely on a man's taking care of himself. Some say the ancients had stronger constitutions than the moderns, and therefore more of them were longer lived. But those who affirm this seem to be ignorant that there are a great many moderns, who attain a good old age. I knew LE-YING-LIN who was 114 years of age; and SEU-CHING-FANG, and HOO-JO-HEEN, both of whom were upwards of 100. To be eighty and ninety years of age is quite common. I am quite sure long life depends on a man's own care and it is not at all the case that the constitution of moderns is not equal to that of the ancients. But, if strong and robust men, indulge themselves in excess, and injure their health, how can long life be secured to them! Generally speaking, long life depends on two rules. The first is to preserve a benevolent liberal heart; and the other is, whether rising or at rest, to secure nourishment and nursing for the body.

Whoever preserves a benevolent and liberal heart may be sure of long life; whilst he who is malignant and stingy shortens his own years.—The Chinese figurative word for liberal is THICK; for stingy, THIN: hence the following illustration.—For example, in former times people always wished porcelain to be made thick and strong, lest an accidental fall should break it. Hence the old porcelain being thick and strong has been handed down for many generations. But the modern porcelain never pleases unless it be made very thin: the thinner it is, the more it is esteemed: So that there is no occasion for a fall to break it; an incautious firm grasp will break it. This is a mirror in which you may see the cause of durability. Let there be a benevolent THICK (liberal) heart always exercised in kindness and mercy; never allowing itself to do any thing malignant, stingy, or vicious; a heart that would not hurt even an insect or an ant, and this will constitute the root of longevity. Gods and Demons will add their protection and care. And, if in addition to the above, you nurse well your body, long life will be certain to you.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

| MARCH | ARRIVED | | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | H. C. C. S. Larkins, | Campbell, | New South Wales |
| 23 | Am Ship New England, | Edes, | Manila |

| MARCH | SAILED | | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | H. C. S. General Kyd, | Serle, | London |
| 16 | Am Brig Ivanhoe, | Snow, | Manila |
| 18 | H. C. S. Inglis, | Dudman, | London |
| 22 | Brit Barque Falcon, | Ovenstone, | Calcutta |
| 25 | „ Nimrod, | Harvey, | New South Wales |
| 26 | „ Brig Elizabeth, | Macdonnell, | ditto |
| „ | H. C. S. Windsor, | Haviside, | London |
| 27 | „ Charles Grant, | Everest, | ditto |
| „ | „ Lowther Castle, | Bathie, | ditto |

PASSENGER per *Elizabeth* Thomas Dent Esquire.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

MARCH 29th, 1830.

## IMPORTS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 12 a 16 | Catty | |
| Assafetida | | 5 a 6 | | |
| Bicho de mar | | 10 a 12 | | |
| very superior | | 36 | | Pecul |
| Bees wax | | 24 a 25 | | |
| Betel nut | | 2 | | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 a 40 | — | Catty |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 a 2¼ | — | Pecul |
| Camphor Malay | | 16 a 27 | — | Catty |
| Cloves Molucca | | 40 | | |
| Mauritius | | 30 | | |
| Cochineal | | 390 a 400 | | |
| Copper South American | | 26 | | |
| Do. Japan | | 25 a 27 | | |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 a 50 | | Pecul |
| Cotton yarn | | 35 a 60 | | |
| COTTON Bombay | Taels. | 9 a 9.7 | | |
| Bengal | | 10.5 | | |
| Madras | | 11 | | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 a 5 | | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 6 a 7 | | Piece |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ a 3 | | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1½ a 1¾ | | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannocs | | 1½ a 2 | | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 | — | Catty |
| Cudbear unsaleable | | 25 | | |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ a 4 | | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 a 100 | | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 a 95 | | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 a 70 | | |
| Flints | | 1 | | |
| Gambier | | 1 a 1½ | | Pecul |
| Ginseng crude, | | 45 a 50 | | |
| Iron bar | | 3 | | |
| ditto Rod | | 4 a 4½ | | |
| Lead | | 5 | | |
| Mace | | none | | |
| Myrrh | | 15 a 30 | | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 a 55 | | |
| Olibanum | | 3 a 4 | | |
| Opium Patna old 970, | new | 800 a 810 | | |
| Benares 950 | | nominal | | Chest |
| Companys Malwa / Damaun do. | Per 102Cs. | 740 a 745 | | |
| Turkey | | 755 | — | Pecul |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 a 6 | | |
| Pepper Malay | | 7 | | |
| Putchuck | | 12 a 13 | | |
| Quicksilver | | 70 a 72 | | |
| Rattans | | 3 | | |
| Rice | | 1.30 a 1.40 | | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | | Pecul |
| ditto Lintin | | 10 a 11 | | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 a 4½ | | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 a 14 | | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 a 18 | | |
| Smalts | | 12 a 28 | | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 9 a 10 | — | Cwt. |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1.70 a 1.80 | — | Yard. |
| Camlets English | | 25 a 26 | | Piece |
| Ditto Dutch | | | | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 7 a 8 | | |

## IMPORTS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ a 6 | | Each |
| Fox | | 1 | | |
| Rabbits | | 40 a 46 | — | 100 |
| Seal | | 1½ | | |
| Sea Otter | | 48 | | Each |
| Land Otter | | 4 a 6 | | |
| Tin plates | | 12 | — | Box |
| Tin, | | 18 a 19 | — | Pecul |

## EXPORTS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alum | Sp. Drs. | 2¾ | | |
| Anniseeed star | | 13 a 13½ | | Pecul |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ | — | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 14 a 16 | — | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 58 | — | Box |
| Camphor | | 28 a 30 | | |
| Cassia | | 13 a 14 | | |
| Ditto Buds | | 17 a 18 | | |
| China Root | | 3½ | | |
| Cubebs | | 35 a 40 | | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 a 100 | | Pecul |
| Galangal | | 5½ | | |
| Gamboge | | 85 a 90 | | |
| Glass beads | | 25 a 26 | | |
| Hartall | | 13 a 14 | | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | | |
| Musk | | 70 a 90 | | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 92 | | |
| 2d. do. do. | | 78 a 80 | | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 50 a 54 | | 100 |
| Blue | | 84 | | |
| Small | | none | | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ | — | Catty |
| Rhubarb | | none | | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 345 a 350 | | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 370 a 380 | | |
| Canton | Taels | none | | |
| Sugar raw | | 4.8 | | |
| Pingfa | | 6. | | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | | none | | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | | 10½ | | |
| 2d. sort | | 9½ | | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | 10 a 13 | | |
| Congo | | 20 a 25 | | |
| Campoy | | 18 a 20 | | Pecul |
| Souchong | | 18 a 30 | | |
| Peko very scarce | | 50 a 60 | | |
| Ankoi | | 18 a 24 | | |
| Hyson | | 46 a 55 | | |
| ditto Skin | | 24 a 35 | | |
| ditto Young | | 32 a 35 | | |
| Gunpowder | | 48 a 62 | | |
| Twankay | | 24 a 28 | | |
| Tortoise Shell | | none | | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | | |
| Vermillion | | 45 | — | Box |
| White lead | | 10 | — | Pecul |
| Whanghees | | none | — | 1000 |

## EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. a 4 s. 1 d per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 202 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The Select Committee have sold their Bombay Cotton at 9 Taels, 7 mace, per Pecul, which with a few private sales, has placed the remaining Stock of Cotton solely in the hands of the Chinese. This now amounts to about 63,700 Bales, composed of 22,700 Bales of Bombay, 27,386 of Bengal, and 13,614 of Madras—and much activity, we hear, exists among the dealers.

The Cotton Yarn, in the late importations by the Company, was chiefly of the low number 20, which has thrown too great a supply of that description into the market, and the qualities now recommended are of the numbers 30 to 60. This article seems to preserve its estimation.

A slight demand has prevailed for Malwa Opium during the last week, but has produced no material altcration in the prices. New Patna has kept nearly stationary at $ 800 to 810, with very little demand, and no sales have yet been made of the new Benares. The last Sales of Turkey Opium have been effected at $ 755 per Pecul.

The late holders of Betel-Nut and Pepper, have disposed of their investments at $2 and $ 7 per Pecul.

From the want of purchasers for the foreign market, Nankin Raw Silk has fallen in price, particularly Taysam, of which the Chinese use little.

Sugars at this moment are rather low.

With the exception of inferior Twankays and Hyson skins, very little Green tea remains in the market, and the prices of the other sorts are daily declining.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 THURSDAY, 15th ARPRIL, 1830. NO. 8

## CANTON.

CASHGAR. Since the late rebellion the Commissioner NA, formerly Governor at Canton, established at Cashgar and the other Towns on the frontier "MANDARIN Shops" for the sale of Tea, and purchase of sheep and horses from the foreign Mahommedan Tribes. His successor however Cha-lun-go, has reported to the Emperor, that the Tea remains an hand at a low price, and the sheep and horses don't come in. It is therefore ordered that the "MANDARIN Shops" be abolished and foreign Mahommedans be allowed a free Trade, under a certain surveillance of the Government officers

NEW REGULATIONS. Mr. Editor, the Public are indebted to you for publishing in your last Paper, the Hong Merchants' circular, announcing the new regulations respecting foreign trade. The regulation requiring foreign Merchants to report to Government the amount of their claims annually, shews, how ignorant of commerce the Government is. Indeed the regulations altogether are a strange medley. According to them the Native Merchants have a close monopoly without any responsibility to foreigners for each other; while at the same time the foreigner is not allowed to trade till a Hong Merchant becomes responsible to Government for him, and his Ship. And, unless the private affairs of the Merchants are made public to Government, Government will not grant the aid of law, to a foreign Creditor, for the recovery of his property, in the event of a Hong Merchant failing. And all these beautifully NEW regulations, are made by the sole authority of the Governor of Canton, without even reporting them to the Supreme Government. People may admire as they please the wisdom, and the justice, and the perpetuity of Chinese Institutions, but certainly these NEW regulations, are little calculated to exhibit any one of these three admired qualities. These revolutionary enactments, of a provincial Governor, will, ere long, (perhaps by this said Governor himself,) be styled, the unchangeable laws of the Celestial Empire!

SINKING FUND. The Chinese Government, in a small way, if we mistake not the principle, have local Sinking Funds. Our late Tartar Commandant, General KING-PAOU, reported to his Majesty the other day, that the Tartar Garrison stationed in Canton, daily increased the number of it's "TEETH." That is, as the Chinese commonly say, the number of "MOUTHS" and like the Manchester weavers, they—the poor soldiers—having nothing to use their teeth upon—would gladly have them drawn and sold. General King proposes to borrow from the Canton Treasury three items, one of 33,000 Taels, another of 25,000, and a third of 22,000. These 80,000 Taels he would lend to Merchants—Who constitute the Bank of China, we do not know—at 10 per cent per annum. From this deposit 8,000 a year will be derived. And from this sum, 3,000 must go annually, to replace the principal, while 5,000 go to the SUPPORT—shall we say—of the additional TEETH—i. e. to get something for the teeth to chew. Thus in 26 years and 9 months, —we translate without calculating—in 26 years and 9 months, the Capital will be replaced, and then the 3,000 interest, shall forever and ever be applied to the surplus Fund of the Empire; and 5,000 Taels be forever left to the local Government for the benefit of the Tartar Garrison; without reporting the accountns to the Board of revenue.

MR. MARPLOT. It appears from the Peking Gazette that a fellow named Leang-kung-ho, thought it right to avail himself of the privilege of presenting a Petition to His Imperial Majesty, by the road side, as the Emperor passed along. The Prime Minister, to whom he was handed over for examination, has sent in a written report of the result. The man says he is thirty four years of age; that he was bred to the trade of a Straw-bonnet maker; but of late had followed the grand Imperial Escort to Manchow Tartary, in the capacity of a water-carrier. Being poor and in distress, he was anxious to obtain rest for his body, and rice for his mouth. He had nothing to say against any person or thing, excepting his dislike of poverty and hard labour. The Premier who is acting, instead of old To-tsin, viz, Tsaou-chin-yung, says it is right he should tell the man's tale to the Emperor; and recommends at the same time the man's being handed over to the Board of Punishments. His Majesty replies—Be it so.

INCEST AND MURDER. A plebeian woman named CHING-LE, in Shanse Province, formed an illicit connexion with her husband's nephew, CHIN-GOO-KEW. She had been married eight years to CHING-SHAY-KWEI, and seven years have elapsed since the incestuous intercourse commenced. The Husband at last discovered what was going on, and gave his wife a thrashing and some abuse, ordering her at the same time to discontinue her acquaintance with the Nephew. On the 21st day of the 5th moon the Nephew had occasion to use arsenic for the destruction of insects or worms on his grounds; on seeing which the wife conceived the idea of poisoning her husband and resuming her connexion with the Nephew. She accordingly made a pretext that she wished to go and visit her Mother, and desired her husband that day to dress his own food; but before going she put some arsenic among the flour that was to be used, the Nephew having assented to the plot and furnished her with the poison. On the 28th. she and her little boy set off to go to her Mother's. On the 29th, the Husband used the flour that had arsenic in it. When vomiting came on, he sent for the wife. She came—pretended to have suspicions—sent for a Doctor to employ the acupuncture. But it was too late. The Husband lingered till the 4th of the next moon and then died. The wife is sentenced to a slow and ignominious death by being cut to pieces, and the Nephew to decapitation.

General MA reports to the Emperor the following important case. The Empress Dowager being making a call to Her Majesty the Empress, the Porters at the Gate were so remiss as not to have it open before the Dowager arrived, and she had to wait till it was opened. He therefore requests that the Officers on duty, for this uncommon neglect, shall be subjected to a Court of inquiry, and that he himself may be subjected to the same, for not being able to anticipate and prevent such a dreadful occurrence.

AGED STATESMEN. The Emperor says that as the Premier To-tsin is upwards of seventy years of age; and the second Minister Tsaou-chin-yung is equally old; whilst a third Foo-tseun, is above eighty; he commands that on days of mere formal audience, their presence will be dispensed with in order to manifest his compassion for old men.

AN IMPERIAL PRESENT—or rather in Chinese phrase—BESTOWMENT of gods. In a very ancient Document we read of a Lady stealing her Father's images, and of his being very much incensed, and complaining that they had stolen his gods. But, the other day, at Peking, His Imperial Majesty, the Son of Heaven, sent two image-gods to an old servant of the crown and his wife, viz. Yang-yu-chun, the Governor of Kansuh Province and his wife, the Governess, both of whom are seventy years of age.

Yang-yu-chun was one of the Heroes of Cashgar, who subjugated the rebel Chang-ki-hur. On the 70th anniversary of this veteran, His Majesty sent a Tablet, written with his own hand, to put over the General's gate; two laudatory sentences forming a paralelogram for his parlour, declaring that he had served three Monarchs, with great diligence for fifty years. His Majesty also sent the words, PROSPERITY and LONGEVITY, with an honored image of Budh. A JOOBE Sceptre, inlaid with precious stones; green-stone Court necklace; silks &c eight pieces. The

old Lady also received a god; a sceptre, Silks, Satins &c. When the old people heard the bestowments were coming, they went forth, knelt, knocked head &c; then, inside their mansion, spread out an altar; offered incense and prostrations, &c. to His Imperial Majesty. After which they hired some Classic scribe, to write a Letter of thanks to His Majesty, praising, in all the hard words contained in the Chinese ancient Classics, the gifts bestowed, and expressing the gratitude felt.

COTTON. It is a question with the Chinese, when Cotton was first introduced into the Country. It is commonly said that it came in with the Grandson of Zeng-his-kan, under the YUEN Dynasty. But Chinese antiquaries don't like the idea of its being so modern. An antiquarian writer, who endeavours to correct the modern mistakes in China, as to the origin of customs and things, endeavours to shew that Cotton was known long before that time; but to make out his argument he is obliged to bring in some ancient phrases that are now applied to floss silk and to the tree Cotton, instead of the Cotton shrub.

A Chinese Septuagenarian, who was present when the Antiquarian's opinions were referred to; scoffed at the idea of any comparison being supportable between the ancients and the moderns. Look said he at the mode of procuring fire —the ancients rubbing two sticks together, and our using flint and steel!

THING. YOU THING! What THING are you! &c, are common terms in Chinese abuse. It is reported the late Emperor said to one of his Brothers, who had given him offence; what thing are you! And the saying was treasured up among the harsh things uttered. But the Antiquarian alluded to in the preceding paragraph; says he sees no harm in it; or in what is still stronger—foolish thing! For, in the Chinese language: Heaven, Earth and ALL THINGS, is an established phrase; and next to Heaven and Earth, the THING, MAN, is the most intellectual. Man is an intellectual thing —the Europeans would say BEING. In Chinese, "ALL THINGS," does not include all existence, but only, all creatures. Heaven and Earth, seem to be considered sometimes, uncreated. Gods, angels, men, brutes, and inanimate creatures, are all included under the phrase WAN-WUH, Ten thousand things; all creatures. And it should be remarked by Jews, Christians, and Mahommedans, that the phrase WAN-WUH, all things, includes the gods; for Chinese gods are not creators, but created, by Nature, or as they say, Heaven and Earth.

ENVY. The Chinese Gentlemen are very much annoyed by ENVIOUS WIVES, as they call them; i, e, wives who disapprove of numerous concubines. We lately read of one who desired to quit her home, become a nun; and devote herself to the service of Budh, using constant prayer that when she should next be born into this world, she should become the daughter of some rich man; and so be screened from ignominious treatment.

POPULAR belif concerning medicine—We have before us, from a Native Correspondent, a tale affirmed to have occurred within the last few months. The sum of it is, that there are persons in the adjoining Province, who can give a drug, which will, at the end of five, or six, or twelve months, as the design may be, produce a general swelling, and occasion death: But, at the same time, they can when they please, administer a remedy.

The tale which supports this Doctrine, is given at considerable length. A Canton trader, who was married at home, being in the habit of going to Kwang-se, and remaining a great part of the year, did, in order to facilitate his trading speculations, marry a very clever wife in that Province. There is no law against Bigamy in China. Last Autumn, this Gentleman visited Canton, and after no great lapse of time informed his original wife that he must be off, and if she liked it she might go with him. Her friends objected. He said he must go. She upbraided him with want of affection, now that he had another wife, by whom he had a son and daughter. He said he must go to pass the new year. She said he might pass the new year as well in one place as the other. Thus the altercation went on, till at last fetching a long sigh, he said, that he had pledged his word to his other wife and he must go. She said, very well—go! and I'll hang myself. This threat induced him to stay over the new year. However, on the 29th of the first moon he found himself ill, and a fatal swelling commencing over his whole body. He made his will—gave half of his property to one branch of the Family, and another half to the other. He gave to his original wife the care of the children whom the last had borne; and left her to marry again or not, as she chose. Now the wife who would not let him go, became greatly frightened. She run to every idol-temple around, to implore help from the gods for her dying husband.—In the midst of these doings a stranger from Kwang-se knocked at the door, and being admitted, proved to be the Uncle of the Kwang-se wife, who having calculated the strength of the drug she gave her husband, at his setting out, knew it would then begin to operate fatally. The Uncle said, how lucky I am to have arrived in time! He administered the remedy, and restored the dying man. How the conflicting parties afterwards settled their affairs is not narrated—but good people are warned not to form such connexions.

HEALTH. A Chinese writer who gives rules for the preservation of health, introduces in his Preface, the following remarks. Although the period of life is fixed by heaven, still man may lengthen his days, by the practice of virtue. Imperial Heaven has no kindred to be partial to. Virtue is that to which Heaven leans. Hence the saying; virtue can turn round Heaven. The belief of this is not a vain thing. For the preservation of health, virtue is the chief thing; regimen and diet are but secondary.

In proof of this the writer gives his own history. He was the son of his Father's old age. Two brothers who preceded him died in infancy, and he was himself at an early age very puny and sickly; he was "as lean as a stick, and had scarcely the appearance of a human being." Medicines of every sort were tried in vain. He was fed on Ginseng Soup, but even with this cordial of life he was reduced to the last gasp, and seemed dying, when his Father bethought himself, that virtue could prolong life; and immediately set about building bridges; repairing roads; giving raiment to the poor; and tea to the thirsty. He sent also food to the prisoners in jail; and had religious services performed in the Temples; from which time his sickly son began to recover, and during the rest of his life enjoyed perfect health. At the age of 15 his Father bought all the best medical writers in China, in order he says, "by one effort to produce two benefits"—First, that he might learn how to take care of his own health, and in the next place, be able to assist other people. He divides his rules of health into four classes. Viz, Rules for the thoughts, the passions, the diet, and particular seasons.

FIRST, Always cherish virtuous thoughts. Virtue is that which ensures the protection of the gods. Always preserve cheerful thoughts; a kind and cheerful disposition has a most salutary effect on the bodily health. Anger, sorrow, and vexation have quite the reverse. The one is as the ancients observed, like a fine summer's day, with a serene sky and a gentle breeze, which not only make man look pleased, but make the very birds sing with delight; whereas the other, resembles storms and tempests; thunder and lightning, which make the birds hide themselves in the forest; and man affrighted, shuts to his door. Again, always cherish contented and happy thoughts. The way to preserve health is always to cherish gratitude for it when possessed.

The second topic we omit.

THIRDLY, Diet. If you are very hungry before eating, don't eat to satiety; if you are very thirsty before drinking, don't drink much.

Let the morning meal be Tsaou, the noon meal be Paou, and the evening meal be Shaou i, e, the first EARLY, the second HEARTY and the last SPARE. Immediately after eating, to indulge in anger, is very injurious. These are general rules and important principles of regimen. As to the order of eating, begin by drinking a mouthful or two of tea; then take two or three mouthfuls of plain rice; after which you may add the vegetables and rich dishes. Generally speaking you should take abundance of rice, and but little meat, greens, and rich messes. In eating you should rather be before than after the time; and should eat leisurely; not in a coarse hurried manner. You should stop eating at eight or nine tenths of being full. Your food should be rather plain than rich; rather warm than cold. Your food should be soft and over done; not hard and under done.

After eating drink two or three mouthfuls of tea. Rinse your mouth and wash your teeth very clean; don't use a stiff horse-tail tooth brush; but a soft hair brush with warm water. Rise and walk leisurely a few scores, or a hundred paces. These are important rules for eating.

After having eaten heartily you should not soon lie down; nor get into a passion; nor sit stupidly; nor yet skip about. These prohibitions are carefully to be obeyed after eating. Anger, he repeats, before eating, is as injurious as after eating. It deranges the digestive powers.

FOURTHLY, Particular seasons. Every day, every night; spring, summer, autumn, winter, when travelling; and after you have been drunk—early in the morning, when you awake, before you rise, slap your breast, a few slaps; put on your clothes and rub your face with both hands till it becomes warm. If you have leisure, perform the ten postures of the pugillists, for the sake of exercise. After getting up drink a little congee, or pure "boiling water soup" will do —i, e, warm water. These are very beneficial to the stomach. Don't eat high seasoned food to breakfast. After eating, wash your face; rinse your mouth; burn incense, and worship Budha. At night you may sleep either on the left or right side, with your knees drawn up. You must not lie on your back; nor with your mouth open; nor lay your hands on your breast. Don't talk or sing in bed; don't allow sorrow and anxiety to keep you awake. Let your heart first sleep, and then your body will soon fall asleep. After being drunk, don't allow yourself to get into a rage; don't wash your face with cold water; don't sleep in the open air; keep out of draughts of wind &c.

AGAINST ANGER AND VEXATION, from a Chinese Author. Away with anger and vexation! Away with anger and vexation! These are sure to induce premature old age. In a world of ten thousand various concerns, how is it possible that every thing should be perfect! One cannot help sighing to see men such fools as to be always vexed and sorrowing. If you were rich as a king, it is impossible to prevent every year, and every where, numbers of such being laid under the green turf. Whilst therefore you may live in pleasure, enjoy it. Why labour to find out for yourself, causes of anger and vexation.

AGAINST SORROW, the only argument brought by the native writer, is the consideration that in a former state of existence, poverty or riches, and all other circumstances, were settled by fate, and sorrow is useless.

AGAINST ANXIETY. If a man lives a hundred years, the amount of days is only thirty six thousand: and the greater part of that time, is passed either in sickness or in sleep. None enjoy perfect health and the absence of sorrow. To see, after a life vainly spent, declining old age, is a matter deserving sincere commisseration. The vanity of life is still more clearly seen in those who do not attain to a hundred years of age. What use then is there in being constantly anxious and running hither and thither, with wave-like restlessness. From this time henceforward awaken to a proper discernment of the case, and let your heart and your body have a little leisure and repose.

THE VANITY OF THIS WORLD. From ancient times to the present, but few men who are born into the world, attain the age of seventy. Abstract from three score years and ten, childhood and old age, and the time between, is but a short period. Beside, there is the scorching heat, and the hoar frost; with trouble and vexation. The autumnal moon does not always shine bright. And in the season of flowers they do not always blossom beautifully. Even in the prime of life, health is not the certain portion of man. Therefore when the flowers do blossoom, and the moon shines, sing aloud your song, and hasten to drink from the full golden cup: There is more money in the world than you can ever gain; and more offices at Court, than you can ever fill. Be contented. High offices and much wealth are often causes of sorrow and anxiety, which soon turn the hair grey. Spring, summer, autumn, winter, pass in rapid succession, swift as the fingers can handle the words. The bell announces eventide, and quickly follows the crowing of the cock to report the approach of morning. Consider, and mark the men who have passed before you: how many of them in one year are laid under the grassy sod. And among the many hillocks raised over the dead, at the annual season of visiting the Tombs, one half of them remain unswept—The family of the tenant beneath, has become extinct!

MANDARIN SERVANTS, are an important class of men in China; and according to the influence they possess, deem very highly of themselves. We have lately seen an account of the order of Mandarin domestics, written by one of themselves, and giving a brief outline of their rise, progress, and duties. Some of the most eminent Statesmen recorded in history arose from this class. They have stood in the presence of Heaven's Son, and been renowned to the extremities of the four seas; they have relieved the distressed; supported the feeble; disregarded gain, and relied on righteousness. But abilities both civil and military are requisite for the situation. When these have been possessed, many a family has been founded by the service. As the Proverb runs,

Leang-ko-kung-keuen,
Yih-shwang-soo-show;
Ming-le, keen-show,
Kwang-tsëen, Yu-how.

"Two empty fists, and a pair of naked hands—have received both fame and wealth; have illustrated ancestors, and enriched posterity." Is there nothing noble or valiant in this!

Although this order of men serve the mandarins; they also exert themselves in behalf of their Country. People who are ignorant imagine them a low clas; but from ancient times to the present they have shewn a nobleness of mind in the time of adversity. For example HAN-SIN, who rather than be base, begged food from a poor washerman. TSZE-SEN, for a livelihood, played on pipes in the streets of Woo, &c. —but it is impossible to enumerate the names of all who have acted nobly. The very name given thom, CHANG-SUY—CONSTANT FOLLOWERS, conferred upon one that excelled, by the founder of the Sung Dynasty, is only another name for "MANDARINS OF THE INNER TEMPLE,"—as servants of high Mandarins are called. Hence the common saying "Mandarins of the seventh degree are made by Privy Councellors' servants."

The domestics of a Governor or Foo-yuen, are complimented by the Title, "MANDARINS OF THE COURT." And now the domestics of local Magistrates get the Title, CHANG-SUY, which an Emperor conferred on his own faithful servant. These domestics (Kea-jin) hold a middle place between the Mandarins and the people, and assist in the management of public business; are well dressed; and carry themselves with a high bolt-upright dignified manner.

A Mandarin domestic should know the usages of the public Courts; he should be constantly attentive to, and have his whole soul engaged about, his master's interests; he should know the names and history of all the superior officers; he should know the customs and dispositions of people in different parts of the Empire; should know the roads both by land and water, and the natural productions of every place. All this should be carefully stored up in his breast, that his information may be employed with confidence.

There are several grades among these Mandarin domestics.

The first class consists of the descendants of poor Mandarins, who neither having been educated for any learned profession, nor brought up to a trade; and having no property to live on—go forth to other regions, and then endeavour to throw themselves into some illustrious Family, the Squire's, or the Magistrate's, and by trying to please the Master, and please all the servants, and general good behaviour, at last make themselves indispensable to the Master—who cannot for a moment get through his work in their absence. This class of Mandarin domestics should let all their deeds be above board; as our Document says, "they should go when it is light, and come when it is bright"—there should be with them no deeds of darkness.

Other Mandarin domestics are the sons of once opulent bankrupt merchants, who have learned something of the ways of the world in their father's life-time. But being left without property, they become Mandarin servants.

A third class consists of those whose education from childhood has been wholly neglected, and who have given themselves up to gambling, drunkenness, and debauchery; but who in their rambles, have become acquainted with the world, and know good breeding. They have tact enough to change

their conduct as circumstances arise, and suit the Mandarins.

A fourth class consists of those who have learnt some trade in their youth, but through idleness and a fondness for roving about have neglected it. These fellows observing the respectability of Mandarin servants, endeavour to get employed, and often by their ignorance and loquacity involve their Masters. There is still another class of very low dissipated fellows, who have never had any regular occupation, nor listened to the instructions of their parents. Fond of good eating, fine clothes, and many friends—singing songs, and acting plays. These fellows also aspire to the respectability of Mandarin domestics, and when they get employed lend themselves to every baseness. Perhaps for the sake of gain connive at their wives living with their Master. Then extortion, thefts, envying, and every mischief is the consequence. For there are drunken, debauched Mandarins who employ such fellows. These Mandarins have eyes without pupils; and are so stupid that they cannot distinguish a common stone from a precious gem; and they are often ruined by such servants.

Native correspondents send us tales of scandal and of crime, with their miserable results, which we have not time to translate, nor inclination to insert, on our scanty pages. In this respect we do not exhibit China as it is. "Fools make a mock at sin"—and therefore it becomes a question whether more harm or good is done by exposing vice.

# MANILA.

We have extracted from the REGISTRO MERCANTIL, the following statement of the trade of Manila for the year 1829; which we publish for the information of our readers.

| IMPORTS | GOODS | TREASURE |
|---|---|---|
| in 41 Spanish vessels | Drs. 682,726 | Drs. 1,600 |
| in 78 Foreign ditto | ,, 971,776 | ,, 396,847 |
| Total Imports in 1829 | Drs. 1,654,502 | Drs. 398,447 |
| ditto in 1828 | ,, 1,550,933 | ,, 401,827 |

| EXPORTS | | |
|---|---|---|
| in 43 Spanish vessels | Drs. 415,444 | Drs. 8,286 |
| in 80 Foreign ditto | ,, 982,179 | ,, 53,989 |
| Total Exports in 1829 | Drs. 1,397,623 | Drs. 62,275 |
| ditto in 1828 | ,, 1,475,034 | ,, 62,486 |

Of the 78 foreign vessels that entered Manila during the past year, 33 were American, 14 English, 7 French, 6 Dutch, 5 Danish, 2 Sandwich Islanders, 1 Prussian, 1 Hamburgher, and 5 Chinese Junks.

The Revenue of the Customs for 1829 was Drs. 229,115
ditto for 1828 ,, 227,000

Principal articles exported from Manila during 1829.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Indigo, manufactured | 1,378 | Quintals |
| Ditto in a liquid state | 10,431 | Quintals |
| Wax | 193 | Quintals |
| Sugar | 120,274 | Piculs |
| Hemp | 9,158 | Piculs |
| Cotton | 1,413 | Piculs |
| Sulphur | 642 | Piculs |
| Sharks' fins | 70 | Piculs |
| Bicho de Mar | 2,327 | Piculs |
| Tortoiseshell | 85 | Piculs |
| Coffee | 2,715 | Piculs |
| Dried Shrimps | 2,544 | Piculs |
| Mother o' Pearl shells | 247 | Piculs |
| Ebony | 8,723 | Piculs |
| Soap | 1,087 | Piculs |
| Birds' nests | 23 | Piculs |
| Sinews of Buffalo | 44 | Piculs |
| Cow | 45 | Piculs |
| Stag | 55 | Piculs |
| Pepper | 4 | Piculs |
| Tallow | 87 | Piculs |
| Sapan wood | 11,675 | Piculs |
| Sandal wood | 54 | Piculs |
| Saltpetre | 9 | Piculs |
| Rice, cleaned | 114,793 | Cavans |
| Paddy | 30,830 | Cavans |
| Cowries | 1,328 | Cavans |
| Cocoa | 10 | Cavans |
| Cocoanut oil | 1,671 | Jars |
| Honey | 1,090 | Jars |
| Rum | 7,889 | Gallons |
| Cigars | 4,595 | Arrobas |
| Cigar Cases | 1,885 | Pieces |
| Hides | 34,853 | Pieces |
| Guinaras (cloth) | 22,719 | Pieces |
| Sail Cloth | 752 | Pieces |
| Bricks | 21,500 | Pieces |
| Mats of Sabutan | 26,131 | Pieces |
| ditto floor, | 121 | Pieces |
| ditto of Buri | 800 | Pieces |
| Hats of all sorts | 11,287 | Pieces |
| Saguranes (cloth) | 2,248 | Pieces |
| Planks of different sorts | 1,046 | Pieces |
| Logs of ditto | 502 | Pieces |
| Figures of various Saints | 1,600 | Pieces |

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH.

| | THERMOMETER. night. | noon. | BAROMETER. | WIND |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 48 | 60 | 30.40 Cloudy. Blowing fresh from | N. |
| 2 | 45 | 58 | 30.40 Fine weather " | " |
| 3 | 46 | 58 | 30.20 Cloudy—moderate breeze " | " |
| 4 | 55 | 64 | 33. " With rain in latter part—light—breeze | N. a N. E. |
| 5 | 58 | 68 | 30. " At times | " |
| 6 | 58 | 72 | 29.95 Fine weather. Sultry;—moderate breeze | S.E. |
| 7 | 66 | 76 | 29.95 " " | " |
| 8 | 67 | 77 | 30. " " | " |
| 9 | 68 | 77 | 30. Cloudy—rain latter part | S. a S. E. |
| 10 | 68 | 78 | 29.90 Fine weather—light breeze | S. E. a E. |
| 11 | 68 | 76 | 30.10 First part cloudy—rain and Thunder latterly a fresh breeze | S.E. N. E. |
| 12 | 55 | 65 | 30.20 Cloudy with rain—fresh breeze | " |
| 13 | 55 | 64 | 30.10 Most part rain " | E. a N. E. |
| 14 | 52 | 63 | 30.20 Cloudy—moderate breeze | N. a N. W. |
| 15 | 49 | 62 | 30.20 Fine weather. Fresh breeze | N. |
| 16 | 51 | 65 | 30.20 " Moderate breeze | " |
| 17 | 53 | 65 | 30.15 " Light airs | N. a N. E. |
| 18 | 53 | 68 | 30. " Light breeze | N. E. |
| 19 | 54 | 72 | 29.95 " " | S. E. |
| 20 | 63 | 76 | 29.90 " Fresh breeze | " |
| 21 | 65 | 78 | 29.80 Sultry—moderate breeze S. E. a E. in first part; latter a strong Breeze from the | N. |
| 22 | 59 | 70 | 30.10 First part a fresh breeze a N. latter light a | S. |
| 23 | 60 | 74 | 30. Cloudy with rain—light breeze | S. E. |
| 24 | 68 | 76 | 30.05 Moderate breeze | " |
| 25 | 72 | 76 | 30.10 Fine weather—sultry; moderate breeze | " |
| 26 | 72 | 77 | 30. " " | " |
| 27 | 71 | 76 | 30. " " | " |
| 28 | 72 | 77 | 29.95 First part rain with fresh breeze latter light at | N. E. S. E. |
| 29 | 65 | 70 | 30. Cloudy most part—fresh breeze | N. W. a N. |
| 31 | 63 | 74 | 30.10 Fine weather—sultry—light breeze | S. E. |
| 31 | 71 | 75 | 30.10 " " | S. E. |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| MARCH | ARRIVED | | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Sp. Ship Candida, | Rabago, | Manila |
| APL. 2 | Sand. Island Schooner Dhaulle, | Bancroft | Pacific Ocean |
| 7 | Am. Brig Diana, | Little, | Sand. Islands |
| 11 | " Ship New Jersey, | Resdale, | Gibraltar |

| MARCH | SAILED | | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Sp. Brig Brillante, | Pozueta, | Manila |
| 30 | H. C. S. Scaleby Castle, | Burnett, | London |
| " | " Waterloo, | Newall, | ditto |
| " | " Earl of Morley, | Harrison, | ditto |
| APL. 1 | " Surry, | Kemp, | ditto |
| " | " Vansittart, | Scott, | ditto |
| 6 | Sp. Brig Triunfo, | | Manila |
| 9 | H. C. S. Kellie Castle, | Adams, | London |
| " | Am Brig Herald, | Benjamin, | New York |
| " | Port Brig Sam Francisco Xavier, | | Batavia |
| 10 | Sp. Ship Candida, | Rabago, | Manila |

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

APRIL 15th, 1830.

IMPORTS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 12 | a 16 | Catty | |
| Assafetida | | 5 | a 6 | | |
| Bicho de mar | | 10 | a 12 | | |
| very superior | | 36 | | Pecul | |
| Bees wax | | 24 | a 25 | | |
| Betel nut | | 2 | | | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 | a 40— | Catty | |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 | a 2½— | Pecul | |
| Camphor Malay | | 16 | a 27— | Catty | |
| Cloves Molucca | | 40 | | | |
| Mauritius | | 30 | | | |
| Cochineal | | 390 | a 400 | | |
| Copper South American | | 26 | | | |
| Do. Japan | | 25 | a 27 | | |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 | a 50 | Pecul | |
| Cotton yarn | | 35 | a 60 | | |
| COTTON Bombay | Taels. | 9 | a 9.7 | | |
| Bengal | | 10.5 | | | |
| Madras | | 11 | | | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 | a 5 | | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 6 | a 7 | Piece | |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ | a 3 | | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1½ | a 1½ | | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | 1½ | a 2 | | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 | | Catty | |
| Cudbear | | 25 | a 26 | | |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ | a 4 | | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 | a 100 | | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 | a 95 | | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 | a 70 | | |
| Flints | | 1 | | | |
| Gambier | | 1 | a 1½ | Pecul | |
| Ginseng crude, | | 45 | a 50 | | |
| Iron bar | | 3 | | | |
| ditto Rod | | 4 | a 4½ | | |
| Lead | | 5 | | | |
| Mace | | | none | | |
| Myrrh | | 15 | a 30 | | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 | a 55 | | |
| Olibanum | | 3 | a 4 | | |
| Opium Patna old 980, a 1000 | new | 840 | | | |
| Benares 950 | | nominal | | Chest | |
| Companys Malwa } Per 102 Cs. | | 745 | a 750 | | |
| Damaun do. } | | | | | |
| Turkey | | 760 | | Pecul | |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 | a 6 | | |
| Pepper Malay | | 7 | | | |
| Putchuck | | 12 | a 13 | | |
| Quicksilver | | 70 | a 72 | | |
| Rattans | | 2½ | | | |
| Rice | | 1.30 | a 1.40 | | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | | | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | | Pecul | |
| ditto Lintin | | 10 | a 11 | | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 | a 4½ | | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 | a 14 | | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | | | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 | a 18 | | |
| Smalts | | 12 | a 28 | | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 9 | a 10— | Cwt. | |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1.70 | a 1.80— | Yard. | |
| Camlets English | | 25 | a 26 | Piece | |
| Ditto Dutch | | | | | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 7 | a 8 | | |

IMPORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ | a 6 | Each | |
| Fox | | 1 | | | |
| Rabbits | | 40 | a 46— | 100 | |
| Seal | | 1½ | | Each | |
| Sea Otter | | 48 | | | |
| Land Otter | | 4 | a 6 | | |
| Tin plates | | 12 | | Box | |
| Tin, | | 18 | a 19— | Pecul | |

EXPORTS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alum | Sp. Drs. | 2⅔ | | Pecul | |
| Anniseseed star | | 13 | a 13½ | | |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ | | Catty | |
| Bamboo canes | | 14 | a 16— | 1000 | |
| Brass Leaf | | 58 | | Box | |
| Camphor | | 28 | a 30 | | |
| Cassia | | 13 | a 14 | | |
| Ditto Buds | | 17 | a 18 | | |
| China Root | | 3½ | | | |
| Cubebs | | 35 | a 40 | | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 | a 100 | Pecul | |
| Galangal | | 5½ | | | |
| Gamboge | | 85 | a 90 | | |
| Glass beads | | 25 | a 26 | | |
| Hartall | | 13 | a 14 | | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | | | |
| Musk | | 70 | a 90 | Catty | |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 92 | | | |
| 2d. do. 1st sort 78 a 80 | 2nd. | 65 | a 72 | | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 50 | a 54 | 100 | |
| Blue | | 84 | | | |
| Small | | none | | | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ | | Catty | |
| Rhubarb | | none | | | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 345 | a 350 | | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 390 | a 395 | | |
| Canton | Taels | none | | | |
| Sugar raw | | 4.8 | | | |
| Pingfa | | 6. | | | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | | none | | | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | | 10½ | | | |
| 2d. sort | | 9¼ | | | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | none | | | |
| Congo | | 17 | a 20 | | |
| Campoy | | none | | Pecul | |
| Souchong | | 16 | a 22 | | |
| Pekoe | | none | | | |
| Ankoi | | do. | | | |
| Hyson | | do. | | | |
| ditto Skin | | 9 | a 14 | | |
| ditto Young | | none | | | |
| Gunpowder | | do. | | | |
| Twankay | | 15 | a 20 | | |
| Tortoise Shell | | none | | | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | | | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | | | |
| Vermillion | | 45 | | Box | |
| White lead | | 10 | | Pecul | |
| Whanghees | | none | | 1000 | |

EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. a 4 s. 1 d per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 202 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

We omitted to mention in our last report that the Select Committee had sold their Madras Cotton at 11 Taels per Pecul Since their sales, the market has been entirely in the hands of the Chinese, but prices have not advanced.

Much activity, as far as regards small purchases, has lately prevailed in the Opium market; which has occasioned an advance in Patna, and a slight improvement in Malwa. Some applications have been made after new Benares, but we do not hear of any sales having been effected, beyond a few chests, at the same price as Patna.

The Stock of inferior Sandalwood in the hands of the Chinese Merchants is very considerable, and will be increased by late arrivals from the Sandwich Islands.

The holders of Nankin Raw Silk do not seem disposed to make much further sacrifice; and the prices for the good qualities, of which there is little remaining, are not expected to decline.

The first crop of Canton Raw Silk is likely to be an abundant one, if the present dry weather continues.

As is usual at this season of the year, when few Ships remain in the port, trade is very dull; and money becoming scarce, as the annual period for the payment of the Government duties approaches; as well as the departure of the Tea Merchants.

Sycee Silver is at a premium of 6 to 6½ per Cent, deliverable at Lintin. Gold, 25⅔ Drs per Tael; and very scarce.

## Estimate of the consumption and value of Indian Opium in China from the 1st of April 1829 to the 31st of March 1830.

| | Patna | | | Benares | | | Malwa | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests | Price | Value | Chests | Price | Value | Chests | Price | Value | Chests | Value |
| April | 377 | 845 | 318,565 | 120 | 840 | 100,800 | 236 | 920 | 217,120 | 733 | 636,485 |
| May | 486 | 880 | 427,680 | 154 | 820 | 126,280 | 351 | 950 | 333,450 | 991 | 887,410 |
| June | 459 | 930 | 426,870 | 122 | 910 | 111,020 | 523 | 1030 | 538,690 | 1104 | 1076,580 |
| July | 368 | 880 | 323,840 | 162 | 860 | 139,320 | 720 | 970 | 698,400 | 1250 | 1161,560 |
| August | 546 | 870 | 475,020 | 197 | 840 | 165,480 | 613 | 915 | 560,895 | 1356 | 1201,395 |
| September | 481 | 860 | 413,660 | 134 | 840 | 112,560 | 623 | 890 | 554,470 | 1238 | 1080,690 |
| October | 488 | 820 | 400,160 | 182 | 800 | 145,600 | 699 | 825 | 576,675 | 1369 | 1122,435 |
| November | 387 | 825 | 319,275 | 105 | 805 | 84,525 | 598 | 810 | 484,380 | 1090 | 888,180 |
| December | 421 | 825 | 347,325 | 134 | 805 | 107,870 | 568 | 780 | 443,040 | 1123 | 898,235 |
| January | 364 | 870 | 316,680 | 132 | 850 | 112,200 | 414 | 765 | 316,710 | 910 | 745,590 |
| February | 457 | 930 | 425,010 | 85 | 910 | 77,350 | 661 | 780 | 515,580 | 1203 | 1017,940 |
| March Old. | 245 | 925 | 519,845 | 34 | 915 | 34,350 | 596 | 740 | 396,640 | 1181 | 950,835 |
| March New. | 362 | 810 | | 4 | 810 | | | | | | |
| | 5441 | | 4713,930 | 1565 | | 1317,355 | 6542 | | 5636,050 | 13548 | 11667,335 |
| During the Season at Macao. | 123 | 866 | 106,518 | 14 | 841 | 11,774 | 315 | 862 | 271,530 | 452 | 389,822 |
| | 5564 | | 4820,448 | 1579 | | 1329,129 | 6857 | | 5907,580 | 14000 | 12057,157 |

| | Patna | Benares | Malwa | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Opium on hand on the 1st of April 1829. | 428 | 170 | 704 | 1302 |
| " Imported from the 31st March 1829 to 1st April 1830. | 6156 | 1515 | 7972 | 15643 |
| | 6584 | 1685 | 8676 | 16945 |
| " Lost in the Dezempenho on the 9th August 1829. | | | 233 | 233 |
| | 6584 | 1685 | 8443 | 16712 |
| " Consumed in 12 months, including Macao, | 5564 | 1579 | 6857 | 14000 |
| " On hand the 1st of April 1830, including Macao. | 1020 | 106 | 1586 | 2712 |

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 SATURDAY, 1st MAY, 1830. NO. 9

## CANTON.

We are happy in seeing the genius of the age directing its powers to this part of the Globe, and with pleasure we announce the arrival of the Steamer Forbes, Captain Henderson from Calcutta, the first vessel of that description that has visited the shores of China.

She has excited much interest with the natives, and we hope the enterprising spirit which has given action to the undertaking will be recompensed by the success it so much merits.

She accompanied the Jamesina as far as the Lat of 14 N. in the China seas, when she was obliged, from an approaching scarcity of fuel, to cast her off, and avail of her sailing capacity; under which she was very successful, making 4 and 5 knots on a wind, with a heavy sea, when her paddles could not be used.

Manhop left Canton on the 5th ultimo, on his banishment to Ele.

The elder Chunqua arrived here a few days ago, but His Excellency the Viceroy having only returned to Canton about the same time, nothing has transpired on the subject of his affairs. He is however at large, under security of this Brothers and other friends, but has not yet made his appearance to the Foreigners.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers the following items of the British Branch of Trade in China, which we hope may prove intesting.

IMPORTATION OF COTTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal | Peculs | 78,488 |
| Bombay | | 266,604 |
| Madras | | 30,869 |
| Making a Total of | Peculs | 375,961 |

EXPORTATION OF TREASURE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To England, | Dollars | 659,383 | Sycee, Taels | 256,574 |
| Calcutta | ,, | 2,018,023 | ,, ,, | 400,020 |
| Bombay | ,, | 2,243,458 | ,, ,, | 539,298 |
| Sundry places | ,, | 143,941 | ,, ,, | 49,791 |
| | Dollars | 5,064,805 | Taels | 1,245,683 |

the chief of the Dollars being of the defaced coin in circulation.

FROM THE SUN OF 23rd SEPTEMBER.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when the following ships were thus timed, viz:—THOMAS COUTTS, Capt. Alexander Chrystie, and DUCHESS OF ATHOL, Captain Edward Daniell, for Bombay and China; DUNIRA, Captain J. P. Wilson, and WILLIAM FAIRLIE, Captain Thomas Blair, for Bengal and China; to be afloat 18th November, 1829, sail to Gravesend 9th December, stay there 21 days, and be in the Downs 5th Jany 1830. ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, Captain John Innes, for Bombay and China; MACQUEEN, Captain Robert Lindsay, for Bengal and China: and ORWELL Captain R. M. Isacke, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; to be afloat 3rd December, sail to Gravesend 24th December, stay there 21 days, and be in the Downs 20th January. RELIANCE, Capt. Charles S. Timmins, and GENERAL HARRIS, Captain Joseph Stanton, for Bengal and China; to be afloat 18th December, sail to Gravesend 8th January, stay there 21 days, and be in the Downs 4th February. MARQUIS CAMDEN, Captain Thomas Larkins, for St. Helena and China, with liberty to go through the straits of Malacca; LORD LOWTHER, Captain Charles Stewart, and BERWICKSHIRE, Captn. Frederick Madan, for Bombay and China; to be afloat 4th January, sail to Gravesend 25th January, stay there 21 days, and be in the Downs 22nd February. CASTLE HUNTLY, Captain H. A. Drummond, and LONDON, Capt. Timothy Smith,, for Madras and China; to be afloat 18th January, sail to Gravesend 8th February, stay there 21 days, and be in the Downs 8th March. EDINBURGH, Capt. Henry Bax. SIR DAVID SCOTT, Captain D. J. Ward, GEORGE THE FOURTH, Captain T. W. Barrow, EARL OF BALCARRAS, Captain B. Broughton; and CANNING, Captain Philip Baylis, for China direct; to be afloat 3rd March, sail to Gravesend 24th March, stay there 21 days, and be in the Downs 21st April, 1830.

We are happy to have an opportunity of publishing a letter written by one of our Commercial Houses, remonstrating with the Hong Merchants on the inconsistency and injustice of their attempt to throw off a responsibility, which the laws of the Empire have hitherto brought them under for the protection of Foreign Trade-- and which will point out the little security that is afforded to Foreigners in their future intercourse with the Chinese Merchants; and how much that intercourse is circumscribed for the purposes of any extensive operation of Commerce.

This address has called forth a document considered by the Cohong as a reply, but which must rather confound our readers, when they view the appeal as coming from an individual Establishment, and the reply addressed to the general body of Merchants and giving quotations from a letter as having been written by them. Waving any remarks upon this inconsistency, or upon its general tendency, we cannot however refrain from expressing our regret to see a class of respectable Merchants dictating a conduct which is destructive of that delicacy and confidence which regular Commercial Trade has a claim upon; and which cannot be pleasing to the feelings, or accord with the circumstances of more than one or two of their own community.

To HOW-QUA, Senior Hong Merchant, and the other members of the Cohong.

A RESPECTFUL REMONSTRANCE.

On the 26th day of the second moon of the present year, we were honored with a notification from your respectable Consoo; which, in consequence of certain Edicts issued by the local Authorities of Canton, you had determined to communicate to all foreigners, in the following words.

"Hereafter Gentlemen trading with Hong Merchants, must not trust them excessively. If they incur debts, according to the law heretofore, we cannot pay for them. There are now several new Hong Merchants made; but these new Hong Merchants have not us for their sureties. If Gentlemen dealing with them choose to trust them excessively or not, let them do as they please. But hereafter, if they incur debts to the Gentlemen of the several honorable nations, it will be no concern of our's; we cannot according to the former law pay for them. And this will be the case not only with the new Merchants, but even among us the old Merchants. Should debts be hereafter incurred to Gentlemen, neither can we, as heretofore, pay for them. To sum up the whole—hereafter all buying and selling, and exchanging of Goods, must be transacted in obedience to the new regulations. If people believe "lightly" and trust "heavily;" so as to have claims for debts owing, it shall not at all concern us. Decidedly we cannot according to the law heretofore pay for them."

In acknowledging the receipt of this circular notification, we feel ourselves imperiously called upon, in justice to our own, and our constituents' interest, to protest most solemnly against such an insidious attempt to evade the fixed laws of the Empire, under the flimsy pretext of Edicts issued by the local Authorities of a distant Province, which Edicts are not even alledged to have been submitted to His Imperial Majesty for his approbation.

Having thus made known our dissent from, and recorded our solemn protest against, this unexpected notification, we shall take the liberty of remarking on its to us apparent injustice. By the Imperial law, the Hong Merchants of Canton enjoy a strict monopoly of the whole foreign trade of the Empire, and

are held responsible collectively and individually for all debts due to foreigners by any insolvent member of the Cohong—they taking charge of the whole of his property, real and personal; for the purpose of paying first the Imperial duties, or debts due to the State, and secondly the foreign claims—the Chinese creditors of insolvent Hongs having no claim against the Cohong. The foreign debts have generally been paid, without interest, by annual instalments, arising from a duty on the foreign trade, levied and collected by the Cohong for that express purpose; so that in fact the Cohong have, in cases of insolvency, only returned to foreigners their own money previously arbitrarily levied on their trade. In reason and justice therefore, the Consoo duty, which is far from a light tax on foreign trade, must cease with the responsibility of the Cohong.

The Cohong when issuing this notice, must have been aware that some of their members were, at that very moment, deeply indebted to foreigners; but no notice has been given, that these debts are recorded in the Books of the Consoo; nor have the foreign Merchants any security against their being refused on the plea of their not having been reported.

To guard against this possible occurrence, we deem it necessary to state that we have claims against more than one of the old Hong Merchants, whose names delicacy and mercantile usage forbid us inserting here; which claims our Books and other vouchers will prove, and for which we consider the whole Cohong of old Merchants responsible, in the event of failure, which at present we have no reason to expect.

As regards the Hong Merchants recently made, we have never been sufficiently unreasonable to expect the old Hongs to be responsible for their debts—being aware that the Cohong have not only given notice to foreigners, but to their own government, of their determination to the contrary.

We take this opportunity of expressing our surprise at the facility with which the local Authorities have, of late years, varied and dispensed with, such Chinese laws as tend to protect foreigners in their commercial intercourse; while those of an opposite and degrading nature have been considered as fixed and immutable.

We remain, with respect,
Your most obedient Servants
MAGNIAC & CO.

CANTON, 24th April, 1830.

The seven Senior Merchants HOW-QUA, MOW-QUA &c. to Mesres Dent, Jardine, and other Gentlemen: dated April 27th, 1830.

A respectful notification. On the 24th day of the 2nd Moon of the 10th year of Taou-kwang, we took the facts of the English Chief Mr. Plowden and others, having last year requested Government to make a change in the commercial regulations; and the regulations fixed by the Governor and Hoppo which were received—"that hereafter foreign Merchants are not allowed to give excessive credit to Hong Merchants. Every year when the buying and selling are completed, they shall report to the Hoppo for his examination, whether or not there are any balances due by Hong Merchants. If such report be made, hereafter in case of failure, these claims will be paid according to law; but if no report be made, they will not be paid; and an application to Government also will be disregarded" &c.

On the 24th of the 2nd moon we informed you by letter of these things, that you might communicate the information to the Gentlemen of your Honorable Country, to conform in every respect to the new regulations. We suppose our document has been examined and conformed to.

Now, on the 4th of the 4th moon we received your reply saying—"that you in your former letter, had said nothing about paying the old debts of the old Merchants, which seems improper. As to the new merchants, if they should hereafter contract debts, your not acting according to the former law, which required you to pay for others, seems equitable." &c,

We consider that our not stating clearly in our former letter, how the old debts of the old merchants were to be settled, was really an oversight; and we before received the Governor's decision, saying, "Concerning debts at present owing by Hong Merchants, to foreign merchants—it is right to order the foreign merchants to make up their accounts, with the Hong Merchants; and report the result to the Hoppo's Office, for examination" &c, which is on record.

Now, in public Council we have fixed on a limit, by which to regulate the affair; which will prevent either side from being injured; and which seems sufficient to manifest justice and equity. Whatever debts may have been owing by any of us to Gentlemen anterior to sending of our letter on the 24th day of the 2nd moon of the 10th year of Taou-kwang (March 18th 1830.)—we beg that a list of them may be made out, stating such a Hong owes so much,—the debt was incurred on such a day, month, and year—and whether for cargo, or money lent—Let each particular be distinctly stated. During all the 4th moon of this year it is allowed to send in accounts to the Hong Merchants Hall † to have them there, in presence of the Hong owing the same, clearly reckoned, that all men may know the same and future altercation be prevented.

The Hong owing must then adopt means to pay off at the appointed time. If it be unable to pay off at the appointed time; it is requested that Gentlemen will at the close of the year, in obedience to the regulations fixed by Government, report * the sums not paid off, for examination, and to prevent the nefarious shuffling of turning new into old claims.

Should any of our Hongs hereafter fail, and it is found on examination, that the claims were indeed antecedent to the sending of our letter on the 24th of of the 2nd of this Year; and the debt was duly reported, we then doubtless ought, according to the former law, to pay the same by annual instalments.

But, if any of the Gentlemen, being on terms of friendship with Hongs, over-trust them, and will not make out a list of their claims, let them then do as they please; only those who do not now make out a list of their claims, will not be paid by us hereafter, according to law.

Uniting the above circumstances, we again send a letter, and pray you, benevolent Senior Brethren, to make it known to Gentlemen concerned, that they may immediately make out a list of debts owing to them, anterior to our letter of the 24th of the 2nd moon of this year, and send it to the Hong Merchants' Hall, to be there preserved for examination, and to prevent hereafter the shuffling of new claims being turned into old ones.

As to claims subsequent to the date of our letter of the 24th of the 2nd moon of the 10th Year of Taou-kwang, it is right to obey the new regulations established by the Governor and Hoppo, and not, on any account to over-trust Hong Merchants, either with goods or money.

If persons do over-trust them with money, we most decidedly will not as formerly, pay for them.

Gentlemen, we must pray you to be very careful and to love yourselves.—This is what we greatly hope, and for this special purpose we again write.

Other topics were explained in the former letter, and are not farther noticed in this. Wishing you well in every respect we are. How-qua, Mow-qua, Puan-khe-qua, Chung-qua, Go-qua, Fat-qua, King-qua.

STATE OF CHINA. From any thing that appears to the contrary, the Country is every where in perfect tranquility. The contents of the Peking Gazette are quite of a common place character. Nothing of any deep interest in them, either to China or to the world. Even atrocious private crimes seem rare. At least but few are reported to the Emperor. We do not remember so tranquil a period for a long time past.

THE COURT OF APPEAL has represented to the Emperor the case of Selim-paou's wife, she having appeared before them and deposed as follows—I am now fifty three years of age. My husband on a former occasion went forth from the fragrant mountain to suppress an insurrection in Hoo-kwang, and received from the Emperor the honor of being nominated one of the Body-guard. He again went forth to Cashgar, and for his military services received the honor of a Peacock's feather, and was promoted to be a member of Military Council. During the 1st moon of the 8th year, I received a letter informing me that during the 11th moon of the 7th year, my husband left Cashgar, and having travelled as far as to Gan-se district, sickened and died. I was then at Sze-chuen, and waited on the TE-TUH, who told me not to wait for the

† or Consoo House.

* To Government seems understood.

coffined remains of my husband, but that he would give me 4000 Taels to enable me to return to my native Clan. I heard however a rumour that my husband was put to death by stratagem; others said he was suffocated, and therefore I would not accept the money, but demanded the coffined remains. This the Te-tuh would not grant, and I was compelled to apply to the Tartar General at Sze-chuen, and to the Governor of the Province, none of whom would pay attention to me, but instead of granting redress wrote to the military Board, that I had become mad; and directed my Husband's younger brothers to take me home to my native Clan. During the 5th moon of the present year I arrived at Se-gan, and in a Temple outside the North gate, found a coffin with my husband's Title and name upon it. I removed it to the provincial city, and in consequence of the Government coffin being made of thin wood, I had a shell made for it. During the 9th moon I arrived with it at my own home. Having cut away the cords with which it was bound, I opened the lid, and myself inspected the corpse. My husband's two eyes were dug out; his mouth was open; his face black, and the whole body bound round with cloth. On his forehead was a wound several inches long made with a sharp instrument. It had been stuffed with cotton. The marks of blood were black; and when touched with the hand were yet moist. When I saw these things my distress was indescribable and I did not dare to look at any other part. I seek revenge for this mysterious death.

The Court of Appeal wrote immediately to the Military Board, who said in reply that they had been informed by the General and Governor of Sze-chuen, that the deceased on his arrival at Gan-se, lodged in the Government rooms, where he and two servants had been suffocated by the smoke of charcoal. But this statement, adds the Board, is very different from the appearances detailed by the widow. They therefore request the Emperor to order the Criminal Board to send some of their officers together with official examiners of dead bodies, and after a scrutiny to report the facts.——Tartars and Chinese of any consideration in the Empire, always have their remains conveyed home, for interment. The distance of a thousand miles would be no objection. The indefatigable perseverence of Chinese widows in cases similar to the above, to obtain justice and revenge, is a striking trait in their character. And their fearless accusation of the highest authorities speaks well for their moral courage, and for the system of Government.

The world's affairs are never exhausted; when you have got over one business another comes.

If your time hangs heavy, drink three cups; and then add to them three cups.

There is no end to the hurry and bustle of the world's affairs. But in all difficulties, there is nothing equal to a cup of wine in the hand.

Rid yourself of vexation and anger, and your body will dwell in the cool ethereal regions—Exterminate craving desires, and your heart will return to the heaven of self-satisfaction.

Be a good man, and your body will be fat; your heart at rest, and the dreams of your spirit will be pleasant.

Do a few good deeds, and heaven will rejoice, the earth be pleased, and the gods will respect you.

A dinner of herbs to a hungry man, far excels the nice dishes of an epicure. A bed of hay to the weary, is much superior to the double quilts of the indolent.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

There is no alteration in the price of Cotton, the stock of which is going off gradually. There now remains of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 15,518 | Bales |
| Bengal | 19,615 | do. |
| Madras | 12,700 | do. |

There is a demand for Cotton Twist of the numbers 30 to 60, which in those proportions would readily sell at $ 65 a 66 per Pecul.

British Long Cloths continue to find a quick circulation. Still the prices do not improve.

Our Opium market has lately been under a complete stagnation, as far as regards foreign operations, partly arising from the expectations of arrivals, and partly from the quantity remaining in the possession of Chinese Speculators, who have been supplying the dealers under the nominal market price. The arrival of the Jamesina has not produced any particular effect; and the market is not expected to open below what the last sales had been made at.

The quantity of Turkey Opium imported in the last season, amounts to about 8 a 900 Peculs.

The stock of Betelnut, Rattans, and Ebony, diminish very slowly, and prices have declined. No improvement in Tin.

Pepper, of which there is rather a large quantity on hand, has fallen in price, which is usual on the approach of the hot season.

Nankeen Cloth has been offered lately at prices much below the former rates.

Nankin Raw Silk maintains our last quotations.

Saltpetre is not in great request at this moment, and the price is declining.

Quicksilver is dull of sale at $ 66 a 68.

There has been lately a small importation of Gold, which has met with a favorable sale.

Our advices from Bombay state Sugar to have been depreciated so much in value, owing to excess of importation, that several Ships had been freighted to Hamburgh and England with that article, for the supply of the European markets.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR APRIL.

| | THERMOMETER. night. | noon. | BAROMETER. | | WIND |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 72 | 77 | 30.05 | Fine weather—sultry, light breeze | S. E. |
| 2 | 73 | 78 | 30.10 | ,, chiefly light breeze latterly squally with rain, from the | ,, N. |
| 3 | 67 | 75 | 30.20 | ,, most part a light breeze latter blowing fresh from | a N. W. S. E. |
| 4 | 67 | 76 | 30.10 | ,, moderate breeze | E. a S. E. |
| 5 | 72 | 78 | 30. | ,, ,, ,, | S. W. a S. |
| 6 | 72 | 68 | 30.10 | Cloudy, first part light breeze a middle and latter—a fresh breeze | S. E. N. W. a N. |
| 7 | 63 | 68 | 30.10 | Cloudy throughout—moderate breeze | N. W. |
| 8 | 64 | 72 | 30.05 | Fine weather—light breeze | E. a S. E. |
| 9 | 67 | 78 | 30.05 | ,, ,, | ,, |
| 10 | 73 | 78 | 30.10 | ,, first part light breeze latter blowing fresh | S. E. aN. W. a N. |
| 11 | 68 | 72 | 30.15 | Cloudy with a fresh breeze | ,, |
| 12 | 63 | 70 | 30.10 | Cloudy with rain in first part—fresh breeze | N. |
| 13 | 62 | 70 | 30. | ,, light breeze | ,, |
| 14 | 64 | 72 | 30.10 | ,, light breeze | ,, |
| 15 | 65 | 72 | 30.15 | Mostly fine weather—vble light breeze | S. W. |
| 16 | 65 | 74 | 30.20 | Cloudy ,, | E. a N. W. |
| 17 | 70 | 76 | 30.05 | ,, First part light breeze middle and latter rain | N. S. E. |
| 18 | 71 | 78 | 30. | Fine weather—mostly a fresh breeze | ,, |
| 19 | 71 | 80 | 30. | ,, light breeze | ,, |
| 20 | 75 | 82 | 29.90 | ,, fresh breeze | ,, |
| 21 | 76 | 82 | 29.80 | First part fine—middle and latter cloudy, with heavy rain, thunder and lightning—light breeze | S. E. |
| 22 | 75 | 81 | 29.80 | Fine weather in first and middle parts,—latterly cloudy and unsettled with a fresh breeze | S. E. |
| 23 | 76 | 84 | 29.80 | Fine weather—fresh breeze | ,, |
| 24 | 74 | 78 | 29.95 | First part fine—middle part squally and rain —latter cloudy with a fresh breeze | N. |
| 25 | 63 | 74 | 30.20 | Fine weather—fresh breeze | ,, |
| 26 | 60 | 73 | 30.15 | First part with a fresh breeze —latterly middle part light breeze | N. S. |
| 27 | 66 | 74 | 30.10 | Cloudy—light breeze | E. a S. E. |
| 28 | 69 | 72 | 30. | ,, fresh breeze | E. |
| 29 | 71 | 78 | 29.90 | ,, light rain at times—fresh breeze | S. E. |
| 30 | 75 | 82 | 29.75 | Cloudy, with rain & Thunder in the latter part —fresh breeze | S. E. |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| APRIL | | ARRIVED | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Am Brig Lancaster, | Jenning, | San Blas |
| 19 | Brit Steamer Forbes, | Henderson, | Calcutta |
| 26 | ,, Barque Jamesina, | Hector, | ditto |

| APRIL. | | SAILED | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Am Ship Roman, | Lavender, | New York |
| ,, | ,, ,, Isabella, | Leeds, | ditto |
| 12 | Sand. Island Schooner Dhaulle, | Bancroft, | Sand. Islands. |
| 25 | Am Brig Lancaster, | Jenning, | Manila |

PASSENGERS.

Per *Lancaster*, Don Ramon de Yruretagoyena.
Per *Jamesina*, J. Templeton Esqr, J. H. Rodgers Esqr, Henry Robinson Esqr.
Per *Dhaulle*, Mr. R. Ayres.
Per Lancaster, H. H. Lindsay Esqr.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

MAY 1st, 1830.

## IMPORTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 12 a 16 | Catty |
| Assafetida | | 5 | |
| Bicho de mar | | 9 a 10 | Pecul |
| very superior | | 36 | |
| Bees wax | | 24 a 25 | |
| Betel nut | | 2 | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 a 40— | Catty |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 — | Pecul |
| Camphor Malay | | 16 a 27— | Catty |
| Cloves Molucca | | 40 | |
| Mauritius | | 30 | |
| Cochineal | | 390 a 400 | |
| Copper South American | | 26 | |
| Do. Japan | | 25 a 27 | |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 a 50 | Pecul |
| Cotton yarn | | 30 a 65 | |
| COTTON Bombay | Taels. | 9 a 9.7 | |
| Bengal | | 10.5 | |
| Madras | | 11 | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 a 5 | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 6 a 7 | Piece |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ a 3 | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1½ a 1¾ | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannocs | | 1½ a 2 | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 — | Catty |
| Cudbear | | 25 a 26 | |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ a 4 | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 a 100 | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 a 95 | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 a 70 | |
| Flints | | 1 | |
| Gambier | | 1 a 1½ | Pecul |
| Ginseng crude, | | 50 a 60 | |
| Iron bar | | 3 | |
| ditto Rod | | 4 | |
| Lead | | 5 | |
| Mace | | none | |
| Myrrh | | 15 a 30 | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 a 55 | |
| Olibanum | | 3 a 4 | |
| Opium Patna old 980, a 1000 | new | 840 a 850 | |
| Benares 950 | | 860 | Chest |
| Companys Malwa / Damaun do. | Per 102 Cs. | 750 a 760 | |
| Turkey | | 770 a 780— | Pecul |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 a 6 | |
| Pepper Malay | | 6 | |
| Putchuck | | 13 a 14 | |
| Quicksilver | | 65 a 66 | |
| Rattans | | 2 2½ | |
| Rice | | 1.50 a 1.60 | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | Pecul |
| ditto Lintin | | 10 a 11 | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 a 4½ | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 a 14 | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 a 18 | |
| Smalts | | 12 a 28 | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 9 a 10— | Cwt. |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1.70 a 1.80— | Yard. |
| Camlets English | | 25 a 26 | Piece |
| Ditto Dutch | | | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 7 a 8 | |

## IMPORTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ a 6 | Each |
| Fox | | 70 Cts. | |
| Rabbits | | 40 a 46— | 100 |
| Seal | | 1½ | |
| Sea Otter | | 50 a 55 | Each |
| Land Otter | | 4 a 6 | |
| Tin plates | | 13 a 14— | Box |
| Tin, | | 17 a 18— | Pecul |

## EXPORTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alum | Sp. Drs. | 2⅝ | Pecul |
| Anniseeed star | | 13 a 13½ | |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ — | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 12 a 14— | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 58 — | Box |
| Camphor at Macao. | 23 a 24; here | 28 a 30 | |
| Cassia | 10 a 12. „ | 13 a 14 | |
| Ditto Buds | | 17 a 18 | |
| China Root | | 3½ | |
| Cubebs | | 35 a 40 | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 a 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal | | 5½ | |
| Gamboge | | 85 a 90 | |
| Glass beads | | 25 a 26 | |
| Hartall | | 13 a 14 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | |
| Musk | | 70 a 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 90 | |
| 2d. do. 1st sort 75 a 77 | 2nd. | 63 a 70 | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 48 a 52 | 100 |
| Blue | | 84 | |
| Small | | none | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ — | Catty |
| Rhubarb | | none | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 345 a 350 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 390 a 395 | |
| Canton | Taels | none | |
| Sugar raw | | 4.8 | |
| Pingfa | | 6. | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | | none | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | | 10 | |
| 2d. sort | | 9 | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | none | |
| Congo | | 17 a 20 | |
| Campoy | | none | Pecul |
| Souchong | | 16 a 22 | |
| Peko | | none | |
| Ankoi | | do. | |
| Hyson | | do. | |
| ditto Skin | | 9 a 14 | |
| ditto Young | | none | |
| Gunpowder | | do. | |
| Twankay | | 15 a 20 | |
| Tortoise Shell | | none | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | |
| Vermillion | | 40 — | Box |
| White lead | | 10 — | Pecul |
| Whanghees | scarce | — | 1000 |

## EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. a 4 s, 1 d per dr. 6 ms. st,
Bengal 202 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

## LINTIN DELIVERIES FOR APRIL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 450 | Chests | new Petna | a 830 | per Chest | 373,500 |
| 113 | „ | old do. | a 960 | „ | 108,480 |
| 17 | „ | new Benares | a 840 | „ | 14.280 |
| 38 | „ | old do. | 950 | „ | 36,100 |
| 473 | „ | Malwa | 745 | „ | 352,385 |
| 1091 | Chests | | | | $ 884,745 |

## STOCK REMAINING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 871 | Chests | new Patna |
| 126 | „ | old „ |
| 312 | „ | new Benares |
| 27 | „ | Old „ |
| 1072 | „ | Malwa |
| 2408 | Chests. | |

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 SATURDAY, 15th MAY, 1830. NO. 10

## CANTON.

So requisite is it to keep a most vigilant eye over the proceedings of the Chinese, and to check every attempt at aggression; that notwithstanding the most positive directions of His Excellency the Viceroy promulgated by a public Edict last year stating that the fees before exacted by the Hoppo, for the licencing of Compradors to attend foreign Ships should in future be diminished; we now find, on the appearance of the Country Ships of this season, the Linguists and Compradors in combination, boldly demanding a considerable increase of the allowance formerly made by the consignees of Ships to the linguists for procuring Compradors.

They now advance their pretensions to 450 dollars, whereas formerly the sum was 300 dollars, using a policy, we presume, of commencing with exorbitancy, which may admit of a compromise, and end in the confirmation of the previous rates.

This has hitherto been resisted by the consignees of the two Ships now at Whampoa, they promising however to pay whatever may be fixed upon hereafter; as a tacit compliance would not only be an injustice to the interest of their constituents, but would be evincing a bad compliment to the Authorities who had taken the pains to modify a system, which has so lately been complained of by the foreign merchants.

We hope to be able to lay before our readers the Edict alluded to, and shall avail of the first opportunity to communicate the regulation that may be adopted on the subject.

It may be interesting to our readers to peruse the following. Extract from the Merope's Log, dated 3rd May 1830.

"At 7. 30 the Ship was struck with Lightning, a very severe explosion, or peal of thunder taking place at the same time. The fore Royal mast appears to have been first struck —the fore Royal sail, torn or burnt—thetop mast cap and crosstrees much injured. The topmast itself, which is greased, appearsto have received little injury—but the lightning in descending, commenced by tearing out one of the battens below the fore top, and taking some small part of the mast with it, then passing round the mast, leaving a burnt appearance in several places. It then tore out a large piece of the foremast, on the starboard side, rending the masts in other parts. One of the fore top mast shrowds and the main top mast stay were forced in two; and also several small ropes divided. It descended by the starboard caboose, tearing up part of the lead, and also injuring the copper outside. Two men were severely injured; the leg and thigh of one having the appearance of being burnt. Sent down the fore royal, and top gallant yard and royal mast, being afraid to carry much sail on the mast. Spliced the top mast stay, and set up the fore topmast shrowd."

On the afternoon of the 10th instant, Canton was visited by a severe storm of wind and heavy rain, with a shower of hail; accompanied by violent thunder and the quickest succession of lightning we ever recollect to have witnessed. Its continuation was for upwards of an hour, and had been preceded by a very close sultry atmosphere. We have heard but of one fatal accident having happened, that of a manufacturer in the city, being struck by the lightning, whilst at his employment.

In noticing the remarks which appear in the Singapore Chronicle of 1st April last, arising out of the recent negotiations between the Select Committee and the Chinese Authorities, the confession that we have perused them, will be sufficient for our pages; for it is not our province or our wish; nor was it ever the intention, in the institution of our Paper, to make it the medium, of Political altercation, or of reflection on private character.

IRON. Governor LE, has issued a strict interdict against all unlicensed Manufacture of iron utensils, either for cooking or for agriculture. The transport of iron to the coast, and selling it to fishermen, is punishable by strangling, according to the law against conveying military weapons out to sea. The accomplices such as porters, boatmen &c., are to be punished with a hundred blows, and transportation. Boats are to be confiscated; furnaces to be destroyed &c.

In this Document, and that concerning the western frontier, one law is promulgated for the Meaou-tsze; or INLAND Mountaineers, and the out-land foreign Nations. NON-INTERCOURSE seems to be the order of the day.

NORTHWEST FRONTIER. Some Poo-loo-tih Tartars have been detected in a contraband exchange of piece goods and gold thread, for tea. The individuals both Chinese and Tartars, have been seized and sentenced to transportation. The Tartars, after wearing the wooden collar three months—or being exposed, in what may be called the Chinese pillory for that length of time, are to be sent down to the opposite extremity of the Empire; viz Yun-nan and Canton, which are styled "unhealthy regions." His Majesty's decision in this case is ordered to be inserted in the penal code to be the law forever.

THIEVES. The Nam-hoy-une has issued severe proclamations against night thieves in Canton. He has caught (he says) a great many thieves, but has seldom recovered their plunder; from which he infers that the receivers of stolen goods, must be numerous. Therefore to intimidate them, and make landlords look sharply after their tenants, he has declared that all houses whether large or small, in which stolen goods, are found, shall be given to the informer.

And in another paper on the same subject, he has sanctioned the inhabitants, after a certain hour at night, firing on any one who may be seen on the top of a house. People in Canton dry their clothes &c. on the roofs of their houses; and the watchmen post themselves there; but the Magistrate allows this excuse only in the first watches of the night. After the 2nd watch all who may be seen on the tops of houses, are to be considered thieves, and may be shot at. However he does not permit them to fire with balls or iron shot; but with grains of HARD PADDY, instead of shot; because, adds he, whilst I would detect thieves, I would save lives.

PUBLIC MORALS. A short time ago the Magistrates of Canton, interdicted by Proclamation, the indecent Placards of Quack Doctors, and sent the police round the streets to deface them by whitewash. Since that time the Doctors have exceeded their former shamelessness, as if roused by what they no doubt thought persecution. They have not only put up the old placards, but have added a number of new ones, describing the properties and the mode of using their aphrodisiars, in language which to the eye of every native that walks the streets, makes Canton look one vast public brothel. It is surprizing how extremely nugatory the Proclamations and orders of the Chinese Government often are. The people perhaps remain quiet for a few days, and seem to desist from what is forbidden by Government, but in a very short time return to their former practices. Officers of Government will sometimes go and pull down mat sheds when got up in places disallowed by Government, and the very same day, while the police have scarcely quitted the ground, the sheds will be again put up. In greater matters there is a great deal of mere Paper Government without the least reality.

RUSSIANS IN PEKING. His Majesty deputed the President of the Military Board, old Sung-Tajin, and Paou-chang, to go and examine the productions of the Russian Official Students. Fifteen Students wrote Essays on a Theme given by the Emperor. The Examiners ranked ten of the compositions in the first class; and five in the second. The Essays were laid before the Emperor, together with a trans-

lation of a theme from the Russian language, and He confirmed the Examiners' decision. Two Chinese Literati were rewarded, for progress in translating from the Russian, (perhaps Latin) some official Documents.

MOUNTAINEERS. We some time ago extracted from a Chinese M. S. Book, some account of the mountaineers called MEAOU-TSZE. Since then a party of them from the Province of KWEI-CHOW, have been seen in Canton. They came down the western river in small boats not larger than a London waterman's wherry, with oil for sale, and wishing to carry back to their native hills betel-nut, opium &c. They had acquired the Mandarin tongue, as an uneducated Highlandman or Welshman learns English. From them it was ascertained that their native tongue is entirely different from Chinese; that it is an unwritten language, and consequently they have no books. Nor have they any Temples or Priests, or set forms of religion, or visible objects of worship. The only religious service they would acknowledge was a new year's ceremony which they had learned from the Chinese. Polygamy is confined to a few rich men among them. These men had not shaved their heads in the Tartar-chinese manner, but braided up their hair on the top of the head, somewhat in the manner of Chinese women, which circumstance the poor Chinese seized hold of to distinguish them from their fellow countrymen whose dress in other respects the mountaineers had assumed, on quitting their native hills. They had been about a month in coming down to Canton. It was remarked of them by some Chinese, that they were a race of people who would not submit to the reigning Dynasty. These people were taken to visit some European Ladies and Gentlemen, who made them presents of handkerchiefs, wines &c.

May 1st. The want of rain is that which most agitates the public mind at present. Both the people and the Government feel deeply, and express their feelings by various religious rites, acknowledging their own helplessness and certain ruin, without the aid of some power greater than man's. Fasting and prayer both voluntary and commanded by Government are the means resorted to. Rice is increasing in price notwithstanding the abundant supply of last year.

The Tartar General or Commandant of the Garrison, KING, the magnate, has returned from Peking, having been reappointed by His Imperial Majesty, after an interview in which he is reported to have given great satisfaction to the Sovereign.

General King, who visited the Company's Hall two years ago, embarked at the Company's Stairs, or as a Native Correspondent calls it, the Company's flower Garden, the other day, on his way to visit the Hong Merchant Mow-qua.

On the 18th of last moon a party of robbers to the amount of 20 or 30, armed with military weapons, entered a house near the North gate of the city and plundered it of money, clothes, and every other moveable property.

A native correspondent says, Canton has of late been very quiet and nothing of extraordinary interest has occurred. But still among so large a concourse of people not a day passes without something new: new as to the individuals but not new as to the kind of disturbance; such as wrangling about prostitutes in the flowery forests of dissipation; drunkards' battles, and gamesters' broils—there is not a single day without such occurrences—but in these there is nothing extraordinary, or worth communicating to the columns of a newspaper.

The criminals kept in prison till the autumnal assize, amounting in Canton to 180, were the other day paraded in the Fooyuen's Court in the presence of his Excellency, and the other great officers of the Province. The value of a few pence, and a rush fan were given to each, and they were remanded to prison.

According to the Peking Gazette there are in the Empire 10,500 persons capitally convicted, but who have been respited. His Imperial Majesty has commanded the Criminal Board to examine again into their several cases that he may exercise clemency beyond the law.

HOLY WATER. On the 2nd day of the last moon, His Excellency, the Treasurer of Canton, went to the White cloud Hill, on the North of the city, to request a supply of "Holy water," the Several officers followed him on foot; and on their return His Excellency the Duputy Governor went forth to meet him, to receive the Holy water, which on the 3rd day of the moon he sprinkled on the Altar, in the Temple of the City god, and prayed for rain. From the 3rd to the 7th he went again on foot, dressed in plain clothes every morning to the same Altar, and supplicated the Heavens to send down rain. (Canton Court Circular.)

HOLY WATER—or water consecrated by a Budh Priest, is used in Chinese Families for sprinkling the sick; washing the face of dying persons, &c.

FORESTALLING CORN. The Magistrates of Canton have issued strict interdicts against nefarious dealers, who heap up grain and raise the price. The magistrates begin, as is usual, in their City Proclamations, by saying, the population is very dense, and the "eating fingers"—the fingers that would put food to the mouth, are very many:—Therefore, a constant flow of rice is indispensible, and all hoarding of it is totally disallowed. Last year's harvest, they say, was abundant; grain-boats are daily arriving from Kwang-se Province; and rice comes in from abroad; therefore, although there is a deficiency of rain, rice ought to be cheap. However the price is daily rising, owing to the crafty speculations of monopolists. These monopolists are therefore threatened with corporal punishment, and the confiscation of their grain, should Government, by its secret spies, find them out, or any body inform against them.

## PEKING.

A few days ago His Majesty gave a Banquet to the Royal personages of the Imperial House. The party consisted only of ten; on the east side five and on the west side five. Six were titular Kings, and the Emperor's eldest son, who is designated simply by the Tartar word AKO, written in Chinese characters. His Majesty gave also a Banquet to the great Officers of his Court, at which a select of sixteen were present. The old Premier TO-TSIN and a few other Tartars were on the east side, which is the place of honor. On the west side, Chang-ling the Hero of Cashgar, the venerable Mung-koo Veteran, Sung Tajin &c. took their seats.

Latinapoote, one of our Tartar Chieftains, is subjected to a Court of Inquiry for having allowed the official seal conferred on him by the Emperor, to be stolen.

HAPPINESS-- is what all men desire, and but few pretend to confer. However it seems to be believed that His Imperial Majesty can confer it. In a Gazette before us we have a long list of names, Kings, Princes, Statesmen &c, on whom, from various Palaces, at set periods, the Emperor is to confer the word, HAPPINESS. A large Chinese character written on a piece of paper, is a cheap present to the giver; and in all probability a very useless one to the receiver. But there is the honor of the thing!

His Majesty's Cook has requested a Court of Inquiry on himself for having been too late in presenting his Bill of fare: but the Sovereign has graciously forgiven him.

SMUGGLED SALT. The boats conveying Copper from Yun-nan Province to Peking have been detected in carrying with them "several times ten thousand catties" of smuggled Salt. The watermen however, instead of submitting to have their salt taken from them, turned round and resisted the military searchers, accusing them of an attempt to rob their boats of copper, rice &c. The officer who had charge of the copper took part with the boatmen and presumed to give the cudgel chastisement to some of the soldiers. For this he is delivered over to the Governor of Sze-chuen to stand his trial, as he is suspected of being interested in the alleged smuggled Salt.

CHINESE TALES. Appended to a short moral Essay, written in the third century, by a man since deified and dignified with Imperial Titles, there is a series of legendary Tales, which, although generally very puerile and incredible serve to illustrate the popular belief. The Gentleman who wrote the original Essay represents that he had long filled official situations, but had never oppressed the people. And his commentator says that by oppression is not to be understood merely cruel and unjust treatment, but also severity, which arises from such an intense feeling about public affairs, that there is no compassionate consideration for poor people.

Even the hatred of illicit conduct may be carried to such an extreme as to leave the people no room for self-renovation.

The calamities which in all ages have befallen the posterity of severe Magistrates may be traced to this cause. To support this doctrine the following Legend is affixed.

Lin-kaou-poo obtained an office in the Board of works. At that time Government resolved to open passes for the transport of goods among the hills of Shense, by which public works the people impressed into the service, were much distressed. Lin wrote to the Emperor and requested that a stop might be put to them, which request was not granted. Soon after this Lin died, and went down to the Shades below, where the Judge called for the record of his virtues and vices during life. They were forthwith put into the scales. The record of Lin's vices filled several volumes, and in the opposite scale there was nothing but the small Document he wrote to the Emperor in behalf of the people. However, in the heavenly balances, the many volumes proved lighter than the single memorial. The Judge was pleased at the result, and ordered Lin's soul to accompany him again to the regions of living men. Lin, on his knees said, my request to the Emperor was not granted, whence is it that the act of memorializing is viewed as of so much weight? The Judge replied—A single kind thought in the hearts of Rulers towards the people, is in itself a blessing to them.

CHINESE ETHICS. The moral writers of China may be divided into two classes. Those who with Confucius may be said to exclude religion entirely from their moral Instructions; and those of more modern times who introduce a regard to the gods, their pleasure or displeasure, as a motive to practice virtue and avoid vice. A writer of the latter class now before us, divides his admonitions into ten sections.

1 Filial duties to Parents.
2 The respect due to Superiors.
3 Domestic harmony—especially between husband & wife.
4 The education of children.
5 The Government of the Family.
6 General behaviour to other people.
7 Great respect to the learned of the Confucian Sect.
8 Quietly abiding contented in one's own Station, whether Scholar; Agriculturist; Mechanic or Merchant; rich or poor.
9 The practice of virtuous deeds. &c.
10 Lastly—the avoidance of vicious ones.

He who is dutiful to his Parents the writer says, is the best man under Heaven; and although a man have all other virtues, and be destitute of this, he is not equal to the man who possesses it. The argument generally employed to persuade to filial piety is the recollection of what Parents have done and suffered for their children, which is often dwelt on with a childish minuteness. From this part of the exhortation it appears that Chinese Mothers like the ancient jewish ones, nurse their children three years. The duty of children is to attend to a Parent's food and clothing, and general comfort whether in health or sickness. To take care that sons' wives are dutiful to them, and always to soothe their minds and keep unpleasant subjects from them. Undutifulness he says, generally arises from two causes; being too fond of property and too indulgent to wives.

In the second division of his subject, having disposed of Parents, he considers as SUPERIORS, elder brothers, seniors of one's kindred; Teachers, Magistrates; eminently virtuous men; Country Gentlemen; old men of the village &c.

From ancient times to the present, he says, during so many ages and among so many people as have lived throughout all these generations, all social order has depended on the word LE, politeness, etiquette, or decorum, by which a difference is made between the honorable and the mean; the high and the low; the aged and the young; the great and the small. The writer complains bitterly of the people of the present time on account of their forgetting and neglecting the distinctions of Society. He exhorts inferiors to cherish inward respect and to shew it externally, if walking, by keeping behind; if sitting by taking a side place lower down; by kneeling when they ought to kneel, and bowing when they ought to bow; by standing up to answer when questioned; and hastening to do what they are bidden. For the honor of the conjugal relation, our Native Author says that the husbands and wives who live harmoniously together are very many; and the opposite very few. He takes the part of the Ladies, and says that the root, and source of discord, arise entirely from a want of intelligence or correctness in the Husband. Perhaps he is annoyed because his wife was of poor and mean origin; perhaps he dislikes his wife because she is not handsome; perhaps he is angry with his wife because she is foolish and simple; perhaps he loathes her because she is lazy and stupid &c. Such a husband from these feelings begins next to scold his wife, and so discord arises. To soften down such a husband the Chinese moralist bids him reflect that although there are millions of other men in the world, his wife has been united to him by the destiny of a previous existence: that she has forsaken her own Parents, to go and serve his Parents; that she has left her own brothers and sisters to come and compliment his brothers and sisters. And how much she has had to suffer in bearing him sons and daughters, in spinning and sowing, and cooking and washing. When she consented to become his wife she hoped to have one on whom she could depend till the close of life; one who had the same heart and a cordial affection. But unexpectedly she finds her husband's heart is changed, and that he is inconstant. A bad opinion, dislike, anger, and loathing have arisen in his mind. Now, says the writer —Husband, lay your hand upon your heart, and ask if it can be tranquil or not under such circumstances; &c. He then describes the several sorts of bad husbands in China, who he is assured will eventually be punished by Providence. According to his account they are very depraved, neglecting their wives, and indulging in every form of irregular and unnatural passion.

The teaching of children is the next topic. Their turning out good or bad, depends entirely, he says, on their education. By nature they are neither good nor bad; they are unpolished stone; an uncultivated field. Parents must become lapidaries and agriculturists. It is not riches or poverty that makes the difference between the good and bad, but education. He deprecates the indulgence of Parents. Kindness in Parents is good, but when carried to an excess, is an evil. Some who obtain children in their old age, or rear them with difficulty, regard them as pearls on the palm of their hand: and are sorry that they are ever out of their hand or out of their mouth; and eventually by their fondling ruin them. The great thing in education is to begin early; and to observe a regular method. Let them begin to read at the age of six or seven.

As to their moral education a great matter is to get good companions for them. If you touch Vermillion it will make the part red; if you touch ink it will make it black. He touches on the education of girls too, and exposes the unhappy results of their not being taught selfcontrol. When they become wives and mothers they make every one unhappy around them and at last destroy themselves under fits of ungovernable rage.

He who would govern his Family well, must select a virtuous neighbourhood to dwell in. He should not dwell near Budh Temples; nor rich men's mansions; nor near a river's banks &c. A good house does not depend on the size of it: but on it's being strong and substantial, neat and clean. These are indications of rising in the world. A great big house in a ruinous condition is the opposite.

The best aspect for a house is the south; the next the east; the third the north; and the worst the west.

A house with many empty rooms is unlucky. When the people are many and the rooms few, the Master is superior to his house; but when the rooms are many and the inmates few, the house is superior to its master.

The two words DILIGENCE and ECONOMY constitute the root of all domestic prosperity.—But we must here break off abruptly these Chinese moralistics, till another opportunity.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| MAY | ARRIVED | | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Brit Barque Merope, | Parkyns, | Calcutta |
| 5 | Am Brig Ivanhoe, | Snow, | Manila |
| 8 | Brit Ship Cornwallis, | Hardie, | Bombay |
| 10 | „ „ Sulimany, | Macfarlane, | ditto |

| MAY | SAILED. | | TO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Brit Steamer Forbes, | Henderson, | Calcutta. |
| 15 | Am Ship New England, | Edes, | Boston. |

PASSENGERS,

Per *Ivanhoe*, C. W. King Esqr.
Per *Forbes*, Robert Wilkinson Esqr.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

MAY 15th, 1830.

| IMPORTS. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 12 a 16 | Catty | |
| Assafetida | | 5 | | |
| Bicho de mar | | 9 a 10 | Pecul | |
| very superior | | 36 | | |
| Bees wax | | 24 a 25 | | |
| Betel nut | | 2 | | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 a 40— | Catty | |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 | — | Pecul |
| Camphor Malay | | 16 a 27— | Catty | |
| Cloves Molucca | | 40 | | |
| Mauritius | | 30 | | |
| Cochineal | | 390 a 400 | | |
| Copper South American | | 26 | | |
| Do. Japan | | 25 a 27 | | |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 a 50 | Pecul | |
| Cotton yarn | | 30 a 65 | | |
| COTTON Bombay | Taels. | 9 a 9.7 | | |
| Bengal | | 10.5 | | |
| Madras | | 11 | | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 a 5 | | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 6 a 7 | Piece | |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ a 3 | | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1¾ a 1¾ | | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | 1½ a 2 | | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 | — | Catty |
| Cudbear | | 25 a 26 | | |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ a 4 | | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 a 100 | | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 a 95 | | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 a 70 | | |
| Flints | | 1 | | |
| Gambier | | 1 a 1½ | Pecul | |
| Ginseng crude, | | 50 a 60 | | |
| Iron bar | | 3 | | |
| ditto Rod | | 4 | | |
| Lead | | 5 | | |
| Mace | | none | | |
| Myrrh | | 15 a 30 | | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 a 55 | | |
| Olibanum | | 3 a 4 | | |
| Opium Patna | | 860 | Chest | |
| Benares | | | | |
| Companys Malwa | Per 102 Cs. | 775 a 780 | | |
| Damaun do. | | | | |
| Turkey | | 770 a 780— | Pecul | |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 a 6 | | |
| Pepper Malay | | 6 | | |
| Putchuck | | 13 a 14 | | |
| Quicksilver | | 65 a 66 | | |
| Rattans | | 2 2⅛ | | |
| Rice | | 1.50 a 1.60 | | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | Pecul | |
| ditto Lintin | | 10 a 11 | | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 a 4½ | | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 a 14 | | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 a 18 | | |
| Smalts | | 12 a 28 | | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 9 a 10— | Cwt. | |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1.70 a 1.80— | Yard. | |
| Camlets English | | 25 a 26 | Piece | |
| Ditto Dutch | | | | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 7 a 8 | | |

| IMPORTS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ a 6 | Each |
| Fox | | 70 Cts. | |
| Rabbits | | 40 a 46— | 100 |
| Seal | | 1½ | |
| Sea Otter | | 50 a 55 | Each |
| Land Otter | | 4 a 6 | |
| Tin plates | | 13 a 14— | Box |
| Tin, | | 17 a 18— | Pecul |
| EXPORTS. | | | |
| Alum | Sp. Drs. | 2½ | |
| Anniseseed star | | 13 a 13½ | Pecul |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ — | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 12 a 14— | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 58 — | Box |
| Camphor at Macao. | 23 a 24; here | 28 a 30 | |
| Cassia | 10 a 12. " | 13 a 14 | |
| Ditto Buds | | 17 a 18 | |
| China Root | | 3⅛ | |
| Cubebs | | 35 a 40 | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 a 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal | | 5⅛ | |
| Gamboge | | 85 a 90 | |
| Glass beads | | 25 a 26 | |
| Hartall | | 13 a 14 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | |
| Musk | | 70 a 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 90 | |
| 2d. do. 1st sort 75 a 77 | 2nd. | 63 a 70 | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 48 a 52 | 100 |
| Blue | | 84 | |
| Small | | none | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ — | Catty |
| Rhubarb | | none | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 345 a 350 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 390 a 395 | |
| Canton | Taels | 205 a 265 | |
| Sugar raw | | 4.8 a 5 | |
| Pingfa | | 6. a 6.2 | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | | none | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | | 11 | |
| 2d. sort | | 9½ | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | none | |
| Congo | | 17 a 20 | |
| Campoy | | none | Pecul |
| Souchong | | 16 a 22 | |
| Peko | | none | |
| Ankoi | | do. | |
| Hyson | | do. | |
| ditto Skin | | 9 a 14 | |
| ditto Young | | none | |
| Gunpowder | | do. | |
| Twankay | | 15 a 20 | |
| Tortoise Shell | | none | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | |
| Vermillion | | 40 — | Box |
| White lead | | 10 — | Pecul |
| Whanghees | scarce | — | 1000 |

EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. a 4 s, 1 d per dr. 6 ms. st,
Bengal 202 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents, Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The Stock of Cotton has been but little diminished since our last; and the arrival of the Cornwallis and Sulimany, has as yet had no effect on our market.

Some extensive purchases, both of Patna and Benares Opinm, have taken place in the last ten days, partly for cash, and partly on time, bringing the prices to our present quotations; but the demand has subsided, and will most likely not be revived, till the arrival of several Junks which are shortly expected.

The Malwa drug has benefited by these operations, and several time Sales have been made though not to the same extent as in Patna.

There is no Turkey Opium in the market; and all the old Patna and Benares is now in the hands of the Chinese.

The first crop of Canton Raw Silk is only of middling quality; and owing to the very dry weather that has for so long a time prevailed, the quantity is very short of the usual production. The second crop will be collected in the course of a fortnight.

Trade in general is very dull, the Chinese complaining of the want of activity in their own internal commerce; and we have few alterations to notice.

The Opium deliveries at Lintin to the 13th instant inclusive, were

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patna, | new | 200 | Chests |
| | old | 22 | " |
| Benares | new | 55 | " |
| | old | 3 | " |
| Malwa | | 289 | " |
| Total | | 569 | Chests. |

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 TUESDAY, 1st JUNE, 1830. NO. 11

FREIGHT FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

The Barque Mercury, Captain Bell will sail for the above places, about the middle of this month, receiving her Cargo at Lintin and Macao.

Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

## CANTON.

We take the earliest opportunity of laying before our readers, the outlines of a most melancholy affray that has lately taken place in the neighbourhood of Malacca, and which we have just received the communication of from a friend.

"Last Friday 16th instant (April) a Chinaman arrived from the Tin-mines at Soongy-Oongon, about three days journey from this, reporting that between 4 to 500 Chinamen had been killed by the Malays of the different districts about Soongy-Oongon, and that as many more had been obliged to take refuge in the Jungles to escape a similar fate.

The origin of this disastrous event seems to have been in the murder of a Chinese (who had been taking some Opium with him to Soongy-Oongon,) by a Malay, who buried him in the Swamp grounds; which being reported by another Malay to some of the Chinese, gave occasion to a war with the several tribes of Malays, and terminated thus fatally to the poor Chinese.

This affair happening out of the Jurisdiction of the Malacca, Government no active notice, has yet been taken of it, but it is to be hoped that some measure will be resorted to, to prevent the recurrence of such dreadful scenes in our neighbourhood."

A few days ago Two Seamen were escorted into Canton, under charge of a Mandarin, and a party of Police, having been discovered, as we understand at TING-TAM-THEING near FOCK-CHOW-FOU a little to the Northward of Formosa, and conveyed from thence chiefly by land, to the Authorities here, and are now residing in the Consoo House under, the care of the Cohong.

They state having sailed from Bristol in April 1829 in the Lucy, Captain Waters, with a quantity of Dollars, and a small assortment of manufactured goods, and Hardware—touched at New York—but do not recollect the length of the passage; afterwards rounded Cape Horn, and touched on the coast of Peru, but are ignorant of the names of places, and only recollect bartering Hardware Flour, and Rum, for Skins, at three different places, or Islands, all designated by the name of the Black-rock. After this they remained totally unacquainted with their destination, till they were wrecked off one of the Japan Isles:—most of the crew supposed to have been instantly lost; and they ultimately, they conclude, the only survivors—as six of their companions who reached the shore, with them, afterwards died of hunger; the Captain they think was lost in his Gig—as they saw the Oars floating past them. They were on shore eleven days, and then taken away by a vessel under American Colours, but having by their own confession, behaved in a very refractory manner, were put on shore on an Island off the Coast of China.

To the interrogations that have been made, they answer so vaguely, and profess to be so little acquainted with the common operations, and pursuits of the vessel, in which they originally sailed, as to leave the public under very unfavorable impressions.

Several Seamen, either British or American, have at different times in the course of the past season reached Canton under similar circumstances, and the most of them, have been sent to England, in some of the Company's Ships.

It is to be hoped that the most correct information will be elicited from them, and should they have been concerned in any act of Piracy, or in any wise connected with those barbarous Marauders, who have of late years infested the Seas in every part of the Globe, that such particulars, may be developed, as may lead to very interesting detection.

## MACAO.

It's origin Population, &c. according to the Old manuscripts found and recorded at the Senate House.

The first attempt upon China by the Portuguese was in 1522, with three vessels commanded by Martim Affonço de Mello who came as Ambassador, and was, defeated by a powerful fleet which he wished to compel to obedience; he was so defeated near the Boca Tigris. After this check, they continued along the Coast trading, from Hainam to Nimpo; in this last place they contrived to settle—it belongs to the Province of Chequiang. The continual navigation they had from and to Japan enriched the population so far that it was strong of (1,000) neighbours till 1542, when the whole population was destroyed in less than five hours by a force of 60,000 natives sent by the Viceroy in 400 sails or Junks, and Burnt the 75 Portuguese vessels and crafts, and on Shore 800 Europeans were killed after a desperate conflict. In spite of this calamity in two years after this, in 1544, some of the Portuguese, by industry and presents succeeded in establishing themselves in the Province of Foquien, where they remained three years, But repeated acts of encroachment so exasperated the Natives, that they contrived to burn in the Port 13 vessels of the Portuguese, and of 500 men, only 30 escaped with life. Still were they not at all discouraged, they continued as they could among the islands trading, until they dared to build some huts in the Island of Sanchoan, or St. John. These were also more than once destroyed, and as often rebuilt, as their vessels going to and from Japan always refreshed there. This so continued till the year 1554 in which, the Chinese, seeing the island improving, and much frequented by the Portuguese who had buried there St. Francisco Xavier, prevailed on the Portuguese to transfer their habitation and Shipping to Sampacao, an island distant 36 miles to the westward of Macao. There they remained three years, for in the year 1557 a famous pirate named THUNSILAO having ravaged all the coast and islands obliged the Chinese to have the aid of the Portuguese who destroyed them after several conflicts. For this feat they were presented to the Viceroy in Canton; They immediately profited of the introduction, and under pretext of drying their ammunition and stores, they landed and took possession of Macao then a deserted place. They here built houses and Chapels, inviting the rest of the Portuguese from Sampacao, who immediately came to their countrymen, and here they settled with their wives mostly Japanese women others afterwards came from Malacca &c. &c., The Emperor Camhy granted them this whole Peninsula. They Governed themselves by a kind of Council of which they made président, a certain Captain of the Japan Fleet, during the time of it's stay in Macao. In 1563 the Population amounted to 900 Portuguese and several thousand slaves. About this time, the Viceroy of Goa sent as ambassador to the Chinese, Gil de Gayo, who was not received by them. In 1582 the population being rich and augmented, they proposed home to have a Senate, just as it now exists and the Viceroy Don Francisco de Mascarenhas Count of Ota authorised the creation of the Senate, and the House was built, and in 1586, his successor Don Duarte de Menezes granted all the existing privileges. The first military Governor was sent in 1616. In 1622—Macao was attacked by a Dutch fleet of 15 Sails commanded by Cornelius Rogers, he Bombarded Macao on the 23rd of June and landed next day at Cacilha Bay about 900 Strong, in three Columns, the first seeing only 150 Portuguese boldly advanced till half way near the City, but all the Rest of the inhabitants flocking to the Danger engaged the enemy, during three hours, after which the Dutch were routed and left many killed, about 300, besides several prisoners among which 4 Captains, and several flags, Drums, and a field piece, and a thousand different † white arms. The Portuguese suffered considerably in dead and wounded, among the former 4

(† Meaning pikes lances Swords &c.)

Europeans and 5 Spaniards, and 20 wounded. After this feat they built walls and forts, fearing another invasion, but they had no Cannon, and despatched a messenger to the Governor of Manila who sent an Engineer, and this man foundered all the Cannon in the forts. In the very next year Don Francisco Mascarenhas, was formally nominated Governor of Macao.

The Porta Cerco was built by the Chinese in 1574.

POPULATION OF MACAO IN 1822.

| | |
|---|---|
| Free-men from 15 upwards | 604 |
| Do. Less than 15 years | 473 |
| Slaves | 537 |
| Women | 2,693 |
| Chinese men and Women | 45,000 |

Duties at the Custom House the only rent. Receipt on an average 110,000 Taels Expence 105,000.

Capital belonging to the Portuguese and in Circulation, 3:500,000 Dollars.

| | Receipts | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| In 1817 | 113,000 | ,, 121,000 |
| ,, 1818 | 126,000 | ,, 124,000 |
| ,, 1819 | 89,000 | ,, 95,000 |
| ,, 1820 | 108,000 | ,, 122,000 |

If this place was made a free port, and had sufficient force to protect property, and carry forward any measures of the Government, the income or receipt would be upwards of 400,000 Taels.

CANTON in 1751, by Peter Osbeck Rector of Hasloff, and CHAPLAIN to the Prince Charles Swedish Indiaman, whose duties in that Capacity were "to read Prayers in the morning and evening; to confess the people; to administer the Lord's supper; to catechise; to visit the sick; to bury the dead; and to preach on Sundays and holidays."

The Reverend Peter Osbeck was a Pupil of the great Linnœus and he followed literally and punctually the rules prescribed by his Excellent Tutor in his Instructions Peregrinatoris. Mr. Osbeck, although we cannot praise his knowledge of Chinese Names, is one of the most lively and amusing Peregrinators, that we have seen. His Notices concerning Canton during his stay in China are curious, and continually interspersed with descriptions in natural history, of which it is not necessary to extract any detail. But a few of his narratives and observations, of a general Nature, to shew Canton as it was in 1571, do not seem unsuitable for the Register.

He says that the Mat sheds formerly erected on the shore at Whampoa, as Warehouses, for foreign Ships, but which do not now exist, excepting we believe, in the French customhouse dues, were called by the Swedish BANGSAL, by the French BANCASAL and by the English BANCSHAL.

"Arriving at Whampoa you have a field with rice on your right for no other corn is usual in this country: part of this field near the river is separated from the rest by a ditch leading to a Bancshal, or warehouse for English, Swedish and Danish Ships. These Ships annually raise this place higher with their ballast: but this time our people made a fine stone quay where large boats could land. The French have their warehouse on the French Island, which lies on the left, somewhat nearer Canton. The Dutch are forbid to come here with several Ships at once. or to land any baggage, having once attempted to bring cannon on shore in water tubs; but as these tubs broke to pieces, their scheme was discovered." I am told (says Mr. Osbeck) that the Dutch have since got a Bancshal in 1761.

In these Bancshals—they Stowed all their unnecessary wood and tackle; pitch and tar—and kept their chickens, hogs &c. The building was made of bamboo and mats in the form of a barn, with two chambers for the mate, or Bancshal Captain who with Sailors at each end, keep constant watch. As long as they do not suspect any thieves, they shout out from one Bancshal to another, ALL-WELL. And often beat Gungung (the Gong) to shew their vigilance. A liberty was formerly given to the centinals of firing upon the Chinese who ventured to get into these Bancshals at night: but this is not now permitted. When an eminent Stranger pays visits, or when the colours, of a Ship are hoisted, the flags are displayed in the Bancshal. Towards the departure of a Ship, the necessary oxen, hogs &c. are killed in this warehouse.

In 1751 There were at Whampoo, 2 Swedish Ships 1 Danish; 2 French; 4 Dutch and 9 English, all of whom it appears, except the Dutch, had BANKSHALLS.

At that time it was the usage for foreign Ships of different nations to Salute each other with a certain number of Guns, which is now wisely discontinued. According to Mr. Osbecks description, the Factories at Canton must have been very poor buildings compared with those of the present day. The Factories were also Warehouses and the entrance of them was guarded by Sailors with drawn swords; armed Sailors likewise went down in the Chop boats. European Ships then remained from five to twelve months, and money was lent to the Chinese at a high interest "but a person who has not borrowed considerable sums himself, runs great risque, when he lends his money, in a place where the debt is often sought for in vain."

Mr. Osbeck says "our Ship was obliged to have a Fiador. For that purpose one of the richest, and most respectable merchant is generally chosen, who is answerable for all damages to the Company, and in case an European should wrong a Chinese, must make up matters in the best manner possible." This Fiador must mean the Security Merchant, The Tsang-to, Tsung-tuh, or Governor General honored the Swedes with a visit, and gave them an opportunity to behold his magnificent retinue.

In going up to Canton the half way Pagoda is called by Mr. Osbeck the "Brandy Tower" because when the Sailors came over against it, and can see light quite across the windows, they are entitled to a draught of Brandy. He remarks that there are no periwig-makers in China, for the Chinese are never seen to wear a wig, cravat, sleeve buttons, gloves, garters, knee buckles, and buckles in the shoes, and seldom walk with a Stick. However although they do not wear knee buckles, on Sunday the 8th September 1571 being the 15th Sunday after Trinity, Mr. Osbeck having preached in the Factory where some Chinese came to hear him, he went over to the Honam Joshouse to botanize, when a native first offered him a Tobacco Pipe, and then endeavoured (says Mr. Osbeck) with all his might to get my knee buckles. I at last got rid of this fellow, who however endeavoured to do me a favor in return, and set a number of boys at me, who pelted me with sand and pebbles.

I was therefore obliged to give over my amusement: In the meanwile I had found the following plants, Merabolis adorata &c.

He attempted to go round the City walls, but was pelted and insulted, as is still the case. But if Mr. Osbeck got a few plants, they made amends for all.

On the 12th of October he says "I took a journey in a Palanquin for two mace and five candarin, about half a Swedish mile up the country (about three English miles) to see the funeral of the Dutch Supracargo Roberts, who died the 2nd, of this month in the 54th year of his age: all the Captains and Supracargoes were invited to come at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and to follow the corpse to the burying place. On going thither I saw the following plants Ptesis villata &c. The European burying place was a hill without any fence, or distinction from the other hills. The inscriptions on the Tomb stones were not all legible on account of the rubbish lying on them. However I could see that Swedish Captains and Supracargoes had died in this country: the corpse which was now to be buried was carried by six Dutch Grenadiers. The Chinese Merchants who were here present mourned with white long Cotton handkerchiefs which were tied as the ribbands of an order, over their common clothes. This sort of mourning was distributed to all the rest by the young widow of the deceased. She was born at Batavia and had accompanied her husband hither, but got admission into the Suburbs of Canton with much difficulty. The people in this country are very singular, looking upon foreign ladies as not much better than contraband goods. A black Tomb stone was laid upon the grave on which an inscription to the memory of the deceased was engraved, in great white letters in Dutch, mixed with some latin. On the occasion people of all nations were assembled together. The Chinese had erected tents about the Tombs and diverted the funeral procession with their rope dancers." We have not met with any persons in China during the last 20 Years who ever saw these Tombs, nor have we ever seen rope dancing in China—perhaps the English translator has mistaken his German original.

The next day being Sunday, Mr. Osbeck having preached his second Sermon in the Factory could not take a long trip that day, and therefore went a shopping in search of curiosities. He does not appear to have been a very rigid observer of the Sabbath.

On the 17th December Mr. Osbeck buried the Purser of his own Ship. The Chinese mob was very riotous and he made haste to finish the service; and immediately set off to explore Pagodas &c.

This same season, the other Swedish Ship had a Chaplain named Toreen, who wrote letters to the Botanist Linnœus. He is more severe against the Chinese than Osbeck—they are he says, courageous only when they are set on stealing; but they are avaricious, voracious, revengeful, malicious and beastly lewd; for not mentioning which, he is angry with the Catholic Fathers.

Had Rochfoucault been born and bred in China he would probably have denied the existence of virtue. So says Mr. Toreen—yet withal, he adds, the Chinese are very civil, and Ceremonious.

One of our friends in the course of his Reading, has made the following extract from a very amusing and intelligent writer, and has favored us with it, under the opinion, that by the conversion of Figs into Opium, and a change of locality, the description will present a very near correspondence to frequent feelings of the Commercial community of this spot.

"The misfortune of the Society of the merchants of Smyrna is, that the subject of Figs is ever the fruitful theme of conversation. You ask about the garden of Bournabut, and you hear that figs abound there; you enquire about the curiosities of the place and they lead you to the fig mart: You solicit information on politics, and you are told that figs are low; and when you seek for further intelligence, you are told "figs are flat." In short go where you will, the eternal topic is figs, figs, figs! and the very name I apprehend will be found written on their hearts at their decease. I made a vow against figs."

He, in whose mouth are no chattering feuds; on whose yellow eye-brows, are suspended no vexatious sorrows—may be called a fire-side demi-god.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Very extensive Sales of Cotton have been made by the Chinese in the course of last week, and altho. at low rates, having been effected at the China prices of Taels 12. 1 a 12. 3 for the Bengal, and Taels 10. 4 a 10. 5 per Pecul for the Bombay Staple, they make a diminution from their Stock, which may prove beneficial to the future Importations of the season; yet no disposition is shewn to advance on our present quotations.

The Cotton brought by the Cornwallis, and Sulimany, being old, and very little of it of good quality, has chiefly been sold from Taels 8. 8 a 9. 4 per Pecul.

In many parcels a quantity of Sand has been detected, which has proved very detrimental to the Sale.

The Stock of all sorts of Cotton in the hands of the Chinese is about 20,000 Bales—and all the Madras consisting of about 12,000 Bales is in the possession of one of the Cohong.

About 1200 Bales of Bombay Cotton have been brought from London in the Margaret Forbes.

Rice has advanced considerably, inconsequence of almost a total failure of the Second Crop, occasioned by a series of unusually dry weather; and the Cargoes lately received from Manila have turned out very advantageous speculations; they having realised $ 3. 20 a $ 3. 30 per Pecul of 150 Catties at Macao where the price is now $ 3 50 per Pecul.

A few parcels of Cotton Twist have been received from Singapore, but being of very low numbers, not more than $ 34 a $ 35 per Pecul, have been offered for them.

The clearance of Opium in the past month has been extensive, as will be perceived in our statement, bnt few Sales have been made during the last ten days, except of small lots, in any description of the Drug.

The quality of the Companys Malwa is approved of, being of the usual touch, and the weight of the Chest from 104 a 104½ Catties.

An importation of about Sixty Peculs of Turkey from the Straits has met with a ready Sale at $ 850 per pecul, and has been resold by the Chinese at unusually high prices, owing to the small quantity on hand, but a reduction must be expected, on the first arrival of any material quantity.

It is reported that the Chinese are cultivating the Poppy, both in this and the neighbouring provinces, and have succeeded in getting an extract from it, which bears the proportion of strength when compared with the Indian Drug, of 1. to 5. but of very indifferent flavor, and can only be used as a mixture with the Turkey Opium.

But as this cultivation can only be carried on in collusion with the Mandarins, who must be very liberally paid to wink at an undertaking unauthorised by the State; it is not likely that any great quantity can ever be produced.

Some recent Importations of Quicksilver have had an effect upon the price.

Woollens have lately declined.

Some Plata-Pena, and Bar Silver have lately been received, and have been sold we understand at 6¼ a 6½ per Cent premium.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MAY.

| | THERMOMETER. night. | noon, | BARO-METER. | WIND |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 75 | 80 | 29·90 | Cloudy, moderate breeze first part—latter light N. |
| 2 | 74 | 78 | 29.95 | ,, heavy weather—light rain at times S. E. |
| 3 | 74 | 78 | 30. | ,, with rain at times, latterly a fresh breeze S. E. |
| 4 | 74 | 78 | 29·90 | ,, with frequent rain—light airs E. a S. E. |
| 5 | 75 | 78 | 29·80 | ,, light vble breezes E. a S. E. |
| 6 | 75 | 78 | 29.90 | ,, light rain at times—chiefly fresh breeze N. |
| 7 | 69 | 78 | 30. | Fine weather first part moderate breeze N. latter light N. W. |
| 8 | 74 | 80 | 30. | Fine weather light breeeze S. |
| 9 | 75 | 82 | 30. | ,, latter part cloudy moderate breezh S. E. |
| 10 | 76 | 82 | 30. | First part fine, light breeze S. E. in latter part a severe storm, Thunder lightning, Hail and heavy rain N. E. |
| 11 | 74 | 83 | 29·90 | Mostly fine weather—Hail shower—light breeze E. a S. E. |
| 12 | 77 | 84 | 29.95 | Fine weather—Thunder lightning in latter part, S. E. |
| 13 | 78 | 82 | 30. | Fine weather moderate breeze N. |
| 14 | 67 | 78 | 30·05 | ,, ,, ,, N. |
| 15 | 72 | 78 | 30.05 | ,, ,, ,, N. |
| 16 | 71 | 74 | 30.10 | Cloudy with rain latterly N. |
| 17 | 68 | 74 | 30.05 | ,, with light rain at times—light breeze N. |
| 18 | 74 | 80 | 30.05 | Fine weather, moderate breeze E. a S. E. |
| 19 | 76 | 82 | 30. | ,, ,, ,, S. E. |
| 20 | 76 | 82 | 29.95 | ,, mostly fresh breeze S. E. |
| 21 | 76 | 82 | 29.90 | First part fine—latterly rain—fresh breeze S. E. |
| 22 | 76 | 86 | 29.80 | Fine weather. Showers at times—moderate breeeze S. E. |
| 23 | 77 | 87 | 29.70 | Unsettled, cloudy, showers of rain. Thunder lightning fresh breeze S. E. |
| 24 | 75 | 78 | 29.75 | Cloudy with heavy rain at times—fresh breeze N. |
| 25 | 65 | 79 | 29.90 | Fine weather—first part moderate breeze N. latter light a S. E. |
| 26 | 68 | 78 | 29.95 | Cloudy—light breeze E. a S. E. |
| 27 | 67 | 79 | 29.95 | Fine weather—light breeze E. a N. |
| 28 | 68 | 81 | 29·90 | ,, first part, light airs N. latterly. S. |
| 29 | 69 | 82 | 29.90 | ,, light breeze E. |
| 30 | 73 | 82 | 29·85 | ,, first part light airs E. latter moderate breeze S. E. with rain at times ,, |
| 31 | 74 | 84 | 29.90 | ,, rain in first part—latter fine variable ,, ,, ,, E. a S. E. |

very high tides last week.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

| MAY | ARRIVED | | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Am Ship Margaret Forbes, | Bancroft, | London |
| 15 | Sp. Ship Union, | Cuerbo, | Manila |
| 16 | ,, Brig Brillante, | Pozueta, | ditto |
| ,, | ,, ,, Triunfo, | | ditto |
| 19 | ,, ,, Candida, | Rabago, | ditto |
| 20 | Brig Barque Mercury, | Bell, | Calcutta |
| 26 | Am Ship, General *Hamilton*, | Pierce, | Manila |
| 31 | Br. Ship Hannah, | Jackson, | Bombay |

| MAY | SAILED | | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Port. Ship Vasco de Gama, | | Rio Janeiro |
| 28 | Sp. Brig Candida, | | Manila |
| 29 | ,, ,, Triunfo, | | ditto |
| 31 | Am. Brig Ivanhoe, | Snow, | Coast of California |

PASSENGERS,

Per *Mercury*, L. De Souza Esqr., Captain Murphy, Messrs Lane & Hefford.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JUNE 1st, 1830.

| IMPORTS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 12 a 16 | Catty |
| Assafetida | | 5 | |
| Bicho de mar | | 9 a 10 | Pecul |
| very superior | | 36 | |
| Bees wax | | 24 a 25 | |
| Betel nut | | 2 | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 a 40— | Catty |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 — | Pecul |
| Camphor Malay | | 16 a 27— | Catty |
| Cloves Molucca | | 40 | |
| Mauritius | | 30 | |
| Cochineal | | 360 a 400 | |
| Copper South American | | 26 | |
| Do. Japan | | 25 a 27 | |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 a 50 | Pecul |
| Cotton yarn | | 30 a 65 | |
| COTTON Bombay | Taels. | 9 a 9.4 | |
| Bengal | | 10.4 | |
| Madras | | 11 | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 a 5 | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 6 a 7 | Piece |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ a 3 | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1½ a 1¾ | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | 1½ a 2 | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 — | Catty |
| Cudbear | | 25 a 26 | |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ a 4 | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 a 100 | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 a 95 | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 a 70 | |
| Flints | | 1 | |
| Gambier | | 1 a 1½ | |
| Ginseng crude, | | 50 a 60 | Pecul |
| Iron bar | | 3 | |
| ditto Rod | | 4 | |
| Lead | | 5 | |
| Mace | | none | |
| Myrrh | | 15 a 30 | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 a 55 | |
| Olibanum | | 3 a 4 | |
| Opium Patna | | 865 a 870 | Chest |
| Benares | | | |
| Companys old Malwa | | | |
| Damaun do. | per 102 Cs. | 750 a 760 | |
| Companys new | | — | |
| Turkey | | 850 — | Pecul |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 a 6 | |
| Pepper Malay | | 6 | |
| Putchuck | | 13 a 14 | |
| Quicksilver | | 56 a 60 | |
| Rattans | | 2 2½ | |
| Rice | | 2.20 a 2.25 | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | Pecul |
| ditto Lintin | | 10 a 11 | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 a 4½ | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 a 14 | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 a 18 | |
| Smalts | | 12 a 28 | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 9 a 10— | Cwt. |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1.60 a 1.70— | Yard. |
| Camlets English | | 25 a 26 | Piece |
| Ditto Dutch | | | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 7 a 8 | |

| IMPORTS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ a 6 | Each |
| Fox | | 70 Cts. | |
| Rabbits | | 40 a 46— | 100 |
| Seal | | 1¾ | |
| Sea Otter | | 50 a 55 | Each |
| Land Otter | | 4 a 6 | |
| Tin plates | | 13 a 14— | Box |
| Tin, | | 17 a 18— | Pecul |
| EXPORTS. | | | |
| Alum | Sp. Drs. | 2¾ | |
| Anniseeed star | | 13 a 13½ | Pecul |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ — | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 12 a 14— | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 58 — | Box |
| Camphor at Macao. | 23 a 24; here | 28 a 30 | |
| Cassia ,, | 10 a 12. ,, | 13 a 14 | |
| Ditto Buds | | 17 a 18 | |
| China Root | | 3½ | |
| Cubebs | | 35 a 40 | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 a 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal | | 5½ | |
| Gamboge | | 85 a 90 | |
| Glass beads | | 25 a 26 | |
| Hartall | | 13 a 14 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | |
| Musk | | 70 a 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 90 | |
| 2d. do. 1st sort 75 a 77 | 2nd. | 63 a 70 | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 48 a 52 | 100 |
| Blue | | 84 | |
| Small | | none | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ — | Catty |
| Rhubarb | | none | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 345 a 350 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 390 a 395 | |
| Canton | Taels | 205 a 265 | |
| Sugar raw | | 4.8 | |
| Pingfa | | 6. | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | | none | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | | 11 | |
| 2d. sort | | 9½ | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | none | |
| Congo | | 17 a 20 | |
| Campoy | | none | Pecul |
| Souchong | | 16 a 22 | |
| Peko | | none | |
| Ankoi | | do. | |
| Hyson | | do. | |
| ditto Skin | | 9 a 14 | |
| ditto Young | | none | |
| Gunpowder | | do. | |
| Twankay | | 15 a 20 | |
| Tortoise Shell | | none | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | |
| Vermillion | | 40 — | Box |
| White lead | | 10 — | Pecul |
| Whanghees | scarce | — | 1000 |

EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. a 4 s, 1 d per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 202 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞ The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

*ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1830.*

| | | | PATNA & BENARES. | | | | MALWA. | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Chests. | Price. | Value. | United do. | Chests. | Price. | Value | Chests. | Value |
| MAY .... | Patna | New | 506 | 860 | 435,160 | | | | | | |
| | | Old | 68 | 960 | 65,280 | | | | | | |
| | Benares | New | 142 | 860 | 122,120 | | | | | | |
| | | Old | 11 | 950 | 10,450 | 633,010 | 784 | 760 | 595,840 | 1511 | 1,228,850 |
| | | | 727 | | | | | | | | |
| In the previous month ..... | | | 618 | | | 532,360 | 473 | | 352,385 | 1091 | 884,745 |
| Consumption to 1st June. | | 1830 | 1345 | | | 1,165,370 | 1257 | | 948,225 | 2602 | 2,113,595 |
| Stock at Lintin do. | | do. .... | 1687 | | | | 924 | | | 2611 | |

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 TUESDAY, 15th JUNE, 1830. NO. 12

## NOTICE.

The Agency of the Asiatic Insurance Company in China, will be conducted from this date by the undersigned.

JOHN TEMPLETON.

CANTON 1st June 1830.

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FREIGHT FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

The Barque Mercury, Captain Bell, will sail for the above places, about the middle of this month, receiving her Cargo at Lintin and Macao.

Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

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FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

The Ship Hannah, Captain Jackson, will sail from Whampoa, for the above places, early next month, and will touch at Macao for cargo, on receiving due notice of intended Shipments from thence.

Apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE,

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FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The Ship Charlotte, J. CROCKETT, commander, will leave Whampoa on the 5th of next month.

Apply to JEHANGEER CURSETJEE.

No. 4 Imperial Hong.

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## MACAO RACES.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following account of the Races lately held at Macao.

FIRST day, 6th May, 1830.

At 2 P. M. a large party met to Tiffin at the Steward's house, after which, though the weather was by no means inviting, it was determined to adjourn to the Course. The rain cleared away; and before 4 o'clock, when the running commenced, the weather was fine and cool as could be wished. The threatening aspect of the Heavens however, deprived the course of one of its greatest attractions,—the Ladies were absent. The limited number of spectators, and their orderly conduct, was found highly favorable to the running. The several Races came off as follows.

THE ALBANY STAKES of 200 Dollars—10 Stone each—HEATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Clarke's b. h. Clinker | (Owner) | 1. 1. |
| Mr. Ravenshaw's ch. h. Corinthian Tom | | 2. 2. |

Won by Clinker, beating Corinthian Tom easily in both heats.

THE WELTER STAKES of 100 Dollars each—11 Stone—HEATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Millett's bl. h. Sir Peter | (Canning) | 1. |
| Mr. Alexander's gr. h. Mandarine | | 2. |

Won by Sir Peter, beating Mandarine, almost in a canter—Mandarine drawn after one heat; and Sir Peter walked over.

THE STEWARD'S PLATE, value 100 Dollars for Maiden Manila horses; with a subscription of 10 dollars each, 32 subscribers. Half the subscription for the second Horse. 10 Stone—HEATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Morris's br. h. The Croppy | (Owner) | 1. 1. |
| Mr. Danieli's pb. h. Eclipse | | 3. 2. |
| Don Gabriel's gr. h. Rozinante | | 2. 4. |
| Mr. Smith's gr. b. Nimrod | | 4. 3. |
| Don E. de Otadui's b. h. Sancho Panza | } | drawn |
| Mr. Lindsay's gr. h. Plough-boy | } | |

This was the most interesting race of the day. Before starting, Eclipse was the favorite; Sancho Panza was drawn, supposed to be still at Manila; and Plough-boy could not appear, having been lamed by an accident on the previous day. The other four horses made a good start—Rozinante leading at score to the second turn, the others laying by, when the Croppy came out, passed him, and won with ease; the others all dead beat. In the second heat Rozinante led as before for one round, but was beaten off more easily, and took only the third place. At the second turn, the other three were all in a heat, Croppy in hand several lengths behind, when on the low ground he made play, took his place in front, and won cleverly by a length, Eclipse though much distressed coming second—the others no where at hand. The Croppy came to the scratch in high condition, and had justice done him in every respect. The style in which he was brought in elicited well deserved applause from the Spectators.

THE TRIAL STAKES of 100 Dollars—9 st. 2 lb.—HEATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Hudleston's gr. h Acbar | (Campbell) | 1. 1. |
| Mr. Colledges's b. g. Babieca | | 2. 2. |

Won by Acbar in two heats; the first a very hollow thing; the second was won by two lengths not quite so easily.

In a SWEEPSTAKES, made up in the stand, Sir Peter ran Clinker very hard, but was beat by half a length. This was a good race and quickly done. Corinthian Tom was beat easily, and pulled up, or stopt, within the distance Post.

A MATCH was made up at the Post, to run the winner of the Steward's Plate against Eclipse over the old course. Here however the Croppy shewed himself to as much advantage as before, winning cleverly by a length. This terminated the sports of the day.

The TSO-TONG had been invited, but did not attend; though he sent some of his Runners, who were useful in keeping the Course.

A large party met at the Company's in the evening, when many appropriate toasts were drank, and several matches proposed for the second meeting.

SECOND day, 20th May, 1830.

The Steward's elegant Tiffin was attended, as usual, by all the sporting men, who sat down at 2 o'clock precisely. After Tiffin the party adjourned to the Course, which was graced by the presence of several Ladies. The high wind was somewhat inconvenient to them; in every other respect the weather was delightful, being cool, without sun or rain. The TSO-TONG did not attend; though his people were useful in clearing the course. At ½ before 4 the Races commenced and came off as follows.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 100 Dollars each—HEATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Millett's bl. h. Sir Peter | (Morris) | 1. 1. |
| Mr. Bannerman's b. h. Don Juan | | 2. 2. |
| Don E. de Otadui's ch. h. Corinthian Tom | | 3. 3. |

Won by Sir Peter in two heats. In the first heat they went off at a rattling pace, and kept it all round, Sir Peter winning cleverly by half a length. Don Juan ran a good second. Corinthian Tom made a bad start, and was beat easy. In the second heat Sir Peter lost at the start, but recovered his place, was well brought in, and won cleverly by a length. The Don made strong running all the way, and was hard pushed at the end. Tom had little or no chance. This was a good race.

THE TURF PLATE, value 100 Dollars—HEATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Clarke's b. h. Clinker | (Owner) | 1. |
| Mr. Hudleston, named, gr. h. Commodore | | 2. |

Won in a canter by Clinker. The Commodore was not fit to go, and was drawn after the first heat.

THE HANDICAP STAKES of 100 Dollars each—HEATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Morris's br. h. The Croppy | (Owner) | 2. 1. 1. |
| Mr. Daniell's pb. h. Eclipse | | 3. 3. 2. |
| Don Gabriel's gr. h. Rozinante | | 1. 2. |
| Don E. de Otadui's b. h. Tom Thumb | | Bolted |

The Handicap Stakes offered good sport. The horses went off well together for a few yards; when Tom Thumb bolted and never came again. At the turn Rozinante came out, and took the lead, keeping it to the end; the Croppy

close at hand, but not much pushed; Eclipse was beat off at the bushes. In the second heat Croppy made play, pushed Rozinante all the way, and won cleverly by two lengths. Eclipse, eclipsed. Rozinante did not come up for the third heat, which was contested only by Eclipse, who ran well to the end, and made a goood race, Croppy winning by two lengths.

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 Dollars each—HEATS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Hudleston's gr. h, Acbar | (Clarke) | 1. 1. |
| Mr. Alexander's gr. h. Mandarine | | 2. 2. |
| Mr, Colledge's b. g. Babieca | | 3. |

Acbar won in two heats without much trouble. In the first heat Babieca took the lead, and run himself out before he passed the distance; Acbar won easy by four lengths. Mandarine piping—Babieca done. For the second heat Babieca was drawn. Acbar and Mameluke jogged on together at a slow pace to the ropes, when Acbar let out, and won cleverly by two lengths,—neither much pushed.

Between the heats, Clinker ran against time, to do the Old-course in one minute and 35 seconds. He lost by one second.

Corinthian Tom ran Don Juan a MATCH from the Gate house in; this was a close race hardly contested, the Don winning by half a length.

A POST MATCH between Clinker and Sir Peter afforded excellent sport. Clinker made play from the starting post, was pushed the whole way round, Sir Peter well laid into him. At the ropes Sir Peter put out and won by two lengths. This was a hard slashing race, Clinker a good deal punished. This finished a pretty good day's sport. The course was very well attended; was well kept: and no accident occurred.

In the evening a party assembled at the Company's to dinner, when the usual toasts were drank. The Steward offered to the Turf a plate of one hundred Dollars' value for Manila horses for the next season, to which a subscription of five Dollars was to be added, the race, to be on the same terms nearly as in the present year. This was warmly received and subscribed to.

The Gentlemen residing at the Albany tendered a plate of 100 Dollars' value, with five dollars' subscription, for Chinese horses, to be run for on the first day of the meeting of 1831, which was freely subscribed to.

The same Gentlemen announced their intention of producing a Silver cup, value 400 dollars, for Indian or Arab Horses to be imported subsequently to this date, to be run for on the first day of the meeting of 1832—an entrance of 20 dollars for the second horse. This splendid encouragement to importation was received with acclamation, and the health of those spirited individuals was drank with raptures. The evening was concluded with much hilarity.

The elder Chunqua has given security for the payment of the duties due by his brothers, and it is rumoured that he is making arrangements for the early liquidation of the European claims: and that he means personally to superintend the affairs of the Hong.

The two seamen who were in confinement in the Consoo House, were yesterday sent to Macao, under a very strong Chinese escort, to be there interrogated by the British Authorities; in consequence of some late disclosures, which cast strong suspicions on their character, and former pursuits of life.

It will be unnecessary for us to detail the particulars of the unfortunate fate of the H. C. Ship Bridgewater, which have had such general circulation; and we will only record her having encountered a hurricane in the Latitude of 21°. 30' South, and Longitude 90° East, on the 4th and 5th of March last, on her homeward passage, which obliged her to make for Madras, and ultimately for Calcutta, where she arrived on the 21st April.

THIEVES. The Nam-hoy Magistrate has issued fresh orders concerning thieves. A short time since he ordered the inhabitants to stick sharp-pointed bamboos on the walls of their houses to prevent night thieves passing from house to house as they do. However his orders were not carried into effect. When he enquired into the cause, some said, doing as he directed would spoil their Fung-shuy—or wind and water good luck—others said the bamboos would not look well from outside; some went so far as to say, that it was by no means sure that thieves would come to their house. Yet although the inhabitants would not obey his orders in taking precautions, they continue to annoy him with complaints against thieves, and when their loss is trifling, they do not scruple to make out a long list of stolen property. Such conduct he says is both laughable and detestable. However as his object is only to protect the good people, and prosecute thieves, he will not condescend to discuss the merit of the bamboo spikes with the silly objectors. But being still asked for some good method of defence, he suggests and enjoins one that he noticed the other day when abroad on public business—viz bits of brocken tiles stuck in lime on the tops of their walls. If in conrse of one month all the inhabitants have not conformed to this rule, he threatens to chastise the constables on the spot the next time he goes forth to see. Our Native Interpreter says the Magistrate seems to know very little about the business, what would be the use of bamboos which thieves could easily cut away; and which would increase the danger from fire, more than it would diminish that from thieves. Beside broken tiles are not nearly so good as broken China-ware, which every one knows, and long before the Nam-hoy-une said any thing on the subgeject.

SHUNTAK district. Among the hills on the coast a number of banditti have collected together and sally forth to rob and plunder. A few days ago they not only carried off all the goods and chattels of a man's shop; but also took with them three men for whose liberation they demand ransom money.

HEANG-SHAN district. The small pox is raging in a most virulent degree in some of the villages of this district and has terminated fatally in a great many instances. In one village it is said four hundred children have died of small pox within a short period.

MURDER. A Tartar Officer of considerable rank named TO-KE-TO-POO, lately appointed to Kilasha in western Tartary has murdered his wife by beating her till she died. In his own defence, he says he found out that a younger Brother of his lived in an incestuous intercourse with his wife. That his wife had attempted to stab him. That he had prepared an accusation against her, which she endeavoured to tear from him; and in a fit of sudden anger, he struck her with an iron mallet and killed her. The Court however tell the Emperor that they are not disposed to take To-ke-to-poo's word for all this.

FORMOSA. Success against the insurgents is reported to Court, and rewards are conferred on the officers.

TARTAR TRANSLATORS. One of these WANG-KWAN-YU "obtained a victory by using another man's spear" that is passed some examination by the help of a Friend. The Gentleman examiner found this out and sent for the offender to his own house. When he came he was told that his offence was known, but he would LEND two thousand strings of Peking cash. The Student declined. To revenge himself the Examiner sent his servant and brought a prosecution forward against the young man for a debt no doubt supposing he would be afraid of telling the truth. However the Court by the application of a little torture obtained the truth from the Accuser himself.

The accused was now brought up before the Court and required to write over again his successful Essay in their presence. He did so, and the handwriting of the two Documents did not agree; and he was obliged to confess that he had "hired the spear" of YANG-SEIH, who had since run away. The Court requested of the Emperor that the Examiner may be broken and brought to trial, and that the run away Yang-seih be sought for, that all concerned may be punished.

DELAY OF JUSTICE. It has been the usage heretofore to reward the local Magistrate who gave speedy decisions in cases of litigation, instead of allowing them to be protracted till there were hundreds and thousands of cases undecided in Court. It has now been reported to the Emperor that in Hoopih Province a local Magistrate has tried and decided upwards of a thousand cases within the year. And in Shantung another has retried and decided upwards of six hundred

cases in which the parties had either appealed to Superior Courts, or to the Emperor himself. There is, he admits some merit in this activity; but, if so many undecided cases existed in two districts; what (he adds) must be the whole number in all the districts of all the Provinces of the Empire!

The causes of so large an accumulation of undecided cases in Courts of justice, the Emperor attributes to remissness of the Magistrates; to unjust decisions which make appeals necessary, to remissness after the appeal to higher Courts, which makes an appeal to the Emperor requisite; after that, a sort of accommodation is attempted, but neither party is satisfied, and as often as a decision takes place, a reversal follows. Then comes a pretext that all the witnesses were not called and present; next comes imprisonment of the one party, to await the appearance of another; and till a report be made to the Supreme Court in Peking. Thus time is wasted till both the Plaintiff and Defendant become involved. In this state of circumstances "Law-Masters"—Masters in Chancery, (we suppose)—AVAIL of circumstances as the Merchants say—and scatter the seeds of discord among all the simple country squires who, one after another, fall into their snare and are terribly injured.

The present system (observes the Emperor) of rewarding the vigilant and bringing general unproved accusations to me, against the remiss, is utterly insufficient to exhibit admonitory justice. Hereafter let all Governors of Provinces and their Deputies, the Foo-yuens, issue strict orders that litigations must be settled as fast as they arrive. If there occur an undue accumulatiou of them; then proceed immediately to severe measures against the Magistrates and report to me. The hope is, that in this way, merit and demerit will be clearly distinguished, and all imbecile trifling and idle habits, will be thrust aside: False imprisonments will cease, and Magistrates will learn to be more careful. Proclaim this order universally. Respect this.

ATROCIOUS CASE. On the 9th of May about two o'clock, a person went to a PEPA or Guitar maker's shop in Haoupwan Street, with seven rice patties which he said were sent by the Master of the Shop's eldest son's wife as a present, as is usual at this season of the year. The Shopman taking for granted that this was matter of fact was much gratified and invited his partners and neighbours, ten persons in all, to eat with him. Unexpectedly, they had no sooner eaten of the patties than two out of ten men died and the remainder became stupified and insensible. The Neighbours observed their condition and immediately applied to the TE-PAON, or Constable of the Street who went to the spot and found those who were yet alive still unable to speak, A Petition to the Nam-hoy Magistrate was forthwith written and forwarded. By the morning of the 10th six persons had died. At 2 o'clock, the Magistrate himself, came with official Examiners of dead bodies, to prepare a Coroner's report before the remains were removed, as is the custom in China. Three of the remaining four were merely able to move, but not to speak: and it is supposed would not survive.

On instituting an Inquiry it was found that the Guitar maker's second son was an abandoned prodigal and had been expelled from his Father's house. Of late he had begged on Honam Island for a subsistence. He had prepared the poisoned patties and had sent them in his Sister-in-law's name, with a design to involve her in the crime of poisoning her husband's Father.

Here the Native writer remarks on the seemingly total annihilation of all virtuous feeling in the heart of this wretched young man. On the 11th he was discovered; taken into custody, tried and confessed the whole, so that no innocent person will be implicated in his crime. "How discerning is Heaven's Eye which none can possibly elude!" This is the remark of the narrator who promises to tell the final result.

FURTHER PARTICULARS concerning the poison administered by a Son to his Father. The old man has been many years in the Guitar trade, and has acquired some property. He had two sons both of whom were married. The youngest who committed the crime gave himself up to idleness, gaming, and its accompanying vices, which subjected him to his Fathers displeasure. The immediate cause of the horrid intention of poisoning his father arose from a refusal of money, accompanied by a declaration from the father that he could not believe the son. During his feeling of anger and resentment the young man consulted with his wicked companions how he should revenge himself. Among them was a quack doctor who suggested mixing up arsenic with patties, which are prepared, and sent from one friend to another at this season of the year.

By a mysterious Providence of which there are many similar examples on record among different Nations, the Father escaped, although six persons lost their lives. When he received the patties as from his Daughter in law, and invited others to eat, from feeling headache and giddiness at the moment, he declined eating of them himself, and so his life was saved. He, his two sons, the doctor, and the boy, are all in custody, and imprisoned till the affair be finally disposed of.

Accounts from Europe mention that a Greek in Palestine had administered poison to the Jewish Missionary Wolff. He was rendered very ill by it, but life was not destroyed.

SENTIMENTS taken from Chinese Parallelisms.

When the ground of the heart is undisturbed by winds or waves—when a man enjoys peace of mind—wherever he is, all are azure hills and green waters—every landscape is pleasant—or rather, this tranquility of mind makes all external circumstances of little importance.

A placid spirit is a pledge of longevity—a heart at rest is an excellent medicine.

Men may flatter themselves because of their riches, or distress themselves because of their poverty—neither are any thing to me. I can be happy on herbs and water, and at rest in a mean cottage.—I have nothing to desire from the world.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| MAY | ARRIVED | | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Brit Barque Sherburne, | White, | Calcutta |
| JUNE 2 | ,, Ship Charlotte, | Crockett, | Bombay |
| 3 | ,, ,, Pascoa, | Morgan, | ditto |
| 4 | ,, Barque Austin, | Ladd, | Singapore |
| 7 | Am Schooner Terrier, | Macondrie, | Callao |
| 11 | Brit Ship Isabella Robertson, | Hudson, | Calcutta |
| 12 | ,, ,, Statira, | Scriffin, | Singapore |
| 13 | ,, ,, Good Success, | Durant, | Bombay |

| JUNE | SAILED | TO |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sp. Brig Brillante, | Pozueta, | Manila |
| 4 | ,, Ship Union, | Cuerbo, | ditto |
| 10 | Am. Ship New Jersey, | Esdale, | ditto |

PASSENGERS,

Per *Sherburne*, Mrs. White, James Matheson Esqr.
Per *Charlotte*, Mrs. Crockett and family
Per *Austin*, Captain Crisp, A. M. Adam Esqr.
Per *Isabella Robertson*, Messrs Horback, Brightman Dos Santos, Pereira, Mendes, and Capin Jesus.

**DIED.** At sea, on board the Ship Hannah, on the night of the 22nd ultimo, Mr. THOMAS BASDEN, 2nd. Officer, of Liver complaint; sincerely and deservedly regretted by all those who knew him.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

OPIUM. Although there has been a very brisk delivery, and an almost unprecedented one, in the present month, every description of the Indian drug has been declining, and the Malwa most rapidly. Till within the past few days, scarcely any sales have been effected but by small holders, and by those whose connexions or fears have found a convenience in bartering the drug for Silk and other Chinese products; a system which is at all times hurtful to the regular trade, and injurious to the importer and the dealer.

Although the holders of Patna and Benares have much confidence in the eventual result of the market, these descriptions of the drug have been much affected by the fall in Malwa, which we hear was yesterday sold on time as low as $ 650; and as many of the Chinese are availing themselves of these low rates to make up their purchases, it is likely that when their wants are supplied, a considerable stagnation will ensue.

The produce of the 4th Calcutta Sale, has been chiefly brought by the Isabella Robertson; and it is to be regretted that it should be composed of such various descriptions of quality, or forms of package; deviating from what has hitherto been an established custom. This in the course of the season is likely to be productive of much general inconvenience, and of frequent altercation. Opium whilst confined to a certain

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JUNE 15th, 1830.

| IMPORTS. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 12 | a | 16 | | Catty |
| Assafetida | | 5 | | | | |
| Bicho de mar | | 9 | a | 10 | | |
| very superior | | 36 | | | | Pecul |
| Bees wax | | 24 | a | 25 | | |
| Betel nut | | 2 | | | | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 | a | 40 | — | Catty |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 | | | — | Pecul |
| Camphor Malay | | 16 | a | 27 | — | Catty |
| Cloves Molucca | | 38 | a | 40 | | |
| Mauritius | | 26 | a | 28 | | |
| Cochineal | | 360 | a | 380 | | |
| Copper South American | | 26 | | | | |
| Do. Japan | | 25 | a | 27 | | |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 | a | 50 | | Pecul |
| Cotton yarn | | 30 | a | 65 | | |
| COTTON Bombay | Taels. | 8.5 | a | 9.5 | | |
| Bengal | | 10.4 | | | | |
| Madras | | 11 | | | | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 | a | 5 | | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 6 | a | 7 | | Piece |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ | a | 3 | | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1½ | a | 1¾ | | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannocs | | 1½ | a | 2 | | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 | | | — | Catty |
| Cubbear | | 25 | a | 26 | | |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ | a | 4 | | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 | a | 90 | | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 | a | 95 | | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 | a | 70 | | |
| Flints | | 75 | Cts. | | | |
| Gambier | | 1 | a | 1½ | | |
| Ginseng crude, | | 25 | a | 40 | | Pecul |
| Iron bar | | 3 | | | | |
| ditto Rod | | 4 | | | | |
| Lead | | 4¾ | a | 5 | | |
| Mace | | none | | | | |
| Myrrh | | 15 | a | 30 | | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 | a | 55 | | |
| Olibanum | | 3 | a | 4 | | |
| Opium Patna | | 820 | a | 825 | | |
| Benares | | | | | | Chest |
| Companys old Malwa | per 102 Cs. | 650 | a | 655 | | |
| Damaun do. | | | | | | |
| Companys new | | | | | — | |
| Turkey | | 850 | a | 870 | — | Pecul |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 | a | 6 | | |
| Pepper Malay | | 6 | a | 6½ | | |
| Putchuck | | 11 | a | 12 | | |
| Quicksilver | | 58 | a | 62 | | |
| Rattans | | 2 | | 2½ | | |
| Rice | | 2.20 | a | 2.25 | | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | | | | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | | | | Pecul |
| ditto Lintin | | 10 | a | 11 | | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 | a | 4½ | | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 | a | 14 | | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | | | | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 | a | 18 | | |
| Smalts | | 12 | a | 28 | | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 9 | a | 10 | — | Cwt. |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1.60 | a | 1.70 | — | Yard. |
| Camlets English | | 24 | a | 25 | | Piece |
| Ditto Dutch | | | | | | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 7 | a | 8 | | |

| IMPORTS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ | a | 6 | | Each |
| Fox | | 70 | Cts. | | | |
| Rabbits | | 40 | a | 46 | — | 100 |
| Seal | | 1¾ | | | | |
| Sea Otter | | 50 | a | 55 | | Each |
| Land Otter | | 4 | a | 6 | | |
| Spelter | | 4 | | | — | Pecul |
| Tin plates | | 13 | a | 14 | — | Box |
| Tin, | | 17 | a | 18 | — | Pecul |
| EXPORTS. | | | | | | |
| Alum | Sp. Drs. | 2¾ | | | | Pecul |
| Anniseeed star | | 13 | a | 13½ | | |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ | | | — | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 12 | a | 14 | — | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 58 | | | — | Box |
| Camphor at Macao. | 23 a 24; here | 28 | a | 30 | | |
| Cassia „ | 10 a 12. „ | 13 | a | 14 | | |
| Ditto Buds | | 17 | a | 18 | | |
| China Root | | 3⅛ | | | | |
| Cubebs | | 35 | a | 40 | | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 | a | 100 | | Pecul |
| Galangal | | 5⅛ | | | | |
| Gamboge | | 85 | a | 90 | | |
| Glass beads | | 25 | a | 26 | | |
| Hartall | | 13 | a | 14 | | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | | | | |
| Musk | | 70 | a | 90 | | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 90 | | | | |
| 2d. do. 1st sort | 75 a 77 2nd. | 63 | a | 70 | | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 48 | a | 52 | | 100 |
| Blue | | 84 | | | | |
| Small | | none | | | | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ | | | — | Catty |
| Rhubarb | | none | | | | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 345 | a | 350 | | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 390 | a | 395 | | |
| Canton | Taels | 205 | a | 265 | | |
| Sugar raw | | 4.8 | | | | |
| Pingfa | | 6. | | | | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | | none | | | | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | Drs. | 11 | | | | |
| 2d. sort | | 9½ | | | | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | none | | | | |
| Congo | | 17 | a | 20 | | |
| Campoy | | none | | | | Pecul |
| Souchong | | 16 | a | 22 | | |
| Peko | | none | | | | |
| Ankoi | | do. | | | | |
| Hyson | | do. | | | | |
| ditto Skin | | 9 | a | 14 | | |
| ditto Young | | none | | | | |
| Gunpowder | | do. | | | | |
| Twankay | | 15 | a | 20 | | |
| Tortoise Shell | | none | | | | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | | | | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | | | | |
| Vermillion | | 40 | a | 42 | — | Box |
| White lead | | 10 | | | — | Pecul |
| Whanghees | | scarce | | | — | 1000 |

EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. a 4 s. 1 d per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

mode of package, had, like Woollens with the Company's marks, passed as current as specie; but when these good old practices are abolished, and others substituted from narrow motives of economy, whose results are generally unfortunate, confidence becomes weakened, and the branch of trade loses that preeminence which it before enjoyed.

COTTON seems to be passing with some activity from the Merchants to the consumers; though few sales have been made from the importations by the last arrivals. Some small parcels of new Cotton of superior quality, have, owing to its present scarcity, attracted attention; and as high as Taels 10. 5, has been mentioned. But there is no advance on the offers for the staple of last year.

All Straits produce remains without any variation, and indeed without any demand.

No improvement is expected in the price of either Ebony or Sandalwood, owing to the abundant Stock in the hands of the Merchants.

The vessels daily arriving from Singapore keep this market supplied with Iron, Steel, Lead, Piece goods, Woollens, and various European products.

A quantity of South American Copper lately arrived, has been sold as high as $ 27 per Pecul.

There are few purchasers for Raw Silk or Nankeens.

Sycee has experienced a considerable advance within these few days past among the dealers in Canton, which will produce a corresponding effect upon the supplies required for the Export trade.

Trade generally is very dull, and there is no active demand for any one article.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 SATURDAY, 3rd JULY, 1830. NO. 13

## NOTICE.

The Agency of the Asiatic Insurance Company in China, will be conducted from this date by the undersigned

JOHN TEMPLETON.

CANTON 1st June 1830.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

The Ship Good Success, Captain Durant, will sail with all possible despatch. For particulars apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

## CANTON.

The linguists who manage foreign commerce have formed a combination to oblige each foreign Ship to pay six hundred dollars: but it is said the Senior Hong Merchant has set his face against it, and threatened to name the Leader to the Governor if the foreigners should make any opposition to it. The individual, whose name we decline mentioning, who wished to tax foreign commerce for the support of his profligacy, is said to keep a dozen concubines many of whom live in separate houses, where such irregularities are practiced as render him infamous among his countrymen.

The Siamese Envoys have arrived in Canton from Peking. On the 25th of May they were received to a Banquet by the Governor and Fooyuen.

It may be important for our Readers to know that the Treasurer, the Magnate Oh's Grandson, attained the age of one complete month, on the 2nd day of the intercallary 4th moon. And on the 1st of the same moon, the Nam-hoy-une's son accomplished the same feat.

WATERLOO DINNER. The deeds of the Heroes of our country should never be forgotten. They should be cherished in our recollection, however distant we may be removed from the spot which gave birth to their action—or from the Cabinet whose councils may have originated them. They inspire an ardour of spirit in the youthful soul, and raise the finest feelings in those of more advanced life; whose reflection and experience have taught them to appreciate the glorious advantages that may have been derived from them. The *amor patriæ* is always creditable, and is to be admired.

On the 18th of the past month—a day that will be ever memorable in the annals of Europe, and remembered by most States who were involved in the tumults of surrounding nations—an anniversary tribute was offered by M. J. SENN VAN BASEL Esquire, the acting Consul of his Netherlands' Majesty, in a most hospitable and friendly invitation to all the Gentlemen at Canton; and we believe we are not guilty of either presumption or adulation, when we declare the universal gratification, that this Gentlemen afforded to his guests, by his kind reception, and by his display of generous and liberal feelings, when surrounded by his friends of many nations. The dinner was elegant; the wines good and choice, producing in their effect an effusion of sentiment, at once loyal and patriotic, with much pleasant hilarity.

CHINESE LAWS. The principle is admitted that the laws should be changed or modified from time to time according to changing circumstances, and therefore ten years is thought too long a period for the republication of the code. For, during that period many new regulations and modifications of the law are enacted by the six Supreme Courts at Peking. Of this wily litigators avail themselves according to the extent of their knowledge and cunning; sometimes availing themselves of a new law; or concealing it because the old one suits their immediate purpose better. To prevent this inconvenience His Majesty has decreed, that instead of fixing ten years or any other period for the republication of the whole Code; that the Supreme Courts make as few alterations as they can on the code already published, but when they do find it necessary to make alterations, they shall report them immediately to the Emperor for his approbation, and then forthwith promulgate the new law through all the Provinces of the Empire, to prevent the tricks of native Jurisconsults.

The anniversary of the Festival of WHAT-YUNE was observed last week, by the display of Dragon-boats on the river, and the weather was highly favorable to the occasion. They were not so numerous as usual, owing to the distress prevailing in the surrounding countries amongst the poorer classes of society, in consequence of the scarcity of Rice occasioned by the failure of the last crop, which acts as a check to their amusements.

FIRE ARMS. The Magistrate of the Namhoy District lately gave permission to the inhabitants to fire upon thieves on the tops of houses after dark. By an order which he has just now issued it appears that the permission has been abused, and the inhabitants disturbed by constant firing and popping all night. The Magistrate has therefore modified his former order, and declares fire arms to be by law illegal, and that nothing but the most urgent cases can excuse the use of them. He still permits the moderate use of them when it is certain a man is a thief and they cannot catch him; but not to be firing off on every absurd suspicion, which rather aids the thieves than hinders them.

CANTON POLICE REPORT. The Pwan-yu Magistrate has reported to the Deputy Governor that a man named Leang, had for some unknown cause been dragged out of his house during the darkness of night, and beaten to death at his own door. The kindred have sent in several suspected names, who they think had a grudge against the deceased: and orders are given to apprehend them, and ascertain whether the suspicions were well founded, or arise from malice against the accused.

The Students attending at Canton examinations for degrees are daily "gathering like clouds," the Pwan-yu Magistrate says in the City. On which occasion all sorts of bad people assemble to prey in various ways upon the young men. Thieves, pick-pockets &c. are very numerous. They form parties of from 3 to 5, or 8 to 9 persons, and giving high pay for rooms and houses, form receptacles for stolen goods and other bad purposes. He therefore warns all House-holders to be careful to whom they let their houses, for if it be proved that they are dens of thieves and receptacles for stolen goods; the houses will be seized by Government and given to the head informer; while the Owner will be also punished in his own person.

The young man who intended to poison his Father, and caused the death of six or eight persons who ate of his poisoned Patties, is sentenced to be cut to pieces. Those who aided and abetted are to be transported.

On the 29th of the 4th moon a party of river pirates landed near the village Chun-tsun, and carried off not only property but also men and women, for whom they demanded a ransom. Secret information was given to Government and the military sent a party of soldiers who succeeded in seizing ten of the Banditti.

In the city of Canton it is estimated that there are 7000 Barbers, or as they are called in China Headshavers. About 6000 of them come from the three eastern districts called Hwuy, Chaou, and Kea, which abound in needy violent people.

Government is very active in regulating the price of rice which is daily rising. They have gone so far as to seize a number of rice dealers, to punish them for demanding certain prices. An old Native remarked on the absurdity of such conduct: because such treatment would drive the dealers out of the market, and make it much worse for the people.

On the 18th of the 4th moon, KUN-GA-LAN, the unhappy

young man, who, when intending to destroy his Father, poisoned eight or nine people, suffered the punishment of death, according to the manner called slow and ignominious, in the greatest degree; which consists in having the body dismembered by TWENTY FOUR cuts. A Ballad recording the circumstances, and exhorting the young to filial piety, has been published. According to it, the young man committed this crime to obtain money to redeem a Prostitute. He made a full confession, and asked for pardon on the gound of this being his first offence! The Judge is represented as striking the Table violently in a rage and scolding the prisoner on account of the atrocity of his crime, telling him, that if the Mandarins had not found him out, the five gods of thunder would; that heaven and earth would not suffer such a wretch to live; that he was really not a human being, but a brute born in the shape of a man; and that the Judge could not feel easy till he had the Prisoner cut to pieces.

On the 6th of the Intercallary 4th moon, thirty six Prisoners were brought to Canton, from the eastward, in the Tung-kwan district, being the ringleaders of two parties who had fought with military weapons in a sort of private warfare. And, at the village Chun-tsun, in the Shuntih district, upwards of a thousand vagabonds are said to have engaged, with spears, fire-arms &c. and killed on one side thirty six persons; more than twenty were severely wounded. The military being called in, seized some of the combatants.

On the 20th of the 4th moon, a party of about thirty armed ruffians entered by force, the Temple of Yung-shing, "everlasting superiority" on the east side of the city, and plundered it of money and whatever they could convert to their own benefit.

Madam Fei-chung-po, i, e, old Lady Fat, now in her 67th year, who in her youth was the wife of a Tea-merchant, and who after her Husband's death lived in the most distressing poverty for some years, to such a degree, that she often attempted suicide, but was saved by her own Daughter. This Lady having many years ago, sold a small house left to her, commenced Gamester. She was successful, and became famous among all the Chinese Gentlemen Black-legs. She gamed either with Ladies or with Gentlemen, and was liberal to the Police, and daily increased in fortune, till she reckoned her property not by hundreds or thousands, but by hundreds of thousands. However Lady Fat is now in limbo. The notable Magistrate of Pwan-yu district, has a Prodigal son, who lost one night a thousand Dollars in playing with Lady Fat. He was chagrined; raised the wind, and went to play again. Her Lady ship was afraid of the Magisterial Gamester, and refused. Young Hoo, became angry—laid a plot to entrap Lady Fat—had her seized—tried to extort—failed, and was forced to shew her up to his Father. The Plot thickened—the Father was enraged on the discovery of his Son's turpitude—resolved to punish all parties to the utmost rigour of the law—reported to his superiors—imprisoned Lady Fat, whose official friends stood aloof in the day of need—and there, in prison, according to last accounts she remains.

A SPIRIT OF INSUBORDINATION. NA the Governor of Chih-le Province, formerly of Canton, and late from Cashgar, has reported to the Emperor that of late years the cases in the North have been very frequent, in which the populace have risen and rescued prisoners from the Police, giving them at the same time a good thrashing. He instances two cases of recent occurrence; in one of which the populace not only rescued the prisoner, but also wounded some of the military guard; in the other case a Hëen Magistrate went in person with ten runners, in the dead of night, to seize some gamesters. But their friends Le-shing-shan and others rescued the prisoners, collared the Mandarin, and milled him. NA says that if the people cease to fear the Government officers, it is the first step to rebellion: he therefore obtained the Imperial sanction to decapitate immediately the two ringleaders on the occasion. But adds he, there must be a cause for this want of respect on the part of the people; and therefore the Mandarin who was milled, deserves some punishment for allowing himself to get into such a scrape. Still he is afraid to punish him much, lest he should discourage Officers from doing their duty: and encourage the people in their bad spirit. He finally suggests that the Mandarin Lew-tsun-hae, be suspended and removed from the district in which the people thrashed him; and that an abler man be appointed in his stead.

The son of Yaou-he-yih, whose Father being in the Service of Government died in Shan-tung Province, has applied to Government for the usual allowance to bring his Father's remains to his native place in Keang-se Province to be interred there. Government has granted his request and ordered him to attend in open Court and receive the amount in the presence of the Taou-tae.

HOTEN. The Resident at this town, in Western Tartary, Woo-lung-oh, is recalled to Peking, and Ching-twan appointed in his stead.

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE. The commander in Chief at Mougden has written to the Emperor to inform him, that there are upwards of three hundred persons there, related to the Imperial House and without employment. He requests that they may be allowed to stand candidates for writerships in the Public Courts.

SZE-CHUEN PROVINCE. The Magistrate of Kae district, being abused by a man in open Court, who also struck his lictors, ordered him to be put into an empty coffin that happened to be near, and the lid closed upon him. Whether from ignorance of the consequence of such a novel mode of punishment, or with a malicious design to kill the man, it so happened that the man was soon suffocated. For this murder the Magistrate is dismissed the service, sentenced to a hundred blows, and transported for three years.

WESTERN TARTARY 50 YEARS AGO—by a Chinese, who travelled in those regions, and who writes from much that he saw, and some things that he heard.

First, the HA-SA-KIH, a large country on the N. W. of Ele: the ancient Tae-yuen. During the 21st year of the Emprer Kien-lung (A. D. 1756) His Majesty's forces entered the nests and dens of these people; and their Khan, whose name was Opoolai, submitted in the presence of his Imperial Majesty to the Royal influence of Chinese renovation. He was created a Prince, but his people and territory all reverted to the Empire of China. In this Country there are no cities nor houses: Tents are considered houses. They do not cultivate the five sorts of grain: but are scattered abroad attending their herds and flocks. The earth is covered with grass which has a green blade and a white root, and grows to the height of five or six inches. The herds and flocks fatten upon it with ease.

The Chiefs of these people are called PE (Bey?) They all call each other by their names. Their King at present is Opoolai Pe. The country is extensive and very populous. Rich men reckon their cattle and horses by tens of thousands. The sheep are innumerable.

Several men have among them but one wife, with whom they cohabit by turns. When a son is sixteen years of age they give him some cattle and let him afterwards provide for himself.

At their feasts they eat the flesh of camels, horses, cows, and sheep. Of mare's milk they make wine. Their eating utensils are all of wood. The rich have copper and tin. Their elegance of dress consists in the quantity. Even in summer when the weather is hot, they don't approach a feast without putting on over each other eight or nine garments. They are very fond of Chinese earthen ware, tea, variegated cloths, silks &c. When they get them, they regard them as the most valuable gems.

They have no penal code of laws; nor do they much respect the orders of the King. When any man commits a crime, they hold a general council. If the crime be small they fine him a certain number of cattle: If the crime committed be a great one, they all join to kill him, and divide his property among them. In such cases they don't deem it necessary to inform the King. Even when going to war the King assembles with all the people and those who do not like to go are not forced.

Of cattle and horses they give as tribute to China, one of every hundred, and of sheep one of a thosand. The Governor General of Ele sends officers to levy them. The King and Chiefs collect them from the people. At first there was a great deal of trouble in procuring them. The People said, Heaven give us water and grass and makes our cattle breed; while we take care of them ourselves—why should we pay tribute! The King however persuaded them, and at last they gave the tribute with reluctance, but now they pay it cheerfully.

There are two Tribes of the Hasakih; the more northern have no intercourse with China.

## PEKING.

The lady whom we mentioned in a former Number as being much dissatisfied about her husband's remains, which she believed indicated that he had met with his death in some unfair way; after the decision of various Courts against her, presented at the Censor-general's office an Appeal to the Emperor in a sealed envelope. His Majesty has ordered the Prime Minister Tot-sin and the venerable Sung Tajin to examine her with the greatest severity and pass a final sentence.

The Temple dedicated to Tsang-tsze, one of the Disciples of Confucius, in Shan-tung, has not been repaired for a hundred years past, and is represented as nearly in ruins. The Emperor has ordered a thorough repair, to shew his supreme attention to the rites of Sacrifice offered to the manes of the Sages of antiquity.

HOTEN. The Resident at this town in western Tartary. Woo-lun-goh, is recalled to Peking, and Chung-twan appointed in his stead.

SERVANTS. Treat slaves and servants with liberal forbearance; don't reprehend them because they are not without fault in every thing. Slaves and servants are also the children of some body; poverty obliges them to serve masters; and it is right to compassionate their condition; to prevent their being hungry or cold, and to mitigate the severity of their toil. They should be instructed in an easy kind manner; but perfection ought not to be expected of them.

(WAN-CHANG-TE-KEUN.)

A NEW IDEA—we do not mean absolutely new; for new-found-lands, and such like NEW things, are only relatively NEW. The NEW WORLD was very well known to its inhabitants ages before Europeans DISCOVERED it—but we mean, the idea is new to Europeans, at least so far as our reading extends. A Chinese critic and Scholiast on the Poetry of the TANG Dynasty, having given the text of a single verse, of a favorite Poet, adds—WHOEVER CAREFULLY REHEARSES THIS VERSE, ONLY ONCE, WILL FIND A LASTING FRAGRANCY IN HIS MOUTH FOR TEN DAYS TO COME.

He who has an easy gait and quiet disposition—looking only to self for satisfaction—deeming unnecessary external show—still having a lucid exterior, and proud bone—undesirous of man's sympathy—is one who need not bother himself to buy rouge.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The numerous arrivals from Bombay during the past fortnight, which have brought many cargoes of new Cotton, have cast the old staple completely out of the market, and purchasers are not to be met with even at 7 Taels per Pecul for the moderately good qualities.

The new Cotton appears to be generally good, and several sales have been made from Taels. 9·5 to 10·5 per Pecul; yet the merchants shew no avidity to purchase—and some of the consignees accompanying cargoes, having evinced much anxiety to make sales—in some instances even of parcels in anticipation of arrival; a very unfavorable suspicion has been created in consequence thereof, and has done incalculable injury.

Some reports have prevailed here, that Cotton had materially advanced in price in England, and if this should really have been the case, it may divert the exports from India to the European markets, which by lessening the supplies to this quarter, may ultimately lead to an improvement.

The Chinese appeared perfectly dismayed at the large supply of Malwa Opium expected this season from Damaun; and so great was the panic, that prices declined rapidly, and sales were made as low as $ 530 for small parcels.

We however imagine this to be it's minimum, for in the course of yesterday a considerable demand sprang up, and in the afternoon sales to some extent were effected at $ 545 and $ 550; and Patna, which had been as low as $ 770, has revived, and $ 795 was the last price.

The deliveries in the last month have been unprecedented. It is supposed that some very extensive forfeitures of Bargain-money on contracts made for Malwa Opium, must be submitted to, and that the Chinese have been very unfortunate in their late speculations.

The report on the third crop of Canton Raw Silk is favorable.

So little is stirring in other branches of trade here, that we have not a further remark to make on that subject.

Our last advices from Manila state the productions of the country to be plentiful, and at moderate rates, more particularly Sugar, which was in little demand, and might be purchased at $ 5¼ per Pecul.

Late arrivals of Europe Piece Goods had met with ready sales, and fair prices.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JUNE.

| | THERMOMETER. night. | noon, | BARO-METER. | WIND |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 77 | 89 | 29.80 | Chiefly fine weather, occasional rain with Thunder & lightning, latterly a fresh breeze S. E. |
| 2 | 78 | 87 | 29.75 | Fine weather—moderate breeze ,, |
| 3 | 78 | 87 | 29.80 | ,, cloudy at times S. E. a E. |
| 4 | 79 | 88 | 29.90 | ,, ,, ,, S. E. |
| 5 | 80 | 88 | 29·90 | ,, ,, ,, ,, |
| 6 | 79 | 88 | 29.80 | ,, light breeze S. a S. E. |
| 7 | 79 | 89 | 29.80 | ,, ,, ,, S. E. |
| 8 | 80 | 89 | 29.80 | ,, moderate breeze ,, |
| 9 | 80 | 88 | 29.90 | ,, most part a fresh breeze N. |
| 10 | 76 | 87 | 29.90 | ,, first part a fresh breeze—latter light N. |
| 11 | 77 | 86 | 29.90 | ,, first part light—middle and latter fresh breeze S. E. |
| 12 | 75 | 86 | 29.90 | First part fine—light breeze E. latter cloudy with squalls and fresh breeze S. E. |
| 13 | 76 | 86 | 29.90 | Fine weather—moderate breeze E. a S. E. |
| 14 | 79 | 88 | 29.80 | ,, occasional squalls—variable S. E. a N. W. |
| 15 | 78 | 90 | 29.70 | ,, sultry—mostly light breeze S. E. |
| 16 | 80 | 88 | 29.80 | Cloudy with rain at times—light breeze E. a S. E. |
| 17 | 80 | 90 | 29.85 | Fine weather—moderate breeze S. E. |
| 18 | 79 | 88 | 29.80 | ,, ,, ,, ,, |
| 19 | 76 | 87 | 29.90 | Mostly cloudy, with rain at times—light breeze S. E. |
| 20 | 75 | 88 | 29.80 | Fine weather—light breeze ,, |
| 21 | 78 | 88 | 29.80 | First part fine—latter variable with rain. Thunder and lightning S. E. a S. W. |
| 22 | 80 | 86 | 29·80 | Unsettled throughout. Thunder, lightning and rain S. E. |
| 23 | 76 | 83 | 29.80 | Cloudy with rain—moderate breeze S. E. a S. W. |
| 24 | 75 | 86 | 29.80 | Fine weather—moderate breeze S. E. a S. W. |
| 25 | 77 | 88 | 29.90 | ,, light breeze S. E. |
| 26 | 76 | 89 | 29.95 | Fine weather—light breeze ,, |
| 27 | 77 | 88 | 29.90 | ,, moderate breeze ,, |
| 28 | 79 | 89 | 29.80 | ,, ,, ,, ,, |
| 29 | 76 | 84 | 29.90 | ,, with occasional showers variable E. a S. E. |
| 30 | 77 | 88 | 29.80 | ,, moderate breeze S. E. |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| JUNE | | ARRIVED | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Port Brig Esperança, | Pegado, | Penang |
| 16 | Brit Ship Fort William, | Neish, | Bombay |
| 19 | ,, ,, Lord Amherst, | Rees, | Calcutta |
| ,, | ,, ,, Helen, | Lungley, | Bombay |
| 20 | Am. Brig Lancaster, | Jennings, | Manila |
| 21 | Port. Ship Conde do Rio Pardo, | Encarnaçaó, | Bombay |
| ,, | ,, ,, Providencia, | Gonsalves, | Penang |
| 22 | Brit Ship Hormasjee Boma njee, | Johnson, | Bombay |
| 25 | ,, Lord Castlereagh, | Hogg, | ditto |
| ,, | Am. Schooner Fourth of July, | Foley, | Manila |
| 27 | Brit Ship Edmonstone, | Hadley, | Bombay |
| 28 | Port. Brig San Sebastian, | Oliveira, | Damaun |
| 30 | Sp. Brig San Vicente | Ferrer, | Manila |

| JUNE | | SAILED | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Am. Ship General Hamilton, | Pierce, | Manila |
| 24 | Brit Barque Mercury, | Bell, | Calcutta |
| 26 | ,, Ship Cornwallis, | Hardie, | Bombay |
| ,, | ,, Austen, | Ladd, | Manila |
| 27 | Am. Brig Diana, | Little, | Sandwich Islands |
| 30 | Brit Ship Sulimany, | Mac Farlane, | Bombay |

PASSENGERS,

Per *Fort William*, Mrs. Neish, Miss Morrison, John Morrison Esqr.,

per *Lord Amherst*, Monsieur C. Morell

Per *Austen*, A. M. Adam Esqr.

**BIRTH.** At Macao on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Alexander Grant Esqr. of a daughter.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JULY 3rd, 1830.

| IMPORTS. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 12 | a | 16 | Catty |
| Assafetida | | 5 | | | |
| Bicho de mar | | 9 | a | 10 | Pecul |
| very superior | | 36 | | | |
| Bees wax | | 24 | a | 25 | |
| Betel nut | | 2 | | | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 | a | 40— | Catty |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 | | — | Pecul |
| Camphor Malay | | 16 | a | 27— | Catty |
| Cloves Molucca | | 32 | a | 34 | Pecul |
| Mauritius | | 22 | a | 24 | |
| Cochineal | | 360 | a | 380 | |
| Copper South American | | 26 | | | |
| Do. Japan | | 25 | a | 27 | |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 | a | 50 | |
| Cotton yarn | | 30 | a | 65 | |
| COTTON Bombay Old Ts. | 7 a 8. 5, new | 9 | a | 10 | |
| Bengal | 10.4 | | | | |
| Madras | 10. 8 | a | 11 | | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 | a | 5 | Piece |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 6 | a | 7 | |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ | a | 3 | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1½ | a | 1¾ | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannocs | | 1½ | a | 2 | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 | | — | Catty |
| Cudbear | | 25 | a | 26 | Pecul |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ | a | 4 | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 | a | 90 | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 | a | 95 | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 | a | 70 | |
| Flints | | 75 | Cts. | | |
| Gambier | | 1 | a | 1½ | |
| Ginseng crude, | | 25 | a | 40 | |
| Iron bar | | 3 | | | |
| ditto Rod | | 4 | | | |
| Lead | | 4¾ | a | 5 | |
| Mace | | none | | | |
| Myrrh | | 15 | a | 30 | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 | a | 55 | |
| Olibanum | | 3 | a | 4 | |
| Opium Patna | per 102 Cs. | 790 | a | 800 | Chest |
| Benares | | | | | |
| Companys old Malwa | | 545 | a | 550 | |
| Damaun do. | | | | | |
| Companys new | | 550 | a | 560— | |
| Turkey | nominal | 800 | | — | Pecul |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 | a | 6 | |
| Pepper Malay | | 6 | a | 6⅛ | |
| Putchuck | | 11 | a | 12 | |
| Quicksilver | | 65 | a | | |
| Rattans | | 2 | | 2½ | |
| Rice | | 2 | a | 2.10 | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | | | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | | | |
| ditto Lintin | | 10 | a | 11 | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 | a | 4½ | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 | a | 14 | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | | | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 | a | 18 | |
| Smalts | | 12 | a | 28 | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 9 | a | 10— | Cwt. |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1. 60 | a | 1. 70— | Yard. |
| Camlets English | | 24 | a | 25 | Piece |
| Ditto Dutch | | | | | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 7 | a | 8 | |

| IMPORTS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ | a | 6 | Each |
| Fox | | 70 | Cts. | | |
| Rabbits | | 40 | a | 46— | 100 |
| Seal | | 1½ | | | |
| Sea Otter | | 50 | a | 55 | Each |
| Land Otter | | 4 | a | 6 | |
| Spelter | | 4 | | — | Pecul |
| Tin plates | | 13 | a | 14— | Box |
| Tin, | | 17 | a | 18— | Pecul |
| EXPORTS. | | | | | |
| Alum | Sp. Drs. | 2¾ | | | Pecul |
| Anniseseed star | | 13 | a | 13½ | |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ | | — | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 12 | a | 14— | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 58 | | — | Box |
| Camphor at Macao. | 23 a 24; here | 28 | a | 30 | Pecul |
| Cassia ,, | 10 a 12. ,, | 13 | a | 14 | |
| Ditto Buds | | 17 | a | 18 | |
| China Root | | 3½ | | | |
| Cubebs | | 35 | a | 40 | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 | a | 100 | |
| Galangal | | 5½ | | | |
| Gamboge | | 85 | a | 90 | |
| Glass beads | | 25 | a | 26 | |
| Hartall | | 13 | a | 14 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | | | |
| Musk | | 70 | a | 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 90 | | | 100 |
| 2d. do. 1st sort 75 a 77 | 2nd. | 63 | a | 70 | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 48 | a | 52 | |
| Blue | | 84 | | | |
| Small | | none | | | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ | | — | Catty |
| Rhubarb | | none | | | Pecul |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 345 | a | 350 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 390 | a | 395 | |
| Canton | Taels | 205 | a | 265 | |
| Sugar raw | | 4.6 | | | |
| Pingfa | | 5.8 | | | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | | none | | | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | Drs. | 11 | | | |
| 2d. sort | | 9½ | | | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | none | | | |
| Congo | | 17 | a | 20 | |
| Campoy | | none | | | |
| Souchong | | 16 | a | 22 | |
| Peko | | none | | | |
| Ankoi | | do. | | | |
| Hyson | | do. | | | |
| ditto Skin | | 9 | a | 14 | |
| ditto Young | | none | | | |
| Gunpowder | | do. | | | |
| Twankay | | 15 | a | 20 | |
| Tortoise Shell | | none | | | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | | | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | | | |
| Vermillion | | 40 | a | 42— | Box |
| White lead | | 10 | | — | Pecul |
| Whanghees | scarce | | | — | 1000 |

EXCHANGES.

London 4 s. a 4 s, 1 d per dr. 6 ms. st,
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

*ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1830.*

| | PATNA | | | BENARES. | | | MALWA. | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value. | Chests. | Price. | Value. | Chests. | Price. | Value | Chests. | Value. |
| JUNE | 613 | 820 | 502,660 | 115 | 820 | 94,300 | 1200 | 650 | 780,000 | 1928 | 1,376,960 |
| In the previous 2 months | 1137 | | 982,420 | 208 | | 182,950 | 1257 | | 948,225 | 2602 | 2,113,595 |
| Consumption to 1st July. 1830. | 1750 | | 1,485,080 | 323 | | 277,250 | 2457 | | 1,728,225 | 4530 | 3,490,555 |
| Stock at Lintin do, do, | 2001 | | | 946 | | | 3602 | | | 6545 | |

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 SATURDAY, 17th JULY, 1830. NO. 14

## CANTON.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES. His Excellency the Governor has spoken so decidedly, to the Magistrates of the City concerning gaming houses, they have set about their suppression in good earnest, and have for the time being put them all down. But they have not been equally successful in preventing the most open and daring robberies about forty of which have recently occurred. The Governor has threatened that if the public peace be not better preserved he will report the Nan-hae and the Pwan-yu Magistrates to the Emperor as incompetent for their situations.

The other day near the North gate, Banditti plundered a quantity of Treasure preparing to be transported to Peking in payment of duties, although official people were on the spot guarding it. The Governor has ordered the affair to be hushed up lest it should be reported at Peking, and has engaged himself to make up the money stolen. Banditti not only plunder property, but as the native language expresses it, plunder and neglect the property. They have in some recent cases violated the persons of women travelling in boats, and not taken any property.

On the 25th, at the North gate, a woman named Pwan convicted of infidelity to her Husband, hanged herself: and on the 23rd in the same neighbourhood, an industrious girl twelve or thirteen years of age, in the absence of her mother for whom she sewed, hanged herself up to a beam where she was seen by persons passing and repassing, but no one cut her down and she died. The act is attributed to demoniacal influence.

The Nan-hae Magistrate decided the other day the following case. About three years ago the son of a poor man named Chow was betrothed to the daughter of Hwang who was still poorer. The girl was ten years of age and the boy twelve. Chow seeing the poverty of his friend, suggested that the girl Hwang should quit her parents and live with him till she became of age, and for her services he would give Hwang twenty dollars with which he might attempt some trade. The proposal pleased the other party and the thing was done. Hwang was unsuccessful however with his dollars, and again was sunk in the deepest poverty. His wife and he after a consultation what to do, agreed to send for their daughter, sell her, and then make the best apology they could to Chow. The girl came home and they sold her for 80 Dollars to a Tartar Mandarin name LEW-LAOU-URH, to become his Daughter. Chow after waiting a reasonable time for the return of his son's intended wife sent for her, but she did not appear. He began to suspect something wrong, and went to Hwang's, where he discovered the truth. He became violent; Hwang absconded and Chow haled the wife before the Magistrate. LEW-LAOU-URH was sent for and all parties acknowledged what had been done. The Daughter was ordered to return to Chow; LEW-LAOU-URH forfeited 40 Dollars of the price paid for the girl, and the wife Hwang together with the go-between in selling the girl, were punished with 20 slaps on the face in open Court.

APPROACHING CALAMITIES. A sort of revelation from the gods is now being published by writing, and by word of mouth in every direction, declaring that this year in the 8th 9th and 10th months, a great pestilence will prevail, and cause the death of persons innumerable. The first intimation of the approaching judgments, was made by the deified Astronomer Chang-Teen-Sze, to Tung Ta-laou-yay, of Hoo-pih Province, on his way from Peking, when in KWANG-YUEN district. There will be an abundant harvest this year, but human beings will suffer greatly. The virtuous shall be spared, but the wicked will find it impossible to escape. Those who will not believe shall see.

The ground will be covered with dead bodies. At the third watch when the cocks crow, and the dogs bark, a malignant god will go forth to slay by the pestilence. Those who hear their names called must be careful not to answer. Those who devoutly fast at the new and full moon, shall escape the pestilence. And each individual who writes a copy of the revelation, and publishes it, shall escape. He who writes and publishes ten copies shall save a whole family. Great calamities will fall on him who writes a copy and conceals. Those who cannot write, will by communicating the revelation verbally, obtain the same immunities as those who write and publish.

The goddess KWAN-YIN has also granted a revelation by guiding the suspended pencil, saying that those who on the 1st 13th and 20th days of the 8th 9th and 10th months, devoutly fast and burn incense, shall escape the pestilence. On the 9th day of these months at noon, all must be careful not to stir up red hot lights, for on that day the god CHUEN-CHOO TA TE will go round to divide between the righteous and the wicked. Fasting however on the prescribed days, and writing a prescribed charm, consisting of four mystical words, will obviate calamities.

If we understand the revelation rightly, it is further said that a comet will appear in the north, and every mouth will wail.

In Shan-tung Province a Priest of the Taou Sect died and came to life again the next day, when he affirmed that his soul had seen the god KWAN TE, who told him to his face, that during the present year, seven tenths of human beings would die; but the most merciful goddess, KWAN-YIN, the Saviour of those in distress and difficulties, had in the great exercise of her compassionate heart, ordered TAE-PIH-SING-KEUN to send down to earth, a pencil revelation, declaring that to print and publish a few scores of the pious book KING SIN-LUH, and fast and burn incense on the 9th 19th and 29th of each moon, will rescue one Family from the impending calamities. &c.

A Native being asked whether Government would interfere to put a stop to this revelation so much calculated to disturb the public peace—he said, he thought not, as there was no money asked for from the people.

NOBLE ROBBER. KEEN-A-TSEIH, in the District of PWAN-YU, has long been known to the police as a leading man in every robbery that occurred; but he contrived to elude their vigilance. At last the Governor gave orders that he must be caught, and the Magistrate to effect his purpose, offered a reward of three thousand Dollars to any one who would apprehend KEEN-A-TSEIH. From this time the Robber knew that his Father and Mother and wife would all be seized to compel them to give information against him, and therefore to prevent their suffering, he gave himself up.

The Police-man, Gow-mow, to whom he delivered himself, having obtained both money and merit, declared that the Robber was a noble minded fellow, and gave him a thousand Dollars out of the amount of his reward, for the benefit of the Robber's Family, after he should be put to death. Keen-a-tseih has been found guilty, and is sentenced to suffer.

A REMARKABLE MISTAKE. In the village of TA-LEIH, belonging to Nan-hae district, two brothers of the name Pwan have long lived. They were both married. In the middle of last month the elder brother went from home and for several days did not return. In the mean time while his younger brother and wife were greatly concerned about him, a report was brought that a dead body, dressed and resembling the elder brother had been cast on shore. The Brother and wife went to the spot; recognized the deceased as their lost relative; burst into tears, went through the forms of bitter crying, prepared a coffin and interred the corpse. They erected a Family Tablet to his Manes. All these rites having been duly performed the younger brother went abroad, through the streets of the city, till he came to a Stage-play in the front of SZE-MA Temple. Mingling with the crowd he suddenly observed his brother; rushed to recognize him; stated what had happened, and forthwith conducted him home to the forelorn widow, whose husband being dead, in her apprehension was now alive again. In the affairs of this world people should examine carefully.

The above occurrence has been made the subject of a NEWS paper which is sold in the streets.

A MOTHER'S PETITION to the Nan-hae Magistrate against a dissolute Son. A duly prepared Petition. Weiping, the petitioner, is a widow in her 63rd year, who lives at the Three-eyed-well under the constablery of Tseang-tih-ping. The Petition is concerning a rebellious son; and the favor begged that he may be examined and corrected for the benefit of the public morals. The petitioner became a widow early in life. She had three sons. The eldest supports her by teaching to read. The youngest unhappily died early. But the middle one A-KEEN-SOO has learned nothing for a subsistence. He is addicted to low pursuits; attends to no business; remains not in his proper sphere, but gambles, squanders property in brothels, and sticks at nothing.

I have directed my eldest son to admonish him with strictness, but he not only perseveres in his wickedness without remorse, but of late has learned to smoke opium, and has become more cruel and perverse than before. He has stolen every thing in the house to sell; and assails me every morning and evening for money. If I reprove or scold him a little, this rebel dares to stare with angry eyes and rub his fists as if going to fight. His wolfish heart and beastly conduct make my hairs stand on end. Unless I deliver him up to the Magistrate to chastise him severely, some great calamity must eventually happen. Prostrate I beg that he may be examined and chastised. Thus, though I should die, it will be like the year of my birth.

We insert a translation of the Chinese Doctrine of rewards and punishments, made by a young Scholar from the original. This Document is attributed to LAOU-KEUN, the Founder of the TAOU sect. It is universally regarded in China. Relative duties are in many parts well expressed but the admixture of things trivial, superstitious, and false, diminish the value of the Document as a whole. It is observable that a future state of existence for the human spirit, and rewards and punishments there, are not supposed: but the prosperous wicked are punished in their posterity on earth.

### DOCTRINE OF REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

TAE-SHANG * says, There is no entrance for happiness or misery; it is men alone who bring on themselves the reward of virtue or the punishment of vice, just as the shadow follows the substance. Therefore heaven and earth have deities who preside over the errors of men, and who according to the lightness or heaviness of men's crimes, take away portions from the number of their days. As the number decreases man finds poverty and ruin, and meets with many griefs and disasters; all men hate him, punishment and misery pursue him, good fortune and joy shun him, and an evil star brings calamities upon him, till the number of his days being completed, he dies.—There are also three constellations and the deity of the North-pole, placed over the heads of men, to record their crimes, and take away different portions of their days. There are also three body deities, who reside within the human body, and on each of the days called KANG-SHIN ascend to the tribunal of Heaven, to relate the crimes and errors of men. During the last quarter of the moon the gods of the furnace do the same.

All men commit crimes. For a great crime a portion of 12 years is taken from man's life; for a small one a portion of 100 days. Errors small and great are several hundred in number:—he who is desirous of attaining long life must in the first place avoid them. In what is according to reason he must advance;—from what is contrary to it he must retire: he must not tread the way of perverse men, nor deceive himself because in a secret place: he must accumulate virtue, and hoard up merit, and cherish compassion towards all things: he must be faithful; filially pious; as an elder brother, kind; as a younger brother respectful: he must correct himself, reform others, pity orphans, have compassion on widows, respect the old, and cherish the young: even insects and plants he must not injure. He should feel pity for the crimes of men, and should take delight in their good deeds; should assist them when in difficulty and succour them when in danger: he ought to consider another's gain as his own gain, to feel for another's loss as for his own: he should not exhibit other men's failings, nor boast of his own excellencies; he should restrain vice and extend virtue; give much and take little. When shamefully treated, he should not resent; when receiving favors, it should be as with fear; in shewing kindness to others he should not seek for recompense; after giving any thing, he should not repent of it. Such an one is called a good man:—all respect him; Heaven assists him; happiness and riches follow him: the gods protect him; whatever he does prospers; and he may hope to become a demigod. Those who desire to become celestial demigods are required to perform 1300 good actions:—those who are desirous of becoming terrestrial demigods are required to perform 300 good deeds.

Should there perhaps be any who move contrary to justice, and act in opposition to true principles; who esteem vice as a sign of capacity, and can bear to be tyrannical and injurious: who secretly pilfer the virtues of others; silently insult their rulers and parents; slight their teachers and superiors; and oppose them whom they ought to serve:—any who impose on the ignorant, and slander their fellow-students: who are cruel, violent, and void of benevolence; are wicked, perverse, and self-sufficient; and do not give right and wrong their proper places; but turn towards vice and turn away from propriety: who take merit to themselves for tyrannizing over inferiors, and hope to gain the good will of their superiors by flattering them: are ungrateful for favors received; while they think on revenge without ceasing:—Should there be any who despise and injure mankind; throw the Government of the Country into confusion; bestow rewards on the unjust; and inflict punishments on the guiltless:—who kill men to obtain their wealth; overthrow men to obtain their situations; kill and massacre those who have submitted to them; degrade the upright, and push the virtuous out of office; insult orphans and oppress widows: reject the laws and receive bribes; call what is upright perverse, and what is perverse upright; make light crimes appear heavy ones; and manifest anger even when a criminal is executed:—any who when sensible of their faults will not reform, when they know what is right will not perform it; but lead on others by their own vicious examples; screen from others good rules and plans; slander and defame holy and good men; and insult those who act according to reason and virtue:—any who shoot at birds flying, or pursue animals fleeing; force insects out of their holes, or alarm birds at roost; stop up the dens of beasts or overturn nests; injure pregnant animals, or break eggs:—any who wish others to meet with losses; who destroy the work accomplished by others; endanger others for the sake of their own ease; or diminish the property of others for their own gain:—who give bad in exchange for good; and for their own selfish ends, lay aside the public welfare:—who detract from the abilities of others;—conceal the virtues of others; exhibit the faults of others; bring to light the private affairs of others; and injure the wealth of others:—who cause separations between relatives; take away what is loved by another; assist men in doing wrong; are assuming, highminded, and haughty: who insult others, seeking to excel them; destroy the grain of others; or break marriage alliances which have been contracted: who if rich are proud; if they escape deserved punishment do not feel ashamed:—any who assume the praise of favors which they have not conferred, and accuse others of the faults which they themselves are guilty of:—who turn upon others misfortune and vice (*literally* who marry out misfortune and sell vice):—who buy to themselves empty praise; cherish in secret a heart dangerous to others; destroy that in which others excel; but guard carefully that in which they themselves are deficient:—who take advantage of the dignity of office to oppress; and allow of cruelty, murder and injury: Should there be any who without reason cut up useful materials:—who when there are no sacred rites to be performed kill and cook animals:—who scatter about and throw away any sort of grain:—who weary and trouble the multitude:—who ruin families to gain their wealth and valuables; break dams or raise fires to destroy the dwellings of the people; confuse customs and regulations to destroy the merit of others; or injure the utensils of others to exhaust what they require for use:—any who when they see others noble and honorable, desire their fall and degradation; when they see others rich, desire that their fortunes may be broken and scattered: when they see persons of beautiful countenance, desire illicit intercourse with them; when they have borrowed money from others, desire their death; when after several re-

* The Founder of the Taou Sect, who was contemporary with Confucius.

quests their wishes are not followed, immediately beget anger and hatred; when they see another let an opportunity slip, immediately accuse him of having committed a fault; when they see any one who is deformed in his person, laugh at him; or when they see any one of praise-worthy talents, repress him:—any who conceal poison to injure others; employ drugs to destroy trees; cherish anger and hatred against their teachers; or oppose and vex their fathers and elder brothers:—who take and seek to obtain by violence:—who love seizing on and usurping:—who rob and plunder to become rich; practise craft and artifice in search of promotion; do not reward and punish equally; indulge in joy to excess; are severe and cruel towards their inferiors; and alarm others with threats:—any who murmur against heaven, and are resentful towards men:—who rail at the wind and scold the rain;—who ferment contests and quarrels; or unreasonably drive away friends and companions:—who make use of the advice of their wives and concubines; but oppose the counsels of their parents:—who when they get new friends forget old ones; are right with their mouths, but wrong in their hearts; are covetous and deceive their superiors; frame evil words to slander and ruin good men; ruin men and call it uprightness; abuse the gods and call it integrity; reject the obedient and imitate the rebellious; forsake their relatives and turn to strangers:—any who point to Heaven and Earth as witnesses of their common thoughts; and call the gods to behold their petty affairs:—who give and afterwards repent; make pretence of borrowing but never return; who seek things beyond their stations; form plans above their strength; are excessively lustful and libidinous; or though in appearance they are compassionate, yet are at heart cruel:—who give filthy food to others:—who seduce the multitude by perverted doctrine:—who use a short cubit, a narrow measure, a light scale, and a small pint; who mix falsehood with truth, and seize on petty, deceitful gains;—who oppress respectable people and force them to become mean (or enslave them): who deceive and alarm the ignorant; covet and desire without ceasing; rail and curse, and seek to be esteemed upright; and quarrel and fight with their relatives:—any who, if men, are unfaithful and wicked; if women, are unyielding and insubmissive; are not in harmony with their household; and are disrespectful towards their husbands. Should there be any who love always to boast and brag; are constantly harbouring jealousy; and who treat their wives and children ill; or behave rudely towards their Grand parents;—who are remiss and inattentive to their deceased Ancestors; and oppose the commands of their Superiors:—whose actions are all useless;—who curse themselves and curse others:—who step over wells or domestic fires, * over food or human beings:—who injure infants or intentionally cause abortion:—who practice much secret licentiousness:—any who sing and dance during the last quarter of the moon, or at the close of the year; are boisterously angry on new moons, or early in the morning;—blow their noses, spit, or pass urine towards the North-pole †; sing or weep towards a furnace or take fire from a furnace to burn incense with:—any who use dirty fuel to cook food; rise at night naked; execute punishments during any of the eight principal terms; spit at a falling star; point at a rainbow; point for some time at the three lights (i. e. Sun, Moon, and stars;) or look long at the Sun or Moon:—any who in the Spring months hunt by raising fires—who use bad words and scold towards the North:—who without reason kill tortoises and beat snakes:—or commit any such-like crimes. Then the Divinities who watch over the lives of men, will in proportion to the lightness or heaviness of these crimes, take away different portions from the number of such persons' days. When the whole number is completed; they will then expire: but if there still remain punishment not inflicted, it will fall on their sons and descendants. Moreover all who by improper means take the property of others, will have their wives and children and household taken into the reckoning to atone for it; and will gradually die away and perish. Or, if they do not perish, they will meet with troubles from water, fire, or thieves, or loss of things required for use, or sickness, or being evil spoken of; to atone for what they have taken by improper means. He also who kills a man unjustly does but transfer the weapon to another to kill himself with ‡. Whoever takes unjust gains is like a man who takes poisoned meat to satisfy his hunger, or drinks poisoned wine to quench his thirst: he certainly will be soon satiated, but death also will follow.

Now if a man has determined to practise virtue,—before he really does any thing virtuous, a lucky god is following him: or if a man has determined to be wicked,—before even he has committed any wickedness, an unlucky god is following him. If one who has committed wickedness repents, and no longer practises evil, but commences the practice of virtue; he will after some time obtain good fortune. As therefore the good man, who in one day performs three good things, viz: speaking of virtue, regarding virtue, and practising virtue—will in three years have happiness conferred on him by heaven:—and as the bad man who speaks of wickedness, regards wickedness, and practises wickedness, thus committing three crimes in one day; will in three years have misery sent down on him from heaven:—how is it that men will not exert themselves to practise virtue!

* Certain divinities are supposed to reside in wells and fires, who would be offended by such a mark of disrespect, over their heads.

† Which is the residence of the deities.

‡ That is, the murdered man will certainly find some one to avenge him, by the death of his murderer.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Cotton. Our last reports on the state of the Cotton market were very unfavorable, and we are now obliged to give a still more gloomy account of it. The old staple has become nearly unsaleable, whilst the highest offers for the new Cotton do not exceed Taels 9. 4 to 9. 5 per Pecul; and no reason can be assigned, beyond that of the extensive arrivals in a short space of time, and at a period when a stagnation in commerce seems to prevail generally. Many of the consignees, rather than submit to the great sacrifice which an acceptance of the present offers would subject their constituents to, have ceased discharging the Ships' cargoes, which may ultimately produce a good effect. It is natural however to conclude that the annual increase of imported Cotton manufactures, and the growing demand for Cotton yarn with the Chinese, will have some influence on the raw material, and that ultimately it must descend to diminished value.

Opium. Since our last the Damaun drug has been as low as $ 520; but with the extraordinary deliveries in the present month, which amounted on the 15th to 1210 Chests, consisting of 184 Chests of Patna, 35 of Benares, and 991 of Malwa, several sales have been made between that price and $ 550. Less fluctuation has attended the Patna and Benares, they having been under a more limited demand; but on the arrival of the remaining Ships from Damaun, and others that are daily expected from Calcutta, prices may again retrograde. Benares seems falling in value below Patna, and sold singly, is not worth within $ 10 to 15 of the other.

Turkey Opium is not in much request at this moment, while the price, from the small Stock on hand, remains at $ 800 per Pecul, which is obtained with much difficulty.

The Brokers and dealers have been severely distressed lately in their communication with the Ships at Lintin, by the interference of the petty mandarins, who have seized several persons bearing orders for the delivery of their Opium purchases. They have however been pacified by the usual application of a bribe.

The Ships in passing through the Straits, have picked up several parcels of Pepper, Rattans, and Tin, but no improvement whatever has taken place in these products. Indeed the article of Tin has now become a branch of trade, which most persons will abandon, from the severe loss that every purchaser is exposed to, by the gross frauds committed at Singapore and other places where it is purchased. More than one half of the parcels brought on this year have been rejected by the Chinese on account of their impurity—The Tin on undergoing the test of examination, exhibited the foulest adulteration with some inferior metals; and the parties have been obliged to abate from the market price of the good, 3, 4, and 5 Dollars per Pecul—for there have been many gradations of quality!

This is a practice in trade that is to be deprecated by every honest merchant, and is particularly prejudicial to general commerce; since it creates a suspicion of the quality of every other article that is liable to be deteriorated in value, by the ingenuity or chicanery of man.

The third Crop of Canton Raw Silk has been brought into the market, the quality of which is very good, and the supply moderate.

The Port dues now established, are on Ships of the first class Taels 7. 8. 7. 4. 755. Second, Taels. 7. 2. 3. 1. 910. Third, Taels 5. 0. 6. 2. 330.
which is an increase on the former rates; but the Present, which continues to be the same amount on Ships of every size, is reduced to Taels 1600. 6. 8. 3.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JULY 17th, 1830.

| IMPORTS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 12 a 16 | Catty |
| Assafetida | | 5 | |
| Bicho de mar | | 9 a 10 | Pecul |
| very superior | | 36 | |
| Bees wax | | 24 a 25 | |
| Betel nut | | 2 | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 a 40— | Catty |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 | — Pecul |
| Camphor Malay | | 16 a 27— | Catty |
| Cloves Molucca | | 32 a 34 | |
| Mauritius | | 22 a 24 | |
| Cochineal | | 360 a 380 | |
| Copper South American | | 26 | |
| Do. Japan | | 25 a 27 | |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 a 50 | Pecul |
| Cotton yarn | | 30 a 65 | |
| COTTON Bombay Old Ts. 6 a 7. 5, New 9 a 9. 5 | | | |
| Bengal | | 10. 4 | |
| Madras | | 10. 8 a 11 | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 a 5 | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 6 a 7 | |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ a 3 | Piece |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1½ a 1¾ | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | 1½ a 2 | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 | — Catty |
| Cudbear | | 25 a 26 | |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ a 4 | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 a 90 | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 a 95 | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 a 70 | |
| Flints | | 75 Cts. | |
| Gambier | | 1 a 1½ | |
| Ginseng crude, | | 25 a 40 | Pecul |
| Iron bar | | 3 | |
| ditto Rod | | 4 | |
| Lead | | 4¾ a 5 | |
| Mace | | none | |
| Myrrh | | 15 a 30 | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 a 55 | |
| Olibanum | | 3 a 4 | |
| Opium Patna | | 805 a 810 | |
| Benares | | 790 a 795 | Chest |
| Damaun Malwa | | 550 a 555 | |
| Companys do. | | 565 | |
| Turkey | | 780 a 800— | Pecul |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 a 6 | |
| Pepper Malay | | 6 a 6½ | |
| Putchuck | | 11 a 12 | |
| Quicksilver | | 65 a | |
| Rattans | | 2 2½ | |
| Rice | | 2 a 2.10 | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | Pecul |
| ditto Lintin | | 10 a 11 | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 a 4½ | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 a 14 | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 a 18 | |
| Smalts | | 12 a 28 | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 9 a 10— | Cwt. |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1. 60 a 1. 70— | Yard. |
| Camlets English | | 24 a 25 | Piece |
| Ditto Dutch | | | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 7 a 8 | |

| IMPORTS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ a 6 | Each |
| Fox | | 70 Cts. | |
| Rabbits | | 40 a 46— | 100 |
| Seal | | 1¾ | |
| Sea Otter | | 50 a 55 | Each |
| Land Otter | | 4 a 6 | |
| Spelter | | 4 | — Pecul |
| Tin plates | | 13 a 14— | Box |
| Tin, | | 17 a 18— | Pecul |
| EXPORTS. | | | |
| Alum | Sp. Drs. | 2¾ | |
| Anniseeed star | | 13 a 13½ | Pecul |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ | — Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 12 a 14— | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 58 | — Box |
| Camphor at Macao. | 23 a 24; here | 28 a 30 | |
| Cassia „ | 10 a 12. „ | 13 a 14 | |
| Ditto Buds | | 17 a 18 | |
| China Root | | 3½ | |
| Cubebs | | 35 a 40 | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 a 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal | | 5½ | |
| Gamboge | | 85 a 90 | |
| Glass beads | | 25 a 26 | |
| Hartall | | 13 a 14 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | |
| Musk | | 70 a 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 90 | |
| 2d. do. 1st sort 75 a 77 | 2nd. | 63 a 70 | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 48 a 52 | 100 |
| Blue | | 84 | |
| Small | | none | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ | — Catty |
| Rhubarb | | none | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 345 a 350 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 390 a 395 | |
| Canton | Taels | 205 a 265 | |
| Sugar raw | | 4. 6 | |
| Pingfa | | 5. 8 | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | | none | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | Drs. | 11 | |
| 2d. sort | | 9½ | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | none | |
| Congo | | 17 a 20 | |
| Campoy | | none | Pecul |
| Souchong | | 16 a 22 | |
| Peko | | none | |
| Ankoi | | do. | |
| Hyson | | do. | |
| ditto Skin | | 9 a 14 | |
| ditto Young | | none | |
| Gunpowder | | do. | |
| Twankay | | 15 a 20 | |
| Tortoise Shell | | none | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | |
| Vermillion | | 40 a 42— | Box |
| White lead | | 10 | — Pecul |
| Whanghees | scarce | | — 1000 |

EXCHANGES.

London 3s, 11d a 4s. per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞ The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| JUNE | ARRIVED | | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Brit Ship Charles Forbes, | Wells, | Bombay |
| JULY 1 | „ Golconda, | Stewart, | ditto |
| 4 | „ Ann, | Allen, | ditto |
| „ | Danish Brig Dansborg, | Hoskier, | Calcutta |
| „ | Port Ship Dom Manoel de | Portugal, | Damaun |
| „ | „ Brig Cassador, | da Silva, | ditto |
| „ | Sp. Barque Josefita, | | Manila |
| 5 | Brit. Ship Cumbrian, | Blyth, | Bombay |
| 7 | „ Fatty Salam, | Andre, | ditto |
| 7 | Sp. Brig Triunfo, | | Manila |
| 16 | „ Ship Union, | Cuerbo, | ditto |

| JULY | SAILED | | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Brit. Ship Lord Amherst, | Rees, | Manila |
| 8 | Am. Ship Margaret Forbes, | Bancroft, | ditto |
| 13 | „ Brig Lancaster, | Jennings, | San Blas |
| 16 | Brit. Ship Charlotte, | Melville, | Bombay |

PASSENGERS,

Per *Dom Manoel*, J. M. Pinto Esqr. John de Faria Esqr.
Per *Lancaster*, Don Ramon de Yruretagoyena.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 MONDAY, 2nd AUGUST, 1830. NO. 15

## CANTON.

We regret having to relate the loss of a very fine French Ship, the Euphemie, Captain Saillant, off the north-west point of Lintin, on the 24th ultimo. She arrived on the 23rd from Singapore, and the weather being unsettled, she followed the example of the fleet, and made every preparation for a gale, which the Barometer strongly indicated, having struck her lower yards and top-masts, and had down three anchors, with hempen cables. At 3 P. M. of the 24th, it blowing very hard from N. N. West, two of these parted, and she drifted with the remaining one; but she let go another, and a smaller one backed with two or three guns, cutting away the mizen-mast; and brought up abreast of the north-west point of Lintin. At Sunset the wind veered round to the West and South West, placing the north-west point of Lintin under the Frenchman's lee; and at about ½ past seven, she began to drive, and fired guns of distress—but from her situation then being a long way to windward, no assistance could be rendered by the fleet. At ½ past 8, her stern struck the rocks; and as she made no water for some time, the long-boat was hoisted out, and the officers and crew were employed in getting up their clothes &c., most of which were on deck, when she suddenly sunk forward, in about 10 fathoms water, hardly giving the crew time to run to the after part of the poop that remained above water. One man only was drowned, and another fractured his leg. Boats were sent to the assistance of the sufferers at day light of the 25th, and they were all taken on board the *Jane*. The wreck was sold at Lintin for about 4,900 dollars.

TRANSPORTED bankrupt Merchants:—Man-hop, who only three years ago appeared so prosperous in the eyes of many; after losing his character for honesty, has prematurely paid the forfeit of his life, having sickened and died on his way to ELE. Rumour attributes his death to the excessive use of opium at the beginning of his journey, followed by the want of a supply. The bankrupt Merchant who preceded him, Pak-qua, who was cheated out of all he possessed on his way to ELE, has arrived safely there. By the influence of Judge Ching now in Canton, who was at Kan-suh as Pak-qua passed, he has been made Rector of a Temple and Superintendant of the Prayers and Sacrifices. Letters have been lately received from him by his Friends, whom he directs to wait on Judge Ching, knock head, and return thanks to him for his great kindness to their destitute relative.

We have the pleasure of publishing a translation of the Edict which relates to the future duties on Ships entering the Port of Canton, presenting but a small reduction from the former imposts.

We also insert a statement that has lately been handed to the Select Committee, of the established fees to be exacted hereafter from the Compradors attending upon the Ships in the employ of the Honorable Company, exhibiting upon an estimate of twenty Ships, an annual saving to the Compradors of about 11,000 dollars.

And still this body have the audacity, supported by the effrontery of the Lingists, to demand an increase of fee when they attend upon a Country Ship—for these new regulations must in a great degree, if not generally, apply to all Ships without distinction of service or country; and must have been intended for universal amelioration.

We believe the local Government has proceeded so far in the affairs of Chun-qua, as to have gained security from his friends, for it's own claim for Duties; and that foreign claims upon the Hong, are still as distant from settlement as before.

### MACAO November 16th, 1829.

The Comprador has to day presented a list of reduced fees for Company's large and small Ships. The items are very numerous and refer to the Custom House at Whampoa; the upper and lower Custom houses at Second Bar; the various forts on the river &c. &c.

The amount on each large Ship was heretofore . . . . Dollars 1165: 534
The reduced rate amounts to . . 763: 074.

Beside, there are a great many annual charges which are reduced about one third. Some are done away with altogether such as eleven hundred dollars a year, for eleven days' plays, to amuse the Whampoa Custom-house people. The total of these annual fees is not given. Two dollars and a half for a "new purser" going up to Canton is retained. Twenty dollars for casting anchor, and twenty for weighing it, are done away with. Eight dollars a year for the worship of idols is also done away with.

Besides some annual expenditure, the charge on small Ships is reduced from 847 Dollars to 496.

### MACAO November 16th, 1829.

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| Former fees on each Ship . . | 1165. |
| Annual fees for the fleet . . | 2352. |
| New fees each large Ship . . | 703. |
| Annual for the fleet . . . | 602. |
| Twenty large Ships old fees . . | 25,652. |
| New rate . . . . . | 14,662. |
| Difference . . . . | 10,99. |

Say an annual saving to the Compradors of Eleven thousand Dollars.

From Hoppo Chung, concerning the enter-port Fee, and other Port Charges: Dated May 11th, 1830.

Chung, by Imperial Order, Hoppo &c. &c., to the Hong Merchants. Concerning the enter-port Fee paid by the Ships of all foreign Nations, a memorial was sent to the Emperor, and His gracious pleasure has been received, sanctioning a reduction. A copy of the Documents was sent to the Hong merchants for them to communicate the orders, and require obedience thereto; this is on record. Now, the said merchants have by petition, requested a particular and explicit statement of the amount of reduction.

On examining the law on the subject, it appears that the enter-port fee levied on foreign Ships, has been, Ts. 1,125.960. with a discount of one tenth, making really Ts. 1,013.364:

Having now received the Imperial Will to diminish this charge, hereafter, without distinguishing the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd, classes of Ships, let there be, in obedience to the orders received, a reduction on all equally, of two tenths: and on each Ship be levied Taels 810:691.

It is further contained in the laws that the French foreign Ships; the single eagle † and the double eagle nations' Ships, should pay a hundred Taels more; and the Soolà * Nation's Ships 100 Taels less than other Nations. Hereafter should any of these four Nations—the French &c., have any ships come to Canton, let there be a reduction of two tenths in obedience to the above order, estimated according to what they paid more or less, than other Nations and so magnify Imperial benevolence, and conform to fixed regulations.

As to the Fees for going out of Port; and opening the barrier, the memorial to the Emperor recommended it as unnecessary to deliberate about any reduction; and the old law on the subject should be conformed to.

Besides giving a public reply to the Petition received, an order is hereby again sent to the Hong merchants to enjoin my commands on the merchants of all the foreign Nations, that they may, one and all, reverently and obediently conform thereto. A special order.

† The Prussian and Austrian flags.
* We do not know what Nation is meant.

Taou-kwang 10th Year, 4th month, 19th day.

The items for making full weight, sending the duties to Court &c., must all be exacted according to law.

List of charges enclosed with Hoppo Chung's Order, by the merchants, May 20th, 1830.

The Enter-port, Outgoing, Barrier opening fees &c., are clearly stated below.

I. The measurement and it's accompanying charges making three items in all, are still according to the old regulations to be levied by dividing the Ships into three classes, and estimating the amount.

II. The Enter-port fee is now, according to the new regulations, to be levied without any regard to first, second, and third classes, on all Ships alike. The true amount to be paid is Taels 810: 691

III. The Great Custom-house for opening the Barrier (giving a port clearance) is still to proceed according to the old law; charging on all Ship without distinction of size, the exact sum of Taels 480: 420.

The charges on the above items at the Chief Custom-house continue according to the old law. On each hundred Taels, there is for the scales, a charge of six Taels; and to send the same to Court a charge of six mace; the silver must all be pure Sysee, and the Scales employed those of the Custom-house Treasury.

IV. The Fee charged at the Office of the Leang-taou (keeper of Public Granaries &c.,) for opening the barrier, is to be continued according to the old law without distinction of classes; on each Ship the exact amount is in Sysee Silver Taels 116: 424. No charges for weighing, or transport, The Scales to be used are the Szema Scales of the Leang-taou's Treasury.

List of Charges payable by every English Country Ship frequenting the Port of Canton.

| | Old Rate, Drs. | | New Rate, Drs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fees to Whampoa Custom house on taking out Provision Permit | 120 | ,, | 60 | ,, |
| The Head Officer of do. on provision of Sea Stock | 75 | ,, | 38 | ,, |
| For Stamping the Permit | 15 | ,, | 7 | 360 |
| Cruising Boats | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| On Compradore's Introduction to the Head of the Custom House | 26 | ,, | 16 | ,, |
| Custom-House Runners "Shoe money" | 2 | ,, | 2 | ,, |
| Fees to Servants "Small Chest money" | 30 | ,, | 18 | ,, |
| Allowance for fuel | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| Wharf-keeper | 5 | ,, | 5 | ,, |
| Permits for Carpenters to work, per head | | 385 | ,, | 385 |
| Custom House Boatmen for whole period of Ship's stay | 29 | 160 | 29 | 160 |
| Permit for supply of extra Provisions | 6 | 360 | 6 | 360 |
| Fee to "Wi Tuen" of Canton Custom House on delivering Bonds | 5 | ,, | 5 | ,, |
| Charge for Proclamations | 2 | 180 | 2 | 180 |
| Fees to the Tsung Tsun Custom House (between the two Follies) | 31 | ,, | 16 | ,, |
| Additional do. to Boats at do. | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| Fees to Eastern fort (French folly) | 18 | ,, | 10 | ,, |
| Additional do for boats at do | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| Western Fort. | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| Si Ho (Creek) Chop House | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| Chop House in front of Factories | ,, | 360 | ,, | 360 |
| Fee to Pwan Yu Magistrate on presenting Bond | 8 | ,, | 8 | ,, |
| Fee to the Sze Office at "Kaou Tong" (near Whampoa) | 8 | 300 | 8 | 300 |
| Fee to assistant Magistrate at "Wenning" on presenting Bond | 3 | 360 | 3 | 360 |
| Monthly fees to Officers on Danes' Island | ,, | 662 | ,, | 662 |
| Policeman, for taking care of Banks-halls foundations | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 |
| Fee to the 2 Officers of the E Mo-foo on Ship anchoring | 5 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Do. on weighing anchor | 5 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Clerks on ditto | 8 | ,, | 8 | ,, |
| Charge for Ships having European Crews, according to new Regulation, on anchoring | 27 | 560 | ,, | ,, |
| Do. on weighing anchor | 27 | 560 | ,, | ,, |
| Charge at the Autumn Holidays | 10 | ,, | 7 | ,, |
| For Clerks &c. at do. | 3 | ,, | 3 | ,, |
| Annual General Charge on each Ship | 10 | ,, | 10 | ,, |
| Officer from Viceroy's Office on guard on larboard side of Ship | 18 | 360 | 11 | ,, |
| Additional fee to Crew, on first roll of service | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| Compensation, for Lanterns Basins &c. | 2 | ,, | 2 | ,, |
| Fee upon provision of Sea Stock | 40 | ,, | 24 | ,, |
| Allowance for fish and vegetables to Boats accompanying Ship to the Bocca Tigris | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| Compensation for Ducks, fowls &c. | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| Additional charge on every Country Ship having an European Crew, according to a late Regulation | 9 | ,, | 9 | ,, |
| Fee on additional supply of Provisions | 56 | ,, | 34 | ,, |
| Additional charge, for Ducks & fowls | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| Fee on Ship taking in Ballast | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| Fees to Hoppo Officer on guard on the starboard side of the Ship | 16 | ,, | 10 | ,, |
| to Crew on first roll of Duty | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| Compensation for Basins &c. | ,, | 180 | ,, | 180 |
| Fees on provisioning | 32 | ,, | 20 | ,, |
| On Ship taking in Ballast | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| Allowance for Ducks and fowls to Boat attending Ship to Bogue | 2 | ,, | 2 | ,, |
| Dollars | 672 | ,, | 391 | ,, |

The new Charges are said to amount to 410 dollars being 19 dollars in excess of the above.

| | D. | m. | c. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The above Charges used to amount to | 672. | 2. | 6. | 5. but |
| are now reduced to . . . . . | 410. | 5. | 2. | 7. |

Furthermore on relieving the several Officers at intervals of 3 months, there is an allowance to each of 40 $ for providing Bedding, furniture &c. now reduced to 20 $ and divided equally among all the Ships that anchor at Whampoa. Foreign Boats employed for carrying Ballast each pay a fee of 4½ Dollars.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES. On the 17th of the 5th moon, being Her Majesty the Empress's Birth Day, at 5 o'clock in the morning, all the civil and Military Officers in the city of Canton, great and small, dressed in their dragon robes, repaired to the Imperial longevity—ten thousand year's Hall—and performed the grand thrice kneeling nine times knocking brow against the ground, Court ceremony. The official gentlemen wore the dragon dress the whole day, and no penal cases were attended to in the law Courts. (Canton red slip news-paper.)

On the 13th of the 5th moon the Governor, the Foo-yuen, the two Sze Officers, the Taou-tae, the Foo, the Ting, the Chow, the Heen, and all the left-hand assistant Officers, in Court dresses, went and offered sacrifice to Kwang-Shing-Te-Keun, the Patron Military Saint of the Chinese Ta-Tsing Dynasty. On the same day the Provincial Treasurer offered Sacrifice in the back Temple.

On the 15th the Qwong-heep (Commander of a thousand) led five hundred soldiers to the villages outside the North gate in order to seize certain Banditti who plundered the house, and violated the person of a Lady whose husband is on duty at Peking. The Military seized a few of the frightened farmers' men, but the Bandits made their escape.—And on the next day the same officer headed two hundred men to seize certain associated, name concatenated sworn brothers, on the Island of Honan, who had also been engaged in plundering parties.

A native writer says that in the city and suburbs of Canton there are sixteen hundred houses of ill fame, which pay monthly to the police runners two hundred dollars.

It is estimated that twenty four thousand pigs are daily slaughtered in the city of Canton. The permits issued are the ground of the estimate.

There are seventeen hundred shops in Canton which sell fire wood and charcoal. The Dealers have a Hall where they meet for the regulation of the trade.

It is said to be an opinion intertained and expressed by many Natives, that the decline of all sorts of trade of late years,

and the extravagance indulged, indicate that the world will fall into a state of anarchy, and a revolution take place to restore it to a better condition.

The five principal Hëen districts, viz Nan-hae, Pwan-yu, Tung-kwan, Shun-tih, Heang-Shan, contain each about a thousand unpaid police runners; the middle sized districts from three to four hundred; and the smallest from one to two hundred: all these gain a livelihood by preventing or conniving at, or encouraging crime.

PLAYS. Of late in Canton all the officers both civil and military, from the Governor down to the local Magistrates, have desisted from plays, parties, and all such useless expenditure of money, in consequence of a severe decision of the Emperor against the Commander-in-chief at Mougden for having plays and entertainments at his official residence. His Majesty has also degraded a military officer for having punished another for getting drunk and making a disturbance, by fining him a sum of money to pay for a play.

REWARD. The Magistrate of the Pwan-yu District has issued the names and ages of eleven persons said to have been engaged in some late robberies. He offers a reward, of a hundred Dollars for each of them, or fifty dollars each to any informer or spy who will lead the police to seize them. The youngest is 28, and oldest 50 years of age. Their persons are described as tall, large, and having a beard, as white faced, short, and little; as fat and large &c.

MOUGDEN. Too-kih-tan, a member of the Imperial House, who for his turbulent and irregular conduct was sentenced to be confined in irons forever; has lately succeeded in getting off his irons, climbing over the high wall which surrounded him, and spending his nights in corrupting the wives and daughters of the surrounding peasantry.

A special commission has been appointed by the Emperor to try him and all the Officers who had charge of him, who must, His Majesty says, have intentionally connived at such practices. He expresses a strong suspicion that they were influenced by some bad motives not yet discovered.

There are upwards of a hundred poor families of the Imperial Clan at this place, who have requested land at Kirin to cultivate for their own subsistence.

BUILDING OF CHURCHES. LEANG-WOO-TE, the first Emperor of the State Leang, who lived in the 6th Century, was so addicted to the Budh Sect that he caused upwards of 13,000 Temples, or religious Monasteries to be built for the use of the Priests of that Sect.

PETITIONING. At the suggestion of one of the Censors, the Emperor has made it a crime punishable with blows, transportation, and the pillory for a month, to drag into petitions offences which do not concern oneself: because many do so in order to gratify their cupidity or their malice.

ZHEHOL. A fire broke out here in the public Court, and extended to the rooms in which the records were kept; some of which were destroyed and others injured. The injured ones have been recopied.

## "SINCERITY" *versus* THE CANTON REGISTER.

We received, a few days ago, a long Letter from a person who signs himself "Sincerity." As the Document was not in the most courteous style we hesitated about printing it; for we do not agree to the opinion therein implied, that an Editor, must of necessity, print whatever a subscriber thinks meet to send him. To give a man a *dose of physic* (as "Sincerity" has very appropriately designated his *sincere* production,) and then order him to tell the world, that though very unpalatable, it is notwithstanding, sincerely intended to do him good, is a way of proceeding that by no means agrees with the Medico-moral Maxims which we have read in childhood. However as "Sincerity" has assailed in no soft terms, our breach of promise—i. e, we suppose our hypocrisy, we will for once let him be heard, and trust our case to the lovers of Truth. At the same time we again declare our often asserted exposition, that the Register must be considered, a record of Facts, not a vehicle for controversy. We cannot praise our fellow-foreigners, in this celestial land, for the aid they have rendered us in supporting a periodical Gazette in China. There are, resident in this Country, Europeans under authority, sometimes the most rigid; and there are those *not* under authority, either national or conventional—and taking the whole world round, never was there perhaps less done than in China, to contribute to the pages of a Journal of facts. There is no use in beating about the bush. The Canton Register is necessitated to be a mere journal of occurrences—unless Mr. "Sincerity" will set up an opposition Paper; which, by the way, we sincerely wish he may do.

However, as we have condescended to notice Sincerity's *caustic* Letter, we may be permitted to give a little soft unction in reply. He declares that he has patronised us from the commencement, by subscribing to the incipient Register &c. —Now though we take in good part the subscriptions of our friends and the Public, we must also take leave to state, that the Canton Register is not a money-making concern. Principle and not Profit, originated it and continues it. And therefore every Subscriber has a remedy at hand, of which we shall not complain. When the Paper ceases to please him, he may discontinue it. If the "*quality*" does not please Sincerity,—we would, in return for his kind hints, advise him most sincerely to diminish the *quantity*. Then both parties will be pleased. We shall get rid of a troublesome Customer, and he will not have to pay for a bad material.

We are insultingly asked—what "earthly reason" we had for bringing to public notice a Native Linguist, and his private vices. Our answer is, that when any man chooses to exert himself against the public weal, by forming combinations to extort money from them, he subjects himself to a strict inquiry; and his whole character is forced upon the public. By heading a combination he makes himself a public enemy, and under such circumstances, as well as many others, we consider all cant about the *sanctity of private* vice as downright nonsense. But what, says "Sincerity," have foreigners to do with Native vice? Why, the less they have to do with it, in some respects the better. But that Foreigners, in any land, must be deaf, and blind, and *dumb*—and in fact have no *rights*, we utterly deny. Man has claims on his fellow man in every land. The rights of Justice and hospitality can never be reasonably denied, and when they are violated, foreigners have a right—not an "earthly" one, but we might say, a "heavenly" right, to oppose and expose the Native oppressor.

But what right have you Mr. Editor, to hold dinner-giving Gentlemen up to public notice, although you do it in the most laudatory terms?—In having done so we confess our mistake. There is no man wise at all times. A Canton Editor is certainly placed in a sad dilemma. The private vices of a villainous native Linguist who tries to mar the public weal; and the convivial virtues of a patriotic foreigner, are both forbidden topics for him to relate. Then the *now* all-absorbing subject of the East India Company's Monopoly, and Free trade, are also topics interdicted. Police Reports too are loathed because they shew up China as it is. —What then according to Mr, Sincerity, has a poor Editor left? Oh! he has weekly "religious ceremonies and peculiar rites," and the manner of administering Chinese law, left to him. Rich resources, to be sure! Why "the religious rites and the peculiar ceremonies" are all so like each other in respect of superstition and nonsense, false faith, and false hope; that to relate one is as good as a hundred, to enable the Student of human Nature to form an opinion.

As to the offence taken at the offensive narratives which "The Truth" compelled us to give of the practices of the land—being always stated simply, and without levity they could only operate as an antidote to vice, and could irritate none but the lovers of vice, who saw too plainly their own ugly picture exposed.

Under all the restrictions which authority and prudence impose on the Canton Register, to expect it to be a "colonial" medium of *amusement* is the expectation of a child. It never promised to be any such thing; nor indeed did it ever express any promise, but an intention, a wish, a hope. If it has succeeded less than it hoped, where is the breach of contract? Where were there any advances of Capital on it?—where were ever any high-sounding Prospectuses put forth by it. It is a public spirited experiment under the most unpromis-

ing circumstances, and heretofore under many ungrateful returns. We have thus humbly taken the dose given us by Mr. Sincerity; but we would by no means prescribe our Prussic acid to him, any more than to the Fire King, lest peradventure it should prove fatal. He required us to *print* his poison; but we declare, he need not *read* this unless he like.

P. S. We forgot to observe that Sincerity says our Price Current is not *uniformly* correct. We should like to know what similar document is *uniformly* correct. We protest it is never *intentionally* incorrect: and are quite as sure of this, as that *Sincerity* is never intentionally *insincere*.

Again,— We think it right to trace the progress of the few eminent and extraordinary men who are placed at the head of the Government of this vast Empire, and by following them from place to place, and collecting Notices concerning them, endeavour to let the world hear who it is that governs China. But Mr. Sincerity's comprehension is too narrow to take in this view. He reproaches us for telling him and the public about the removal of Officers a *thousand miles* distant. We did indeed overdo the matter, by inserting the same bare three-lined Notice, twice over, in the same Paper. This was a fault, the principle is not, and we mean to adhere to it. Who ever complains of being told the names and characters of those persons who are at the head of National affairs in Europe or America; and why should it be different in Asia?

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To the Editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

SIR,

I was one of the earliest Subscribers to your paper: It's establishment was hailed by all, as the first demonstration of public spirit, and improvement. No longer dependent upon the press of other settlements, we were to be enabled, by it, to make ourselves heard thro' a medium of our own; and to furnish the world with our share of information concerning a Country and people, whose relations with our own are daily increasing in importance. It were both unfair and unreasonable to expect, that an infant publication, in a small community, should be, at all times, equally interesting; or that times might not occur, in which it would be difficult to fill it at all. Severe criticism was thus deprecated, and indulgence ensured, by the promise contained in the two first numbers, that such times should be devoted to subjects of local interest and information; and descriptions of the customs, manners, and peculiarities of the extraordinary people among whom we live. A richer store could not be had for a time of need: and, thus conducted, although it might not perhaps excite deep interest, it was sure to afford both amusement and instruction; and if not first, it might have ranked respectably among the Colonial press. These were it's ostensible objects, and such might have been the result.

What, Mr. Editor, is now the present state of your Register? How have you fulfilled your promise? Do you forget that a great portion of your numbers are sent to Europe; and what opinion will our friends there entertain of the taste of a Community, who can submit without remonstrance, to see their only public paper filled (as your late numbers have been) with details of immoralities, and indecencies, of crimes and executions, unredeemed and unenlightened by a single iota of information or intelligence of any kind whatsoever—The European reader who would peruse with gratification, a description of the manner in which the Laws are administered in this Country, will turn with disgust from a detail of the minutiæ of their execution; and all desire of information on the subject of national character and peculiarity, will be quenched, if the account must be burdened by enumeration of crimes and vices. The publication of police reports in Europe is only tolerated as the means of furthering the ends of justice by publicity:—no such end is attainable or desired here, and the recital of crimes becomes an unnecessary offence. Allow me, Mr. Editor, to ask you, what earthly right have you, "a stranger in the Land," to take public notice (and that in no measured terms) of a tale of domestic scandal of a Chinese, the truth or falsehood of which, you have no possible means of ascertaining; and the publication of which can be of no service whatever? I allude to the tale of the Linguist with twelve Concubines; at which you hinted in a manner so peculiarly "*cache*'," that no one could mistake the person. You do not expect your reader to give credit to a tale (which you yourself surely cannot believe) that a *body* of men deriving their income from the foreign trade, would hazard it's interruption for a single hour, for the avowed purpose of ministering to the profligacy of *one* of that body. It is too absurd —But for the sake of argument, granting it true—grant he keeps a harem like the Grand Signor—what is it to us? If he offended in his public capacity, there is a proper method of obtaining redress. If not—interference is wanton and uncalled for—His private vices cannot injure your character by contagion, nor his profligacy your purse by it's extravagance.

Again, Mr. Editor, to what use the rhodomontade with which you treated us, about a dinner party given on the 18th ulto. Every body in Canton was there, as you said, (and knows *more about it* than you tell) and to them it is no news; and to the rest of the "great world" it is surely no matter of interest. Besides you are wrong in your premise—the dinner was not given (as I am told) in a public capacity; and no man likes to be dragged before the public in such a bombastic strain. Excuse my candour Mr. Editor, and allow me to give you a word of advice. Times must occur when paucity of incident, will render it difficult to publish an effective Register:—in such case—better decline publishing at all;—Your subscribers will prefer it; Quality, not quantity, should be your object. The removal of a magistrate at a province 1000 miles distant, can not be a matter of interest to *us*—Human nature will not be benefited by learning the precise quantity of Ginseng given by the Emperor to his mother:—and the time *may* come, when vagaries like those of "*Madam Fat*" will cease to excite a smile.

But still there is no lack of matter to render your Register instructive and amusing. Scarcely a week passes but some religious ceremony, some peculiar rite, furnishes subject of curious research; and there are not wanting those, who would come forward in that way, were an example offered by the Editor. Look to your Price Current;—it is not *uniformly* correct, and *you* surely possess ample means of arriving at the best mercantile information—In a word, Mr. Editor, refer to some of the early Numbers of the Register:—See what you promised it *should* be, and then ask yourself, if you have "completed contract" and to what state your Register is now reduced.

I trust to your impartiality and fairness as an Editor, to insert this in your next Number. If I have set forth what is not true—confute me—and your's be the triumph. If the reverse, do not suppress truth. I wish your Register well, and tho' the draught be unpleasant, it may do you good— the principal ingredient is

SINCERITY.

CANTON 11th July, 1830.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| JULY | ARRIVED | | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Sp. Brig Brillante, | Pozueta, | Manila |
| 18 | ,, Ship Ricafort, | | ditto |
| 19 | Am. Ship New Jersey, | Esdale, | ditto |
| ,, | Port. Brig Sam Francisco Xavier, | Sena, | Singapore |
| 20 | Brit Barque Red Rover, | Clifton, | Calcutta |
| 23 | Port. Ship Sam Francisco de Paula, | Pacheco, | Singapore |
| ,, | French Ship Euphemie, | Saillant, | ditto |
| 25 | H. C. S. Thomas Coutts, | Chrystie, | Bombay |
| 26 | H. C. S. Dutchess of Atholl, | Daniell, | ditto |
| ,, | Port. Ship Duque de Beja, | | Damaun |
| ,, | ,, Angelica, | Almeida, | ditto |
| ,, | Brit Ship Glenelg, | Lungley, | Bombay |
| ,, | ,, Bombay Castle, | Scott, | ditto |
| ,, | ,, Guildford, | Harrison, | ditto |
| ,, | ,, Lowjee Family, | Lewis, | ditto |
| 27 | ,, Triumph, | Green, | ditto |
| ,, | Barque Dona Carmelita, | Grey, | Calcutta |
| 28 | ,, Austen, | Ladd, | Manila |

| JULY | SAILED | | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Am. Schooner Fourth of July, | Foley, | Manila |
| 19 | Sp. Barque Josefita, | | ditto |
| ,, | ,, Brig San Vicente Ferrer, | | ditto |
| 20 | ,, Triunfo, | | ditto |
| 31 | Brit Ship Hannah, | Jackson, | Calcutta |

PASSENGERS,

Per *Red Rover*, Mrs. Clifton,
Per *Euphemie*, Mr. J. Armstrong,
Per *Coutts*, Dr. Jeafferson,
Per *Atholl*, Cornet Daniell,
Per *Guildford*, A. P. Boyd Esqr.,
Per *Lowjee Family*, C. Goodwin Esqr.
Per *Austen*, W. Haylett Esqr. A. M. Adam Esqr., Captain Crisp,
Per *Hannah*, Monsieur Morell.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. AUGUST 2nd, 1830.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 8 a 14 | Catty |
| Assafetida | | 5 | |
| Bicho de mar | | 9 a 10 | |
| very superior | | 36 | Pecul |
| Bees wax | | 24 a 25 | |
| Betel nut | | 2 | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 a 40 | Catty |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 | Pecul |
| Camphor Malay | | 14 a 26 | Catty |
| Cloves Malucca | | 32 a 34 | |
| Mauritius | | 22 a 24 | |
| Cochineal | | 360 a 380 | |
| Copper South American | | 24 a 26 | |
| Do. Japan | | 25 a 27 | |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 a 50 | Pecul |
| Cotton yarn | | 30 a 65 | |
| COTTON Bombay Old Ts. 6 a 8.5, New 9 a 9.5 | | | |
| Bengal | | 9.5 a 9.10 | |
| Madras | | 9.5 a 10 | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 a 5 | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 5 a 6 | Piece |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ a 3 | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1½ a 1¾ | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoos | | 1½ a 2 | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 | Catty |
| Cudbear | | 25 a 26 | |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ a 4 | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 a 90 | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 a 85 | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 a 70 | |
| Flints | | 75 Cts. | |
| Gambier | | 1 a 1½ | |
| Ginseng crude, | | 25 a 40 | Pecul |
| Iron bar | | 3 | |
| ditto Rod | | 4 | |
| Lead | | 4¾ a 5 | |
| Mace | | none | |
| Myrrh | | 15 a 30 | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 a 55 | |
| Olibanum | | 3 a 4 | |
| Opium Patna | | 800 a 805 | |
| Benares | | 790 a 795 | Chest |
| Damaun Malwa | | 555 | |
| Companys do. | | 565 a 570 | |
| Turkey | | 780 a 800 | Pecul |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 a 6 | |
| Pepper Malay | | 5½ | |
| Putchuck | | 11 a 12 | |
| Quicksilver | | 66 a 68 | |
| Rattans | | 2 a 2¼ | |
| Rice | | 1.80 | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | Pecul |
| ditto Lintin | | 10 a 11 | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 a 4½ | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 a 14 | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 a 18 | |
| Smalts | | 12 a 28 | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 8 a 9 | Cwt. |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1.60 a 1.70 | Yard. |
| Camlets English | | 24 a 25 | |
| Dutch, narrow 24 a 25, | broad, | 34 a 35 | Piece |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 7 a 8 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ a 6 | Each |
| Fox | | 70 Cts. | |
| Rabbits | | 40 a 46 | 100 |
| Seal | | 1¾ | |
| Sea Otter | | 50 a 55 | Each |
| Land Otter | | 4 a 6 | |
| Spelter | | 4 | Pecul |
| Tin plates | | 13 a 14 | Box |
| Tin, | | 17 a 18 | Pecul |

EXPORTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alum | Sp. Drs. | 2½ | |
| Anniseseed star | | 13 | Pecul |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 12 a 14 | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 54 | Box |
| Camphor at Macao, | 23 a 24; here | 28 a 30 | |
| Cassia | 10 a 12. " | 13 a 14 | |
| Ditto Buds | | 17 a 18 | |
| China Root | | 3¼ | |
| Cubebs | | none | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 a 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal | | 5½ | |
| Gamboge | | 85 a 90 | |
| Glass beads | | 25 a 26 | |
| Hartall | | 12 a 13 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | |
| Musk | | 70 a 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 90 | |
| 2d, do. 1st sort 75 a 77 | 2nd. | 63 a 70 | |
| 3d, do, do. | | 48 a 52 | 100 |
| Blue | | 84 | |
| Small | | none | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1¼ | Catty |
| Rhubarb | | none | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 345 a 350 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 390 a 395 | |
| Canton | Taels | 205 a 265 | |
| Sugar raw | | 4.4 | |
| Pingfa | | 5.5 | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | | none | |
| Do, Canton, 1st sort | Drs. | 11 | |
| 2d, sort | | 9¼ | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | none | |
| Congo | | 17 a 20 | |
| Campoy | | none | Pecul |
| Souchong | | 16 a 22 | |
| Peko | | none | |
| Ankoi | | do. | |
| Hyson | | do. | |
| ditto Skin | | 9 a 14 | |
| ditto Young | | none | |
| Gunpowder | | do. | |
| Twankay | | 15 a 20 | |
| Tortoise Shell | | none | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | |
| Vermilion | | 40 a 41 | Box |
| White lead | | 10 | Pecul |
| Whanghees | scarce | | 1000 |

EXCHANGES.

London 3s, 11d a 3s, 11½d per dr. 6 ms. at.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

*ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1830.*

| | PATNA Chests. | Price. | Value. | BENARES. Chests. | Price. | Value. | MALWA. Chests. | Price. | Value | TOTAL. Chests. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JULY .... .... | 349 | 800 | 279,200 | 150 | 795 | 119,250 | 1868 | 545 | 1,018,060 | 2367 | 1,416,510 |
| In the previous 3 months. . | 1750 | | 1,485,080 | 323 | | 277,250 | 2457 | | 1,728,225 | 4530 | 3,490,555 |
| Consumption to 1st Augt. 1830. | 2099 | | 1,764,280 | 473 | | 396,500 | 4325 | | 2,746,285 | 6897 | 4,907,065 |
| Stock at Lintin do. do. . . | 2099 | | | 849 | | | 8889 | | | 11,837 | |

# COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON. Since our last publication, a few sales of small lots only, have been made of the staple, and these at less favorable prices than before. The Chinese holders find great difficulty in relieving themselves from their purchases, while several of the Ships are still delaying the delivery of their cargoes.

Even the present detention at Toon-koo, of the Company's Ships lately arrived from Bombay with Cotton, has not had the slightest effect on the market.

OPIUM. Within the last fortnight there has scarcely been any enquiry after the drug; till yesterday, when considerable activity suddenly displayed itself among the brokers, and we hear that some extensive transactions in Malwa took place, both for cash, and on time. Prices have consequently revived, and may increase if the existing spirit for speculation should continue. There have been but few sales in the Bengal drug; and Patna and Benares have declined in a small degree. Turkey Opium maintains its price from $ 790 to 800 per Pecul. The Lintin deliveries in the past month have been very great, particularly of Malwa, as will be seen in our periodical return.

Some specimens of the new crop of Nankin raw Silk have appeared, and it is expected that in a few days a sufficient quantity will be brought down to convey a correct idea of the quality of the produce of the season. The prices at present are merely nominal.

Some parcels of Malay Camphor have been recently received, but there are no purchasers for the article at present.

The quantity of Mother Cloves that has been brought here, so far exceeds the consumption of the place, that they have become quite unsaleable. $ 25 per Pecul are not to be obtained for them. The large stock of the common Cloves has also influenced their value.

The rains that have lately fallen, have had a sensible effect on the price of Rice.

Sysee Silver is at a premium of 5¾ to 6 per Cent, and difficult to be procured in any quantity.

The price of Ginseng is nominal, there being none in the first hands.

As is customary on the approach of arrivals, many of the European articles experience a decline; and it is difficult perhaps to give any correct quotations for our usual imports; so much depending on the period of arrival, and the quantities brought into the market.

Such an universal stagnation in trade as exists at this moment, has been seldom or ever known here.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 WEDNESDAY, 18th AUGUST, 1830. NO. 16

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

To sail positively from Whampoa on the 25th of September, the Barque SHERBURNE, Captain White.

Apply to JEHANGEER CURSETJEE.

FRITH, GORDON & Co's. SODA-WATER.

For Sale at MARKWICK & LANE'S, at $ 6 per dozen for pints, and $ 4 per ditto half pints.

*We insert the following document, at the request of the parties interested.*

Doy fé y testimonio; que en el expediente seguido ante el Real Tribunal del Consulado de esta ciudad con motivo de la quiebra en que se ha declarado la casa de Barreto y compania, consta á foxas 28 la declaracion difinitiva pronunciado por dicho Tribunal del tenor siguiente. —— „ Real Tribunal del Consulado de Manila á diez y nueve de „ Junio de mil ochocientos y treinta anos — Impuesto este „ Tribunal de la opinion que han manifestado los acreédores „ de la casa fallida de Barreto y compania, de lo que en su vista „ han dictado posteriormente el Asesor del concurso, y finalmente de la uniforme opinion que han manifestado en su „ precedente exposicion los diputados del comercio: viene „ el Tribunal en declarar, que aunque en la fallidez de la „ referida casa de Barreto y compania no se encuentran los „ hechos escandalosos que expresa el numero cuatro del „ capitulo diez y siete de las Ordenanzas de Bilbao, como „ lo aseguran los mismos diputados, encuentran si, que la „ conducta observada por los citados Barreto y compania en „ su respectivo giro, ha sido cuando menos, digna de la mas „ severa reprehension. En consequencia de esta declaracion „ que se hará saber á D. Luis Barreto y su socio, al Sindico „ y á los acrédores, se chancelarán las fianzas de persona, y „ tanto D. Luis Barreto como su socio, quedarán libres; „ pero como los acreédores, no han convenido en las proposiciones sometidas á su deliberacion, seguirá el concurso „ los trámites que prescribe la Ordenanza, hasta su final „ conclusion—ARRINDA—MICIANO—ZUNIGA—Antemi: „ MANUEL MEMIJE.

Es conforme con su original que obra en el expediente citado y existe en la escribania de mi cargo (á que me refiero) y á pedimento de los interesados saqué el presente de orden del mismo Tribunal en dicha ciudad de Manila a nueve de Julio de mil ochocientos y treinta anos, de que doy fé.—MANUEL MEMIJE.

Los Escribanos por el Rey nuestro Senor que al final signamos y firmamos, certificamos y damos fé: Que Don Manuel Memije por quien aparece autorizado el anterior testimonio, és como se titula escribano del Real Tribunal del Consulado de esta ciudad, fiel, legal y de confianza. En comprobacion de lo cual, damos la presente en dicha ciudad de Manila. Fecha ut supra—JOSE' MANUEL FERNANDEZ DE LUNA—JOSE' DE AGUIRRE—CLEMENTE CABARRUBIAS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*We have received a communication signed* VINDEX, *with a request that it might be inserted in the Register. We can only repeat that our paper is not intended to be a medium of controversy, and we must consequently decline giving a place to this production which can be of no manner of interest to the generality of our readers. We have however no wish to deny* VINDEX *the gratification of letting it be known, that he is a partizan of another correspondent who has* HONORED *us with his strictures under the signature of* SINCERITY, *in which strictures* VINDEX *concurs. We advise this* PAR NOBILE FRATRUM, *should they again favor us with their lucubrations, to act up to their own recommendation, by endeavouring to enlighten the public on those subjects of curious research, which they accuse us of overlooking.*

# CANTON.

## REGULATIONS CONCERNING FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

We have lately met with an old Chinese Document which carries us back to 1759—no great distance of time to be sure;—yet it shews what the motives were which originated the substance of these regulations, concerning foreigners at that period, and accounts for the shadow which yet remains. The public were not long ago told, that all the arrangements of Security Merchants; Linguists; Compradors &c., were originally designed for the benefit of foreigners; whereas, by the shewing of Deputy Governor LE, of that day, it is manifest, that the whole system was designed to keep a constant, oppressive, and degrading espionage on all foreign merchants. The Government appointed Hong Merchants, with considerable powers over both natives and foreigners. The Hong Merchants chose and submitted the Linguists to the election of Government. Then the Hong Merchants and Linguists drew a *street* of circumvallation around the foreigners; appointed Hucksters to sell them provisions; gave exclusive licences to Compradors—or market-men; who were to provide the necessary cooks and coollees for foreigners. Foreigners were not allowed to hire native servants unless by permission of the Comprador, with the licence of the linguist, and sanction of the Hong Merchant. Then consider this miserable foreigner, in the toils of so many closely combined harpies! lodged in a Hong Merchant's warehouse, with all these good people about him!—Next Merchants' coollees at the ends of the streets to stop the Fan-kwei; and Merchants' pursers, partners, &c., under a nonintercourse interdict! Beautiful system! all for the benefit of foreigners, and the interests of that beautiful theory—Free Trade! Oh ye Christian barbarians—how is it that you cannot see, and deeply feel the tenderness of this Celestial Pagan Empire towards you!

Such is the theory, but now for the practice. Bad as it is, how much better at this day is the practice than the theory! Still the original theory remains the law of the land.

Substance of a statement presented to LE the Foo-Yuen of Canton by the Hong Merchants, dated in the 42nd year of Këen-lung, A. D. 1777.

The Hong Merchants commence by stating, that they have received an order from his Excellency, telling them, that, being appointed by the Emperor to supply the office of Hoppo, he (taking into consideration that the sole responsibility of the foreign trade rests on the Hong Merchants, and fearing that, as so long a time has elapsed since the regulations were established, in A. D. 1759, they might be solicitous only of their own advantage, and neglect to obey the regulations) wishes to propose certain questions to them, which they must answer separately and faithfully.

1. When the foreign merchants arrive at Canton, and the Hong Merchants receive goods from them to sell, do not the Hong Merchants by deferring to pay the price of the goods sold, furnish the foregners with a pretext for remaining at Canton?

To this the Hong Merchants reply, that from twenty to thirty Ships come and go every year, in the space of only four or five months: all which Ships, having full cargoes, the value of the goods brought must be immense. And as they have, besides the trouble of warehousing those goods, the trouble also of clearing them off; and are obliged to send the goods to the various provinces, to sell for the foreigners, before they can commence payment—there has therefore been a regulation since the 24th year of Këen-lung, A. D. 1759, allowing some persons of the various nations to reside in the Country, for the management of their affairs, who, after the departure of the Ships, should go to Macao, and there remain till the return of the Ships, when they should go back to Canton and receive payment for the last year's goods. They conclude by saying, that though they cannot, of course, always get the goods sold immediately, yet they really never delay

paying for those goods which they have sold.

2. Do the foreign Merchants on their arrival at Canton lodge in the Hong Merchants' Factories or not? And how do the Hong Merchants examine whether or not any crafty, treacherous natives, hold intercourse with foreigners; also whether or not foreigners themselves hire natives as servants?

To this they reply, that, in obedience to the regulations, all the foreigners lodge in their Factories; and that a new street of little shops has been erected, as a limit to foreigners, where all sorts of miscellaneous articles required by foreign Merchants and seamen are sold, so that they may buy them near at hand, and not have occasion to proceed any further into the suburbs. Men also have been stationed by the Hong Merchants at the corners of the streets, to prevent foreigners advancing beyond the limits, as well as to hinder idle, straggling natives from going within the limits. As to the coollees, porters, &c., employed by foreigners, the Linguists are responsible for all of them: the Linguists have also to choose shopkeepers who are to supply daily food and vegetables; and have likewise to become securities for the Compradors: —all these, they say, are honest, trustworthy people, who will not deceive the foreigners.—As to the foreigners themselves hiring servants, they declare that it is not the case; if it were, they would know of it, and instantly prevent it.

3. The Hong Merchants are next asked, Whether there are among them any faithless persons, who, after the foreigners have sold off all their goods, and are purchasing other goods to take back to their country, undersell their fellow Merchants, in order to gain the good will of the foreigners; but who, when selling off for the foreigners, cause a fall in the price:—Also whether there are any of them who neglect to pay their debts to the foreigners, or any who mix bad and good articles together, so that the foreigners, when they get home, and look at the articles, are obliged to bring them back again.

They reply, that in all their mercantile proceedings they act altogether justly; but that tares are always mixed with good grain;—the heart of man is unfathomable;—they cannot pledge themselves that there are none who buy dear and sell cheap, in order to gain over the foreigners; but hereafter they will pay more attention to just dealings; and should any one walk in his former footsteps, the Hong Merchants will not fail to point him and his accomplices out to Government. As to mixing bad and good articles together, they declare that they never do so; but on minute examination they find that the charge is not altogether unfounded:—the foreigners get all their tea from Woo-E in Fo-kien province, and from HWY-CHOW in Keang-nan province, and as the roads from those places to Canton are long, and the chests are very numerous, they cannot possibly look after every single chest: which the carriers taking advantage of, open the chests and after exchanging the contents, shut them up again as before. The chests arriving at their Factories are thence removed to the Ships without either party being aware of the deception until the arrival of the foreigners in their own country, when perceiving the fraud, they bring the chests back. This is however an uncommon case, and when it occurs they always make it up to the foreigners. Besides, as they have their Credit and business to maintain, and are not like mere passing Merchants, how dare they act thus!

4. Since the Foreign Merchants lodge in your Factories, says his Excellency to the Hong Merchants, you are not hereafter to allow any natives to go in and see the foreigners, neither shall you permit your partners and clerks to chat and form improper associations with them. Further, should any shopmen borrow money of the foreigners, or receive capital to purchase goods for them, you shall be seized as well as the shopmen, and you shall be prosecuted for the debts of the shopmen.

In reply to this the Hong Merchants say, that it is a very good law that the responsibility of the trade should be placed in their hands, lest the natives should by forming improper connections with the foreigners, cause disturbances. Should however one or two indolent Merchants be sometimes remiss in keeping a good watch over the foreigners, the Shopmen will immediately take advantage of it to enter the Factories, in hopes of gaining something. They beg therefore that his Excellency will be pleased, as soon as the foreign Ships begin to enter the Port, to issue a proclamation strictly prohibiting the people from doing so. As to those lawless shopkeepers who presume to enter the lodgings of the foreigners, they are all mere vagrants who bring a few petty articles to sell; but as to trading in large concerns, or lending them money, they are people whom the foreigners themselves would not trust, either with money in loan, or much less with Capital to go into the interior of the country, and buy goods for them. We will however, they continue, take all the means in our power to prevent all such intercourse in future, and also to keep all idle people from going to chat with the foreigners; and all who disobey we will bring forward for punishment:—we will likewise instruct the foreigners, lest they, being deceived by these bad people, should be involved with them. They then conclude by praying in the most abject terms, for compassion, and declaring their sincerity and determination to keep the laws.

### REPLY OF LE, THE FOO-YUEN.

Though the quantity of goods which the foreigners bring to Canton to sell is very large, and cannot perhaps be entirely sold off at once, yet the Merchants who come from the various provinces to buy the goods are far from few. Were the Hong-Merchants therefore to pay immediately the money received for goods sold, they would not be guilty of furnishing foreigners with a pretext for remaining in the country beyond the appointed time. What they say about having to send to the various provinces to sell the goods before they can commence payment, is not worth attending to:—they have only to sell the goods at their own Factories, and pay the promised price: what have they to do with sending round to the provinces!—it is merely a plan formed in concert with the foreigners for procuring their stay in the country:—Let those Hong Merchants act hereafter according to the strict rules of justice without the least remains of craft and deceit. As to the foreign Merchants lodging in the Hong Merchants' Factories, and none being allowed to have free intercourse with them, the Hong Merchants alone are responsible for that. Who would listen to their talk about shopmen only trading with them in mere trifles, when at this very moment debts are owing to the foreigners to the value of thousands and tens of thousands of Dollars! These large sums have been borrowed by the Hong Merchants' partners and others, of their foreign acquaintances, with the intention of setting up Hongs for themselves. They have put no restraint on their desire of borrowing, and, because they were partners of the Hong Merchants, the foreigners have trusted them, until they have involved themselves. Further, as all goods are sold at the Factories, and must pass through the hands of the Hong Merchants, how come they to plead ignorance of these matters! Should there hereafter be any Shopmen who neglect to pay their debts owing to the foreigners, the Hong Merchants alone shall be answerable. At the same time let the Shopmen know that they are hereby strictly interdicted from entering the lodgings of the foreigners.

This proclamation has been recorded in the Hoppo's Office:—if the Hong Merchants sincerely act in obedience to it, it will be well.

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From the tenor of the following Imperial Edict issued in reply to Cha-lung-oh Resident at Cashgar, it appears that a spirit of rebellion still exists in those regions. We refer our Readers to the Document itself.

### AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

An Edict has been received from his Majesty to the following effect. A Memorial has been presented to me by Châ-lung-oh, the Resident at Cashgar, informing me that a band of robbers has been seized, who had been engaged in plundering the Granaries and Treasuries, and stealing horses; and on examination, other circumstances of robbery transpired. The robbers were respectively tried and punished.

The circumstances are these, viz: that Kaou-Leen-Shing, who was a man that had been banished for some crime in remittance of capital punishment, had, under pretence of sickness, wandered about with intentional delay. He had once before plundered the Public Office called A-Ke-muh of treasure, valuables, garments, &c., and had escaped the law; and some years had transpired without his being seized. He had also dared to form a connection with a vagrant named Lo-Hing-Hae, and had very frequently united with him in robbing. But fearing that these circumstances might in time be divulged, he determined to be beforehand in setting on fire and plundering a Treasury. Châ-lung-oh and his fellow-officers had, however, obtained previous information of it, and

had given secret orders to examine into it and seize the confederates. After being seized, they were severally executed. This was extremely well done.

Fung-Min, a soldier in the Cavalry, who was employed in preventing the incendiaries from fulfilling their intentions, on account of the circumstances of the criminal Lo-Kwei, went twice to enquire into all his intentions, and having found out plans of rebellion, presented a secret statement, requesting that it might be examined into, and the criminals seized. He then went with others and seized them. For this deep acquaintance with the great principles of justice, let him be promoted to the first vacant command of 1000 men. Let also the Officer Lae-Yun-Kwei be placed on the list of promotion, for having as soon as he heard a rumour of the affair, gone without the least noise or show, and seized some of the criminals.

The Officers Wang-Tsin-Tsae and Yu-Sze-Kwei, whilst they were closely connected with the rebels, did not manifest the slightest knowledge of their plans; let them therefore be dismissed, and their vacancies filled up by those who have exerted themselves in this business. A-kih-tun-paou, the late Commandant of the city, who was answerable for all that might happen, did not look after and drive away Kaou-Leen-shing and his fellow-vagrants, who had united to form rebellious plans. For such remissness, let him and the Officers under him, excepting those who came forward immediately and exerted themselves, be delivered over to the Criminal Board, that they may be examined, and a statement returned to me. RESPECT THIS.

### AN IMPERIAL EDICT CONCERNING THE REVENUE, INDICATING A RECENT FALLING OFF.

The amount of duties at all the passes in the Provinces was originally fixed, and no deficiency therein allowed:—but of late years, when the various Superintendents of duties have presented their statements, those whose receipts have not come up to the fixed amount, have been very numerous. For instance, in HANG-KE'S statement of the duties received at the pass HWAE-KWAN, there is a deficit of more than 69,000 Taels; and in WAN-TSEANG'S statement of the duties received at HEU-YAY pass, there is a deficit of upward of 60,000 Taels. This deficiency in the receipts arises from want of exertion in obtaining the duties; if it continues going on thus, year after year, at what point will it stop! Let the NUY-WOO-FOO suggest what rules should henceforward be in force at each pass, and return a statement thereof, in order that there may be some criterion for distinguishing between merit, and demerit, and punishing or rewarding the commissioners of Customs accordingly. RESPECT THIS. TAOU-KWANG, 10th year, 4th moon, 7th day. April, 29th 1830.

IMPERIAL TOMBS. The Emperor during the third moon was to visit the Imperial Tombs on the Western mountains. He commanded the Geomancers to examine them, and report what repairs or alterations were required by the Fung-shwuy —or wind and water fortunes. He was to leave the Premier, old TOT-SIN, the Hero of Cashgar Chang-ling, and the Assistant Minister Loo-yin-poo, in Peking for the management of State affairs. The first and last named were to remain overnight in the Palace, alternately. Chang-ling was to go outside the Sacred city every day at noon.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

OPIUM. During the last few days the prices have borne the appearance of an advance, particularly in Malwa; arising chiefly we believe, from the frequent enquiries made by the brokers, but without any material sales having been effected in either description of the drug, beyond the transactions that have passed with the small holders. Since our last however some extensive sales have been made in Damaun Malwa, both for cash, and for clearance in the periods of one and two months, but at low prices —and we understand several hundred chests have changed hands in transactions among the foreigners. The deliveries although less than those in the preceding month, in the same space of time, are far from inconsiderable, being on the 15th Instant, 110 Chests of Patna, 52 of Benares, and 620½ of Malwa. Much inferior Opium has been discovered in the importations from Damaun, and complaints are daily received, which may tend ultimately to give the Company's drug a material superiority in value and demand, and enhance the price of the Damaun that is good.

COTTON. Within the last fortnight the dealers have made several purchases for the immediate consumption of the manufacturers; and a few parcels out of the late importations have been taken by the Hong Merchants, on terms supporting the former prices. No diminution has been experienced. Caution however seems to guide every operation; and not the most remote spirit for even prudent enterprize, exists among the dealers or merchants. Several cargoes that are landed, yet remain in the hands of the consignees, while the investments by some of the Ships are still retained on board. The staple was never known to be under so heavy a depression, as at present.

Many parcels of Rattans and Pepper are still in the possession of the importer, and Straits' produce generally in little demand.

A late importation of Rice was sold at $ 1. 90 per Pecul deliverable at Whampoa, and another at $ 2 per Pecul.

The sale of Camblets has been much affected by the great number of pieces smuggled during last season, which has enabled the purchasers who supplied themselves in that manner to undersell the honest merchant, by four, and five dollars per piece. Several seizures, by the Mandarins, at the houses of the Shopmen, under suspicion of such contraband traffic, have excited much alarm.

The report on the new crop of Nankin raw Silk is very favorable, both in respect to quantity and quality; but the proprietors must be content to receive very moderate compensation, while the European markets hold out such discouraging prospects for adventure in the article.

No alteration has taken place in the price of Nankeen Cloth, which appears to be at the lowest rates at which the manufacturer can supply it.

The Country Ships that have lately left the port, have carried away full cargoes, at moderate rates of freight.

The Honorable Company's Ships are still detained at Cow-Loon anchorage, and the investments of the Commanders and Officers consequently kept out of the market.

### METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY.

| | THERMOMETER. night. | noon, | BARO-METER. | WIND |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 76 | 86 | 29·90 | Fine weather with occasional showers, moderate breeze E. a S. E. |
| 2 | 76 | 88 | 29.90 | ,, light airs S. E. |
| 3 | 75 | 86 | 29.90 | ,, with frequent heavy rain—light breeze S. a S. E. |
| 4 | 77 | 88 | 29.90 | ,, moderate breeze S. |
| 5 | 76 | 88 | 29.90 | ,, at times a fresh breeze S. E. |
| 6 | 75 | 88 | 29·90 | ,, Sultry—at noon a squall; Thunder, lightning and rain—mostly light at S. E. |
| 7 | 76 | 88 | 29.85 | Unsettled—frequent heavy rain. Thunder and lightning—moderate at S. E. |
| 8 | 76 | 89 | 29.90 | Fine weather—sultry—light breeze S. a S. E. |
| 9 | 77 | 88 | 29.90 | ,, at times a fresh breeze S. E. |
| 10 | 74 | 88 | 29.95 | ,, light breeeze S. a S W. |
| 11 | 77 | 89 | 30. | ,, ,, ,, S. a S. E. |
| 12 | 78 | 90 | 29·90 | ,, ,, ,, S. E. |
| 13 | 79 | 91 | 29.90 | ,, ,, ,, ,, |
| 14 | 77 | 92 | 29.80 | ,, sultry moderate breeze S. W. a S. E. |
| 15 | 78 | 92 | 29.85 | ,, ,, ,, ,, |
| 16 | 76 | 90 | 29·90 | ,, moderate breeze ,, |
| 17 | 76 | 86 | 29.90 | Unsettled, cloudy with squalls and at times a strong breeze E. a S. E. |
| 18 | 76 | 88 | 29·90 | First part fine with a fresh breeze E.—latter heavy showers of rain; thunder and lightning, with a light breeze S. E. |
| 19 | 76 | 87 | 29.86 | Unsettled; mostly a fresh breeze N. E. a E. rain at times—with thunder and lightning. |
| 20 | 77 | 86 | 29.90 | First part fine weather with a fresh breeze N. E. middle and latter unsettled with heavy rain, thunder, & lightning, light breeze S. E. |
| 21 | 75 | 88 | 29.80 | Fine weather first part, with a light breeze N. E. latterly light air S. E. |
| 22 | 75 | 92 | 29.70 | Fine weather—sultry, light airs E. a S. E. |
| 23 | 77 | 92 | 29.70 | ,, mostly light breeze N. E. a E. |
| 24 | 79 | 84 | 29·50 | Cloudy thick weather, with rain, blowing fresh N. a N. W. |
| 25 | 75 | 86 | 29.60 | First part light a N. latter cloudy & unsettled, with thunder and lightning—blowing fresh at times S. E. |
| 26 | 76 | 86 | 29.70 | First part fine, middle and latter rain, with thunder and lightning—with light variable breeze N. a S. E. |
| 27 | 78 | 86 | 29.80 | Cloudy with rain—light airs ,, |
| 28 | 75 | 87 | 29.85 | Fine weather—chiefly light breeze ,, |
| 29 | 76 | 86 | 29·80 | Cloudy with frequent rain—ligh breeze S. E. |
| 30 | 73 | 85 | 29.80 | ,, light airs. S. E. a S. W. |
| 31 | 72 | 84 | 29.80 | Unsettled, rain at times, light breeze S. E. |

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

AUGUST 18th, 1830.

| IMPORTS. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | | Sp. Drs. | 8 | a 14 | Catty |
| Assafetida | | | 5 | | |
| Bicho de mar | | | 9 | a 10 | Pecul |
| very superior | | | 36 | | |
| Bees wax | | | 24 | a 25 | |
| Betel nut | | | 2 | | |
| Bird's nests | | | 26 | a 40— | Catty |
| Black wood or Ebony | | | 2 | — | Pecul |
| Camphor Malay | | | 14 | a 26— | Catty |
| Cloves Molucca | | | 32 | a 34 | Pecul |
| Mauritius | | | 22 | a 24 | |
| Cochineal | | | 360 | a 380 | |
| Copper South American | | | 24 | a 26 | |
| Do. Japan | | | 25 | a 27 | |
| Coral Fragments | | | 30 | a 50 | |
| Cotton yarn | | | 30 | a 65 | |
| COTTON Bombay Old Ts. | | 6 a 8. 5, New | 9 | a 9. 5 | |
| Bengal | | | 9. 5 | a 9. 10 | |
| Madras | | | 9. 5 | a 10 | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | | Sp. Drs. | 4 | a 5 | Piece |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | | 5 | a 6 | |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | | 2½ | a 3 | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | | 1¾ | a 2¼ | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoos | | | 2 | a 2½ | |
| Cow Bezoar | | | 30 | — | Catty |
| Cudbear | | | 25 | a 26 | Pecul |
| Cutch Pegue | | | 3½ | a 4 | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | | 80 | a 90 | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | | 60 | a 85 | |
| Fishmaws | | | 40 | a 70 | |
| Flints | | | 75 | Cts. | |
| Gambier | | | 1 | a 1½ | |
| Ginseng crude, | | | 25 | a 40 | |
| Iron bar | | | 3 | | |
| ditto Rod | | | 4 | | |
| Lead | | | 4¾ | a 5 | |
| Mace | | | | none | |
| Myrrh | | | 15 | a 30 | |
| Nutmegs | | | 50 | a 55 | |
| Olibanum | | | 3 | a 4 | |
| Opium Patna | | | 800 | | Chest |
| Benares | | | 790 | | |
| Damaun Malwa | | | 550 | | |
| Companys do. | | | 570 | | |
| Turkey | | | 750 | | — Pecul |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | | 5 | a 6 | |
| Pepper Malay | | | 5½ | a 6 | Pecul |
| Putchuck | | | 11 | a 12 | |
| Quicksilver | | | 66 | a 68 | |
| Rattans | | | 2 | a 2½ | |
| Rice | | | 1. 80 | a 2 | |
| Rose Maloes | | | 42 | | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | | | none | |
| ditto Lintin | | | 9 | a 10 | |
| Salt Fish | | | 4 | a 4½ | |
| Sandalwood | | | 10 | a 14 | |
| Sapanwood | | | 2½ | | |
| Shark's fins | | | 15 | a 18 | |
| Smalts | | | 12 | a 28 | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | | 8 | a 9— | Cwt. |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | | 1. 60 | a 1. 70— | Yard. |
| Camlets English | | | 24 | a 25 | Piece |
| Dutch, narrow 24 a 25, | | broad, | 34 | a 35 | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | | 7 | a 8 | |

| IMPORTS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | | Sp. Drs. | 4½ | a 6 | Each |
| Fox | | | 70 | Cts. | |
| Rabbits | | | 40 | a 46— | 100 |
| Seal | | | 1¼ | | |
| Sea Otter | | | 50 | a 55 | Each |
| Land Otter | | | 4 | a 6 | |
| Spelter | | | 4 | — | Pecul |
| Tin plates | | | 13 | a 14— | Box |
| Tin, | | | 17 | a 18— | Pecul |
| EXPORTS. | | | | | |
| Alum | | Sp. Drs. | 2½ | | Pecul |
| Anniseseed star | | | 13 | | |
| Ditto oil of | | | 2½ | — | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | | 12 | a 14— | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | | 54 | — | Box |
| Camphor at Macao. | | 23 a 24; here | 28 | a 30 | Pecul |
| Cassia | ,, | 9 a 10. ,, | 13 | a 14 | |
| Ditto Buds | | | 17 | a 18 | |
| China Root | | | 3⅛ | | |
| Cubebs | | | | none | |
| Dragon's blood | | | 80 | a 100 | |
| Galangal | | | 5½ | | |
| Gamboge | | | 85 | a 90 | |
| Glass beads | | | 25 | a 26 | |
| Hartall | | | 12 | a 13 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | | | none | |
| Musk | | | 70 | a 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | | 90 | | 100 |
| 2d. do. 1st sort 75 a 77 | | 2nd. | 68 | a 70 | |
| 3d. do. do. | | | 48 | a 52 | |
| Blue | | | 84 | | |
| Small | | | | none | |
| Oil of Cassia | | | 1½ | — | Catty |
| Rhubarb | | | | none | Pecul |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | | 345 | a 350 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | | 390 | a 395 | |
| Canton | | Taels | 205 | a 265 | |
| Sugar raw | | | 4. 3 | | |
| Pingfa | | | 5. 5 | | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | | | | none | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | | Drs. | 10½ | | |
| 2d. sort | | | 8½ | a 9 | |
| Tea Bohea | | Taels | | none | |
| Congo | | | 17 | a 20 | |
| Campoy | | | | none | |
| Souchong | | | 16 | a 22 | |
| Peko | | | | none | |
| Ankoi | | | | do. | |
| Hyson | | | | do. | |
| ditto Skin | | | 9 | a 14 | |
| ditto Young | | | | none | |
| Gunpowder | | | | do. | |
| Twankay | | | 15 | a 20 | |
| Tortoise Shell | | | | none | |
| Turmerick | | | 6 | | |
| Tutenague | | | 13 | | |
| Vermilion | | | 40 | a 41— | Box |
| White lead | | | 10 | — | Pecul |
| Whanghees | | scarce | | — | 1000 |

EXCHANGES.

London 3s, 11d a 3s, 11¼d per dr. 6 ms. at.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| AUGUST | ARRIVED | | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Am. Ship Alert, | Scudder, | Boston |
| 4 | H. C. S. William Fairlie, | Blair, | Calcutta |
| 6 | Brit Ship Lord Amherst, | Rees, | Manila |
| 7 | Sp. Brig Candida, | | ditto |
| 5 | Brit Ship Good Success, | Durant, | Calcutta |
| 8 | ,, Hormajee Bomanjee, | Johnson, | Bombay |
| ,, | Sp. Ship Union, | Cuerbo, | Manila |
| ,, | ,, Ricafort, | | ditto |
| 14 | Port. Ship Sam Francisco de Paula, | | ditto |

| AUGUST | SAILED | | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Am. Ship New Jersey, | Esdale, | Manila |
| 5 | Sp. Brig Brillante, | Pozueta, | ditto |

PASSENGERS,

Per *Fairlie*, Mrs. Blair, Major & Mrs. Montgomerie, C. Pattenson Esqr, A. C. T. Dickson Esqr. Master George Wyllie,
Per *Good Success*, Captain & Mrs. Wemyss, A. M. Adam Esqr.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 WEDNESDAY, 25th AUGUST, 1830. NO. 17

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

To sail positively from Whampoa on the 25th of September, the Barque SHERBURNE, Captain White.

Apply to JEHANGEER CURSETJEE.

## CANTON.

We hasten to lay before our readers the concise narrative of a most afflicting visitation that has attended the inhabitants of some of the northern provinces of the Empire; and from the information we can collect, it appears that the calamity has been of a nature most awful and severe. What we now relate is chiefly the substance of the Government notification; but should we receive any further particulars, we shall communicate them as they transpire.

AN EARTHQUAKE. The Peking Gazettes of June 26th and 29th, announce officially the occurrence of most destructive earthquakes a few days before, on the frontiers of PE-CHE-LI and HO-NAN Provinces. By consulting Du-Halde's Maps (which we refer to as being most accessible, —or to D'Anville's, which seem copies of the same original documents) our readers will see, in latitude 36½°, TAY-MING-FOU, on the south of Peking Province and Lat. 36°, TCHANG-TE-FOU, on the north of HO-NAN Province, where the Provinces seem to splice by two dove-tails,—the region of the earthquake, which overthrew the walls of towns; public offices; prisons; and private houses. The distance from east to west, and from north to south is about 200 English miles. The shocks continued several days. Beyond these few facts the official accounts give no details. His Majesty expresses the deepest concern for the loss of human life; and directs the local officers to afford suitable aid to the maimed and destitute survivors.

About a dozen towns and cities were involved in this awful catastrophe, and the Emperor is said to have shed tears—not only of commisseration, but also of anticipation, as the occurrence not being more than 200 miles from the Throne, is thought to be terribly ominous. A native cannot think of the fact without mixing up at the same time the inference above alluded to. Already are rumours afloat that aerial armies have been seen exercising in the expanse of the atmosphere, &c.

The Gazette which notices the earthquake, remarks, at the same time, the destructive effects of a Hail storm which occurred in CHING-TING-FOU, Lat. 38° 20', N. and the neighbourhood; and also of an inundation, or flood, which occasioned great mischief some where between the region of the earthquake and that of the Hail storm. The popular belief in Canton is, that from 500,000 to 1,000,000 of human beings must have perished by these natural calamities. The scene of these events is about 200 or 300 English miles from the Gulf of Chih-le, and from the eastern Ocean, commonly called the Yellow Sea. TAY-MIN-FOU is about 60 miles north of the Yellow river. Accurate accounts of this great calamity are not to be expected, but there is every reason to believe that the Earthquake, Flood, and Hail, have exhibited a most awful visitation of an inscrutable Province.

## NEW REGULATION

FOR PROMPT PAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTIES.

TO MR. JARDINE, requesting him to make known to all the *Chan-te-man* (Gentlemen) of his honorable Country, the following document is sent, by the Hong Merchants from CHUNG the Hoppo, concerning the payment of duties—dated August 3rd, received at Macao August 10th, 1830.

CHUNG, by imperial order Commissoner &c. at the Port of Canton, Superintendent at Jeho &c. &c., to the Hong Merchants.

Heretofore the duties on the import cargoes of foreign Ships began to be levied three months after the yearly settlement at the Custom-house; and three months after that, the whole amount was reported to the Emperor and forwarded to Peking; when the actual time of forwarding the duties arrived, there were many small sums yet owing by the several Merchants, and in the six months that followed the making up of the Custom-house books, foreign Ships entered the Port in succession, which induced the weak Merchants continually to transfer the duties owing for the newly arrived cargoes, to pay the old duties owing before the books were made up. Finally when they could not make up the monies due at the new period, they went so far as to borrow monies of foreigners, whose claims went on continually increasing. Unless some early means be adopted, it is to be feared that year after year they will go on increasing, till they attain an amount which it will be impossible to pay.

The bye-laws of the Board of Revenue contain this clause —Let the Hong Merchant who receives an import cargo pay the duties when the Ship sails &c.—Hereafter let it be made the duty of the Security Merchant to report when a Ship has cleared her import cargo, what goods have been bought by such a Hong; and what goods the foreigner has not yet sold. The duties on the goods already sold shall be paid by the Hong Merchant; the duties on the goods not yet sold shall be delivered by the foreign Merchant to the Security Merchant, to pay them for him to Government. The foreign Merchant must exchange goods for goods; he must not lend the Hong Merchant money on interest. Let the Hong Merchant trade by barter according to law; he is not permitted to owe the foreigners much for goods. Whenever a Ship would leave the Port, the duties on her import cargo must be all paid before it is allowed to request a Port clearance. But the Ships of the several foreign Nations stay a longer and shorter time in Port; their cargoes are all delivered in little more than a month at longest: but it constantly happens that they have to wait four or five months for new cargo and new teas. If it be made a general rule that all the Ships must pay their duties on the day they quit the Port; it is feared that in the case of those which remain long, there will still be the transfer of the money which should pay the duties to some other purpose.

Hereafter those foreign Ships which quit the Port in one or two months, must pay all their duties before they be allowed to request a Port clearance. And those that remain four or five months must not defer paying the import duties till they request a Port clearance; but all must within three months after examining the goods, be made to pay; for which the Security Merchant and the Linguists must be responsible, to avoid delays. By this mode of management it is likely that the import duties will, Spring-like, constantly gurgle up; and annually during the six months that elapse after the accounts are made up, the duties will all have been received. Thus the nefarious practices of debilitated Merchants, in transferring the new to cover the old, will gradually be eradicated.

I the Hoppo having examined to the kernel; then fixed these regulations; next met with the Governor and Foo-yuen, and reverently reported them to the Emperor, to manage according to his decision.

I have likewise ordered the Linguist Tsae-mow (Atam) alias Big-Tom, and the others, to act in obedience to these orders.

In addition to these proceedings I hereby issue orders to the head Merchants to communicate these orders to the other Hong Merchants, and the Chiefs of the several Nations of foreign Merchants, to yield obedience according to the tenor of this document.

The 26th of this moon (August 14th) is the commencement of the term for levying the *land-tax*—All import cargoes of foreign Ships that may in succession enter the Port, must pay the duties according to the times and circumstances fixed in these new regulations—Thus a confused mixing up of the old and the new, will be prevented, and no procrastination in the payment of duties be incurred; neither will any transfer of property, and delay take place.

It is ordered that the former law requiring the import duties to commence being levied three months after making up the Custom-house accounts, be forever annulled.

This is sent to be examined and implicitly obeyed. Further —return a report of the manner in which you have promulgated these orders, that it may be carefully examined. Oppose not —A special Edict.

TAOU-KWANG 10th year, 6th moon, 15th day.

## AN EDICT CONCERNING CHUNG, HOPPO OF CANTON.

From the following Document it will be seen under what a strong temptation his Excellency the Hoppo lies, to oppress the Foreign trade by exactions from the Hong Merchants. His high demands for a license to become a Hong Merchant have prevented several new Hongs from being made.

An Imperial Edict has been received as follows: A memorial has been presented by CHUNG-TSEANG (the present Hoppo) about the payment of certain deficits in the Government duties at HWAE-KWAN, praying that he may be allowed to protract the time appointed for the payment of the instalments. Before, when CHUNG-TSEANG was at HWAE-KWAN, holding the office of Superintendent of duties, there was a deficiency in the full amount of duties for the 6th 7th and 8th years of our reign amounting to 217,596 taels. It now appears from the statement of the said superintendent, that, besides having paid two instalments of 10,000 Taels each, he is now ready to pay 30,000 Taels, which he has deposited in the treasury of the POO-CHING-SZE, at Canton, till the Board of Revenue orders its transmission to Peking. As he is unable to pay at once the instalments which ought to have been paid before this, let his request be granted, and let him be graciously permitted to wait till the deficiencies owing for the 6th and 7th years of our reign be paid, before he commences paying the instalments for our 8th year. Respect this.

## PETITION AND APPEAL—CASE OF MR. FLINT.

It is the theoretical boast of the Chinese Government, that all persons may state their grievances by petition; and if redress be not obtained, may appeal to higher authority—even to the Emperor himself. In practice however they throw every difficulty in the way; and to foreigners they often struggle to do away with the right altogether. So long ago as 1761, in the commencement of the reign of George the Third, the English East India Company wrote out to the Canton Government, naming various grievances under which the Trade then laboured; and among the rest were the difficulties opposed to their Servants in China laying facts before the local Government. The following extract from a Chinese document exhibits the answer given at that day. By it the Government admits the right of seeing the Hoppo on important occasions. From the Chinese Officers demanding so much homage, and the foreigners being so unwilling to yield it, these interviews have seldom been pleasant to either party, and that has probably led to a discontinuance of them.

Extract from the reply of the Canton Government to a document sent out by the E. I. Company; dated the 26th year of Këen-Lung, A. D. 1761.

"It is further substantiated that the Petition continues as follows: "We have heard that last year when our Supracargoes had a case which they wished to bring before the Hoppo, they could not gain admittance to him, and so were unable to state their case. We now therefore beg, that, when they have any case to bring forward, their request for an interview may be granted," &c. On examination, it appears, that every year when the foreign Ships enter the Port, the Hoppo ought, by law, to go in person to Whampoa, and superintend the measurement of the Ships: and also that, according to regulation, he makes presents of cattle to the foreigners five or six times a year. At such times all the foreigners are present, and if they have any affair about which they require to present a petition, can embrace those opportunities for doing so. But, indeed, the Hoppo does not refuse permission to any foreign merchant to appear before him. Hereafter, should there be any really important case which cannot be deferred till an opportunity when the measurement takes place—it is permitted to the said foreigners to go themselves, in company with a surety Merchant and Linguist to the Hoppo's office, and there present their petition before him: nor are the officers in charge of the gates allowed, from selfish motives, to prevent their entrance."

There is only one instance of appeal to the Emperor by resident Merchants in China, that we have heard of. It occurred about the time above referred to. Mr. Flint, belonging to the English Factory, was deputed to enquire into the facilities of trading as formerly at Ning-po, and from thence he proceeded to Teen-tsin with an appeal to the Emperor against the local Government. An Imperial Commissioner was sent to enquire into the affair, which he did, and sentenced to death Lew-a-peen a native who accompanied Mr. Flint. Mr. Flint himself was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Casa-branca, and then to be expelled from China. The Court wrote out and told the local Government that he acted by their orders, and requested that he might be liberated. The local government refused the request in their usual domineering style. And when the three years expired, wrote the subjoined mandate to the King of England; before whom it was probably never laid.

Letter from the Canton Government to King George the Third; dated the 27th year of Këen-lung, A. D. 1762.

"Soo, Governor of Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Se; and MING acting Foo-Yuen of Canton, write this for the purpose of making a certain affair clearly known.

It is substantiated that the Poo-Ching-Sze and Gan-chasze of Canton have presented the following statement: "It appears that the foreign criminal Hung-jin-hwuy (the Chinese name assumed by Mr. Flint) is a foreign Merchant of the English Nation, who was formerly at Canton, going to and fro, for the purpose of trade. But Hung-jin-hwuy instead of keeping his station and observing the laws, formed an illegal connection with a treacherous native named Lew-a-pëen, in the hopes of opening a port for trade at the city Ningpo, in Chë-keang Province; and in the 24th year of Këen-Lung, advanced as far as the territory of Teen-Tsin, to present to the Emperor an accusation against the Provincial Government of Canton, on various grounds. He was tried by an Imperial Commissioner, and clearly proved guilty; a report was returned to His Majesty; and he had to thank the Emperor for his grace and compassion to a distant foreigner, in that the treacherous native, Lew-a-pëen, alone was taken, executed, and his head exhibited to the people; while he was merely ordered to be kept in confinement at Macao for three years. Now reckoning from the 24th year of Këen-Lung, the 10th moon and 17th day (at which time he was delivered in custody to the Tung-Che of Macao, to be kept in confinement,) to the 17th day of the 9th moon of the current year, including one intercalary month, the term of three years is complete.

"Your Excellencies having beforehand presented a statement to His Majesty, requesting that Hung-jin-hwuy might be liberated and sent back to his own Country, have respectfully received His Majesty's gracious will declaring his consent. In obedience to which a person has already been sent to inform the officers civil and military of the said place, that, on the 17th day of the 9th moon, of the current year, the said criminal Hung-jin-hwuy be liberated from his confinement, and delivered in custody to Pe-chew, the chief of the foreign Merchants belonging to the said nation, that he may keep him under restraint until such time as the first discharged Ship of the said nation shall sail; and then cause that he be taken back to his country.

"It appears also on examination, that although Hung-jin-hwuy has excited disturbances and behaved in a wild improper manner; yet, owing to the benevolence and compassion of the Celestial Empire, he has, fortunately for himself, merely been confined: and at the expiration of the appointed term, has been graciously liberated; thus manifesting in the midst of the laws an immense and enlarged liberality of feeling, which comprehends every human being. For it is not the criminal Hung-jin-hwuy, *in particular*, who has received such amazingly gracious treatment as that he should think of it with tears, and should rouse up all his grateful feelings—but likewise all the foreigners of the said nation have been so drenched with the waves of the Imperial favour, that they should leap for joy, and turn towards us for civilization!!

"Now it is reasonable that we should present this statement and request, that, when Hung-jin-hwuy is sent back to his country, your Excellencies will transmit a document to the King of the said Nation,—that he may, in obedience thereto, take Hung-jin-hwuy, and order him to be kept in safe custody, and restrained, and on no account allowed again to enter into the interior of our country to excite disturbances, and offend

against the laws," and so forth.

This statement having come before us the Governor and Foo-Yuen, and being substantiated, we write the above circumstances, and make them known: and on this account we make it clearly known to the King of the said Nation, that he forthwith acting in obedience to this document, may take Hung-jin-hwuy, and order him to be kept in safe custody and restrained, and on no account allowed again to enter into the interior of our country, and excite disturbances: and that he may also command, that hereafter, all connected with the Merchants who come to Canton to trade, shall considering the depth of the benevolence and tenderness of the Celestial Empire towards distant foreigners, with redoubled reverence and respect, keep their stations, transact their business quietly, and in no manner excite disturbances or act irregularly, so as to be taken in the net of the National laws. Then all will be right. It is absolutely required that this reach him for whose full information it is intended.

The above is for the full information of the King of England."

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SIAM. The Canton Court circular announced, a few days ago, that the Siamese Tribute bearer, PIH-CHIN-LUN, having returned from Peking and being accompanied by his interpreter, waited on His Excellency Governor LE, to pay his respects.

The *Nouveaou Journal Asiatique* of September last, contains a Review of "A Grammar of the T'hai, or Siamese Language by Captain J. Low," printed at Calcutta in 1828. That region which the Europeans call SIAM, and the Chinese TSEEN-LO, the natives it appears, designate T'HAI. The Reviewer M. Burnouf, speaks very favorably of Captain Low's work, which he styles "*Le premier ouvrage exact et complet qui ait encore e'te' publie' sur la langue du Siam.*" Captain Low supposes that there is an affinity between Chinese and Siamese, for although the Siamese be alphabetic, it is nevertheless, monosyllabic. However to settle this question M. Burnouf thinks the Grammar insufficient, and wishes for a good Dictionary. We are happy to say that a Dictionary of the Siamese language is forthcoming, from the Protestant Missionaries, Tomlin and Gutzlaff. The example of the Siamese demonstrates that a monosyllabic language, such as the Chinese, may be written, so as to be understood, with alphabetic characters; but it is necessary that the natives themselves adopt the alphabetic writing of their language; otherwise it is scarcely practicable, and certainly not very useful for a few foreigners to use a system unintelligible to the natives.

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## IMPERIAL ODE.

On founding the TAT-SING Dynasty; when MING declined, and righteous revenge was taken by our great Ancestor, who associated with Mung-koo Tribes, by few conquered the many; received Heaven's decree to become Heaven's Son, and plant his Court at Shun-yang.

Yew hih Tëen Ming!
Këen yu hea too;
Ming tih ke Shwae,
Joo kuh sze koo:
Gae tsze këen le!
Shuh paou urh foo?
Nae keuen tung fang,
Ming wo tae Tsoo.

I

How glorious is Heaven's Decree!—
(Heaven) Looking down on this lower world;
Saw the virtues of the Ming Dynasty faded,
Like rotten grain consumed by insects:
(Then said) Alas! for the black haired People!
Who will embrace and support them?
Heaven's eyes turned to the eastern regions,
And conferred the Decree on our great Ancestor.

II

As to our great Ancestor,—
He was a warrior, he was a god;
He led forth thirteen Batallions;
And the Dragons fished on the Sea shore:
(He said) Those who follow me shall be cherished;
And be shone upon as by the vernal Sun;
Those who dare to disobey,
Shall be burned as by an intense conflagration.

III

Raise up the cities!
Build up palaces!
Send forth Manifestoes!
Put the Magistrates in order!
Swerve not from Government orders,
For when the law goes forth,
My Father and my Brothers,
And my children, must obey it.

IV

The multitude exclaimed.—The time is come!
Let the Emperor arise instead of Ming;
Heaven desires to tranquillize the people;
Let the Emperor not dare to disobey;
Let the Emperor venerate Heaven,
And not decline the Decree;
Commence now the first year of his Reign,
And let Him ascend like the rising Sun.

V

Search out your enemies,
Who have burnt the Southern regions;
Who have laid in ruins my houses;
Who have famished the gods in my Temples:
With tears of blood announce it to Heaven.
Who will repress the violent?
Who will support the weak?
I the Emperor will do it.

VI

Strong and powerful were our armies.
Their first object was to soothe the submissive,
They placed themselves at the Tsing river,
Those who opposed them were destroyed:
At Kaou;—who would have supposed it,
Their troops were not better than rotten fish;
Alas for the Ministers of Ming!
They beat their breasts, and uttered an everlasting sigh.

VII

The Seas that wash our coasts are extensive;
On the shores of Peking and Leaou-tung;
Heaven has conferred a divine metropolis,
The waters are deep and the land is rich:
The people are enlarged and liberal;
Great and not proud;
Throw open the Palace gates,
And every region come to our Levee.

We cannot praise the Imperial versifier for the elegance of his metaphors; rotten fish and spoiled grain! It is curious to observe how staunchly he maintains his Divine Right to reign, and at the same time admits that Heaven chose him for the People's sake, and not for his own aggrandizement. He seems to be beforehand with Jeremiah Bentham—in the greatest happiness of the greatest number, Principle.

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The Ministers have written to His Majesty to announce the completion of the first Part of his verses, and have submitted a list of titular Kings, Princess, Nobles, and Statesmen, on whom they propose the bestowment of a copy each. Seven Governors of Provinces are named in the list; among the rest is his Excellency LE of Canton.

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IMPERIAL EDICT CONCERNING THE TOMB OF THE DECEASED EMPRESS. DATED 5th MOON, 2nd DAY.

By an Imperial Edict concerning the tomb of the Emperor's late wife, it will be seen that the superstition called FUNG-SHWUY, (which we have translated GEOMANCY) is sanctioned by Imperial example.

Because on my first accession to the throne, the coffin of her deceased Majesty the Empress * HEAOU-MUH, remained at the village WANG-TSO, I after the lapse of ten years since her decease, desired to build a grand mausoleum at that place, and specially appointed TSAE-KEUN-YUEN and others to take with them skilful Geomancers, and go to measure and examine the ground. They afterwards returned a Report,

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* The posthumous title, Empress, was conferred on her when his present Majesty succeeded to the throne, she having died some time before.

stating that the size and position of WANG-TSO village, did not accord with the fixed regulations; and that the ground also was not very good:—they therefore requested to choose a fortunate piece of ground elsewhere. Afterwards TSAE-KEUN-YUEN and the others, having walked over and fixed upon PAOU-HWA valley, commenced working thereon. Owing to the situation being bad, and the work not strong, when the coffin of her deceased Majesty had been some time interred there, the water gradually overflowed the semicircular part of the tomb. The coffin was therefore removed for the time to the Palace HEANG, and orders were issued to Ministers to seek for some other place:—two years have now elapsed, and they have not yet found a good situation. How can this dilatory procrastinating conduct be borne! I consider that in all affairs the best way is to make some one responsible; but in this case there is no one on whom to throw the responsibility:—With regard therefore to considering of, and measuring places, let HEO-GAN, SHE-YING, and NA-YEN-CHING be responsible. Let them unite cordially in managing this affair; and forthwith taking with them skilful Geomancers, let them walk over and examine separately and carefully every place, and apply their whole heart to come to a determination. And the moment they find a felicitous foundation, let them walk over it in company, and return a clear statement concerning it to me; delay and procrastinate no longer. Further let those who have been appointed to manage this business, examine with fidelity, thus seconding the intention of their appointment; and let them not vex and disturb the people.——Respect this.

SUICIDES. A Coollee belonging to one of the Foreign Factories, who was in the habit of frequenting the haunts of public women on the river; a few nights ago went to one of them not more than twenty years of age. During the night they each took a large dose of opium, and were found dead next morning.

At the northern gate of Canton city a woman who was involved in debt, hanged herself, a few evenings ago, to avoid the importunity and insults of her creditors.

GHOSTS. The neighbourhood in which the eight men were lately poisoned by eating patties containing arsenic, has, it is rumoured, been ever since haunted by the ghosts of the deceased. At night they are overheard talking with each other, and expressing their dissatisfaction that no respect has been shewn to their manes. The inhabitants have therefore contributed to have a service performed by the TAOU-SZE during three days and three nights. It is the popular belief that this service elevates the departed spirits from the shades below to a state of happines.

The fishmongers of Canton have had a protracted dispute with the fish boats which supply the Canton market, concerning the weights to be employed. The wholesale fish boatmen wished to introduce a change which the street mongers resisted by refusing to buy. As fish are a perishable commodity the boatmen gave in. But on another day repeated the attempt, when in general council, the boatmen were sentenced to pay the expense of one day's street play for the amusement of the public, and to allow the fish to be bought and sold by such weights as have heretofore been usual. Trades in China often mulct unworthy violators of their combination rules, the expense of one, two, or more days theatrical exhibitions.

In the western suburbs of Canton, a few nights ago, banditti to the number of one hundred men, made an open attack on the house of a rich man, and plundered it of all the valuables it contained.

At Shun-tih district six hundred dollars have been paid for the ransom of two men carried off some time ago by banditti to hills on the coast. The kindred were prevented from applying to Government for the aid of military, in consequence of it's being the usage in such cases to put their captives to immediate death, when assailed by the military.

Another Leader of Banditti, for whose capture Government offered a reward of three thousand dollars, found himself and his kindred so hard beset, by those who wished to obtain the prize, that he gave himself up, in order to prevent his Parents being maltreated. So great is the effect of early education. His conscience would allow him to rob and murder his countrymen and neighbours, but not to involve his father and mother!

POLICE RUNNERS, Wang-choo one of the Censors has represented to the Emperor the great injury done to the public by the extortions of these people. They no sooner get a warrant to bring up witnesses &c., than they assail both plaintiff and defendant for money to pay their expences, to the amount of from one hundred thousand to several hundred thousand cash. Then the clerks in the Office must have double what the runners get. If their desires be not satiated they contrive every species of annoyance, and never stop till their wishes are complied with. Then again if in the neighbourhood there be people of property, they are sure to implicate them in some way. They also form connexions with all the vagabond jurisconsulti, and get up accusations against people. One of the party becomes accuser, and another of the party proposes his services to make up the affair for a certain consideration in money. In cases of homicide when it is necessary to summon many of the kindred and neighbours to ascertain the fact, they threaten and frighten people out of their money for miles round. With banditti they form agreements and receive money to connive at their robberies, &c. &c. Such is the picture drawn by a native writer of the Chinese Police; and the Emperor acknowledges the truth of it much to his dissatisfaction. He says the Imperial Family appoints Mandarins to preserve the peace and comfort of the people; and their peace and comfort depend much on the local magistrates; but the people suffer from no cause so much as from the police runners of these said local magistrates. To this confession he has appended no new regulations, but orders the local magistrates to keep their police under strict control.

## FALL OF RAIN AT MACAO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January 1830. | none | |
| February, | ½ | Inches |
| March, | 1 | ,, |
| April, | ⅜ | ,, |
| May, | 4⅜ | ,, |
| June, | 4⅜ | ,, |
| July, | 7⅛ | ,, |
| Total | 18 | Inches |

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

OPIUM. Few transactions have occurred in this article since our last; but the deliveries up to the 22nd Instant amounted to 1459 Chests, composed of 212 Chests of Patna, 124 of Benares, and 1123 of Malwa.

COTTON. Some activity has prevailed in our Cotton market, during the last few days; and several parcels have been sold, certainly at an increase upon previous offers of 3 to 5 mace per Pecul for the new Cotton; but the staple of last year still remains in disrepute.

Some purchases have been recently made of Nankeens under our last quotations, and prices may now be considered at

$ 80 forthe first sort Brown.
,, 68 a 70 ,, first quality of second sort
,, 62 a 65 ,, second ditto
,, 48 a 55 for the third sort
,, 78 a 80 for blue.

A few hundred bales of the new crop of Nankin raw Silk have been received, the quality of which is very good; and we understand the average cost to the proprietors is $ 310 per Pecul, delivered in Canton. The sale price is merely nominal.

Two more Security Merchants have been recently appointed.

Our present number being out of the usual course of publication, we deem it unnecessary to print a Price Current, so short an interval having elapsed since our last.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| AUGUST | ARRIVED | | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Brit Barque Falcon, | Ovenstone, | Calcutta |
| ,, | Am. Ship Portia; | | South America |
| 20 | ,, Margaret Forbes, | Bancroft, | Manila |
| 23 | Brit Ship John Bannerman, | Daly, | Bombay |
| ,, | ,, Sesostris, | | ditto |
| 24 | Am. Ship Bashaw, | Pierce, | London |
| ,, | French Ship Courrier | St. Denis, | Bourbon |
| AUGUST | SAILED | | TO |
| 20 | Brit Ship Helen, | Lungley, | Bombay |

PASSENGERS,

Per *Falcon*, James Blair Esqr. J. W. Graham Esqr.
Per *Bashaw*, J. P. Cushing Esqr,

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 MONDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER, 1830. NO. 18

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The Ship BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain Scott, will sail for the above ports early in October.

Apply to JEHANGEER CURSETJEE.

FOR BOMBAY.

The Ship JOHN BANNERMAN, Captain Daly, will sail for Bombay on or about the 15th of October next.

Apply to JEHANGEER CURSETJEE.

## CANTON.

It is reported that there has been a very destructive inundation from the sea, in one of the eastern districts of Canton, Hwuy-chow-foo. About a thousand houses and shops have been swept away; and it is supposed that as many as five thousand persons have been drowned.

Nothing more official has reached us concerning the earthquake. Rumour says that His Majesty was moved to tears for two or three days after he heard of the calamity, chiefly from the fact of such a shaking having taken place at only two or three days journey from the Imperial Throne. The greatest and most destructive shock was felt at the birthplace of IRONSIDES, the Hero of Mr Davis's Novel lately translated and published by the Royal Asiatic Society's Translation Fund.

The Siamese Envoy, visited the other day the Foo-yuen, who inspected the Tribute. The Governor of Hoo-kwang has written to the Emperor to say that the Siamese Envoy passed through his Province with the greatest tranquility and good behaviour. But, the second Commissioner, or deputy Envoy, died in Gan-hwuy.

It is rumoured that His Majesty is greatly enamoured with the daughter of Seu-shih an Officer of the Chinese Army or Han-keun, as it is called, which, at an early period, joined the conquerors. The Lady is said to excel in poetry and song. A native writer expresses a hope that this passion will not lead to a neglect of the affairs of Government, on the part of "a certain great personage."

About two months ago a civilian elect, Chin-ting-tâ, who lived in the street called Shay-heen-fang, was plundered of about 3000 Taels, by a party of robbers well armed. And the following night the same party violated the persons of certain females. Although Government took measures immediately to find the culprits, none were caught till the 1st of the present month, when an informer directed the Police to the hiding place of Lea-tseang, the ringleader. He has confessed, and given in the names of thirty associates, all of whom will probably be caught, and suffer death.

SEU, the Magnate now at the head of the Literati in Canton, is said to have risen from a state of deep poverty to his present literary rank. Having obtained that, he is endeavouring to make his present power profitable, by the clandestine sale of degrees. It is whispered among the rich Gentry, that a young Gentleman may have his degree of Seu-tsae—or A. B. ensured for 8000 Dollars. The friends of the Magnate estimate the expected profits of the appointment at 100,000 Taels.—The exact amount of risk, should His Imperial Majesty hear of the transaction, is not exactly known.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DE LACY EVANS, to his little book on the practicability of an invasion of British India by the Russians or French, has appended some "Observations on our future intercourse with China." The Colonel treats of Tea, Cloths &c., with as much fluency, as if he were a regular Merchant, but dwells most on the arguments which, twenty or thirty years hence, he says, it may be necessary to use, in order to obtain a free and unlimited commercial intercourse, with the vast Empire in question. Ten thousand reasoners, and a sum equal to that expended on discourteously-received Embassies, would be sufficient, he thinks, to reduce to the utmost complaisance, on Commercial points, the Rulers of that Empire. He adds in a note that the Russian writers have speculated on the same number of logicians, to be employed upon the same argument, as the first Lord Clive also did seventy years ago. The Colonel is so full of his plan, and so eloquent in proving its practicability, he never stops nor stoops to notice the questionable morality of the measure, either on the common principles of general justice; or the sublimer principles of that religion of which we suppose he is a professor. A plan which involves a destruction of the lives of thousands of unoffending human beings, he calls a "*simple process*" for obtaining tea at first cost, from the actual cultivators of the shrub; and giving in return our silver, or our Manchester and Birmingham goods! If all the good to be expected, of a commercial nature, could be obtained by the sacrifice of one life; it may be very much doubted whether the Colonel would have patriotism enough to volunteer his own dear person to be the victim. We would suggest to the Colonel, to apply, first to Jeremy Bentham for a few hundred Utilitarians, and Political Economists, with a dozen steam presses, to cast off a few millions of Pamphlets, in Chinese, on the greatest happiness principle, and the principles of free Trade; then if the obstinate wretches will not be instructed in what is for their own benefit, by the School-master being sent abroad, it may be necessary some twenty or thirty years hence, for the Colonel to apply, secondly, his more "simple process" of forcing them at the point of the bayonet to be free and happy; and to buy and sell without limitation.

It is said that Shoemakers form the most numerous class of operatives in Canton: the number is estimated at about 25,000. Of Weavers there are about 15,000. Of Lapidaries there are upwards of 7000. The Carpenters and Cabinet-makers are estimated at 16,000. There are above 18,000 trading boats of different sizes which pass along the river from Canton to Whampoa. The Tanka—or small boats, in which people live, and which pay an annual fee to the Police, are said to be upwards of 50,000.

YUN-NAN PROVINCE. His Excellency, our late Governor in Canton, the fine scholar YUEN-YUEN, who was removed to Yun-nan during the Birman war, has reported to the Emperor the suppression of an insurrection of native barbarians, living under the Government of the Provice. About the same time, a Chinese poor man has arrived at Peking with an appeal against the Governor of Yun-nan, because the murder of his Father was not duly prosecuted by the local Government.

PEKING PROVINCE. His Excellency NA, formerly of Canton, subsequently at Cashgar, and last Governor of Peking, continues in that situation. Although he, and the Premier Tot-sin, togeter with Chang-ling the Hero of Cashgar, and a Prince of the blood, have all been mulcted, some one year and others half a year's salary, for what is called a public offence, that is, some slip in the ordinary routine of duty. They did not anticipate and prevent a soldier of the Body Guard presenting a sealed petition to the Emperor. An old man in Shan-tung has done the same. Such documents are received by the general Court of appeal, and opened in public Court before being laid before the Emperor.

## MACAO.

From the 5th to the 15th of August, the Chinese have had daily one of their noisy processions, in honor of a new Temple and the dedication of new idols. The Temple is situated in the Campo, at "Waterlily Creek." A small

Temple in this neighbourhood had long existed, sufficiently large for the poor village population; but last year a famous Geomancer Dr. LEANG-TA-SE-UEN, happened to visit Macao, and he persuaded some of the more opulent inhabitants, that the site of the old Temple was unlucky, they must remove it across the creek. As fires have of late years been frequent, and trade bad, the whole native population of Macao, and the surrounding villages, in the hope of obtaining supernatural aid, subscribed for the erection of a new Temple, dedicated to the god of wealth; the god of the north; and the god of fire. Subsciptions were from one dollar to two thousand: which large sum was given, it is said, by a junior Hong Merchant in Canton. He gave the ground also, which belonged to him, to build the Temple on. The 5th of August being selected as a felicitous day, for the dedication of the graven images, or rather, as the Chinese phrase it, the enthronization of the gods, parties of from one to two hundred persons, paraded the streets, with drums and gongs, flags, streamers, roast pigs, goats, fruits, nymphs sitting among the branches &c. &c. The large state umbrellas, colours, dresses, fans, and ornaments, were all made of new silks fancifully decorated. Each party paid its own expences; and every procession strove to exceed the others in pomp and shew, to gratify their own pride, gain the applause of the spectators, and do honor to their idols. On the first day came the Rice-mongers; next the Taylors' Company; then the Carpenters: the Bricklayers; the Dealers in foreign wares; the Pork butchers; the villagers of Sha-le-tow; of Mong-ha &c. The declared object, inscribed on the lanterns and banners of the procession, was, GOING TO OFFER INCENSE to the new-made gods. Many of the noisy gong and cymbol beaters were hired; but there were also gentlemen volunteer bands of music in the procession, and grave respectable looking men, walking in attendance through sun or rain, on grotesque images, carried in gilded sedan chairs. In front of the Temple itself, under lofty mat sheds, all sorts of eatables were exposed for sale on stalls. Plays were performed successively all night, on a temporary stage, and the square was illuminated by groups of glass chandeliers. Government stationed at the entrance a party of soldiers to preserve the peace. Pick-pockets and purse-cutters were on the alert. Three of them however were caught and exposed in the pillory on the spot.

In the Register of January 3rd 1829, we gave some account of the Chinese State religion; and the dedication of an idol called the Queen of Heaven, at Macao. The ceremonies and processions were similar to those on the present occasion, and the waste of time and property equally great. It is humiliating to reflect that the idolatry of Macao is supported chiefly by the commerce carried on with Christians; and the little influence that the worshippers of the living and the true God, have on these worshippers of dumb idols, with whom they come in contact.

In religion, China, ancient, literate, and wordly-wise, is not one whit more intelligent than the lowest barbarians of the human species. And there is no probability that for thousands of years to come, if she continues to reject the Christian Scriptures, she will emancipate herself from her present idolatry, so degrading to a rational being, and so offensive to the Creator of the Universe. The real Deist might despair of seeing Theism in China, had not the WORD which commanded into existence the vast Universe, declared "That the gods which have not made the heavens and the earth, shall perish from the earth and from under these heavens." "The Lord will be terrible to the graven images and will famish all the gods of the earth, and men shall worship him, every one from his place, even all the isles of the heathen."

## CHINESE MANDARIN.

Voltaire is said to have represented Chinese Mandarins, as sage "philosophers occupied with contemplations on the beauties of natural religion, who, raised above human passions, watch with fatherly care over the frailer virtue of their brethren." Another writer declares that they are far from suiting this description, and adds that "they are not a set of Patriots, who guard with integrity, and defend with energy, the sacred trust of public justice; they are nothing else but the satellites of an absolute despot." They are we believe very much like the rest of mankind, with a similar education, principles and circumstances. Being devoted to the civil service for life, schooled for it, and rising that from the lowest to the highest offices, they generally possess a considerable knowledge of the motives which influence human nature, and some skill in presenting them to the mind, and managing them so as to effect their own purposes.

The Government, by the literary examinations, endeavours in the first place to get the best talents most cultivated which the Country affords; and by putting the talents so selected to fill at first the lower departments of the civil service, it obtains eventually for the higher situations men of considerable experience in the art of governing. Not only Chinese Mandarins but Chinese generally, are very patriotic, that is, they esteem, admire, and love their Country. Those that have visited European Countries, still greatly prefer China and her Institutions. And the educated who have never left China, to whom the Governments of England and America have been explained, still prefer their own system.

The superiority of Europeans in some of the mechanical arts, and physical sciences, does not elevate them as rational beings in the estimation of the Chinese; for they suppose them deficient in moral science, and the order and polish of a polite ettiquette, which their sages teach are the things which constitute the proper characteristics of intellectual man. An uncivilized barbarian may be, as they think, an ingenious clock and watch-maker; or a clever weaver of woollens.—But we wander from the original intention of this paragraph which was to shew by the following translation, what the Chinese expectations are from a good Mandarin. By it the reader, will see that they expect patriotism; justice; knowledge, and religion, that they may be devoted to the Sovereign; decide between man and man; examine candidates for literary rank and subsequent preferment; and act the part of national Priests to offer incense to the gods, and prayers to avert impending calamities. The merits and demerits of Mandarins are noted as exactly as if rated by the celebrated Franklin's Moral Scale.

### TRANSLATION.

SHAOU-PUNG-WAN said; as this body was begotten by my parents, and perfected by my prince, I will therefore, after admonishing to filial piety, in the next place admonish to the several branches of fidelity to the Prince. Those who now hold offices under Government, for the most part seek only to satiate their own appetites, and to fatten their own wives and children; they fear only the punishment of their crimes, and regard only passing off at the public triennial Examinations. If you were to seek for officers so public-spirited as to forget their private affairs, and so anxious for their Country, as to forget their own families, you would not alas! find one such in a hundred! From the time that men begin to eat grain, and to tread the ground, what one of them is there who does not receive grace and favor from his Prince, what day elapses that they do not feed on the virtue of their Prince? and how much more does he who puts off his poor dress, and puts on his Court robe receive the favor and grace of his Prince distilled on him like dew, and which extends to his three classes of relatives (viz: father's, mother's, and wife's relatives)! As to the people's receiving favor from their Prince, this is indeed the time when they do so. But can those who receive emolument from their Prince, and yet do not pay him respectful service, have peace in their minds? Let then all those whose names are placed on the list of officers daily examine their merits and demerits according to the following rules, and they will in all probability deserve praise in the performance of the business of their offices.

Let them fulfil the duties of their office with their whole hearts; let them themselves be economical, that thereby they may check the spirit of extravagance in others; let them not encroach on or embezzle the public treasure;—in presenting memorials to the Emperor, to inform him of any thing, or to request any thing of him, let them not deceive him in a single word:—in the performance of each of these things, they will perform one meritorious action every day. In fasting and sacrifice let them be sincere and respectful;—in speaking to the Country people to tell them their duty, let them exhaust their minds in admonishing and guiding them, that each of them may reform his vices and follow after virtue. If superior officers, let them be kind to all the officers under them; if inferior officers, let them serve their superiors; and gain their favor by sincerity alone, not serving them with

flattery:—the performance of each of these is equal to the performance of fifty meritorious actions. Let them examine clearly the state of the land-tax, lest the inferior officers employed in the collection of it, by deceit, and appropriating some of it to their own use, injure the people; as there are times both of prosperity and adversity, let them not, in raising the land-tax, and sending from one place to another, distress and annoy the persons employed to pay and remove the money. If they have to decide a difficult case at law, let them examine themselves, and offer up prayers, that they may be enabled to determine impartially, and not make a mere show of justice. When drawing up a statement of the literary graduates who have good talents, and those who have not, let them examine truly, and faithfully, that they may be enabled to administer encouragement and reproof properly, and may cause a thorough reformation among the candidates for office; let them select the candidates with impartiality; let the triennial examination be carried through with public spiritedness and intelligence. In degrading and promoting, let them examine carefully; let a mutual respect be cherished between all the officers, high and low, and let them unite in regulating the affairs of the Country. Let them be straight forward and bold enough to remonstrate with superiors, without being anxious about what befalls them.—The performance of each of these things is equal to the performance of a hundred meritorious actions. When any great calamity or famine occurs, let them early examine and report it, and strenuously request that assistance be afforded, at the same time taking means to save as many lives as possible. Let them regulate the study of correct principles, that so the virtue of the Prince may be perfected; let them advance the virtuous, and send away the unworthy, that so the Court may be cleared and purified, and the people may enjoy happiness: let them extend and illustrate correct instructions, and let them firmly maintain just laws, that so the doctrines and wishes of holy and virtuous men may shine clearly and brilliantly before the world. He who performs one of these is as if he had performed ten thousand meritorious deeds.

But if any flatter those in power, and injure the good and virtuous; or if they form parties and cabals, and do not with one mind regulate the affairs of the Empire; if they set examples of vice, thus extending the injury to future generations; if when famine or any other calamity occurs, they do not report in proper time; if, when they receive supplies for the assistance of the people in their calamities, they do not distribute faithfully; if they levy sums of money from the people beyond the fixed amount; or if they exact the taxes for their own use, when they are entirely remitted by Government;—the commission of one of these crimes is equal to ten thousand acts of demerit. If any are partial in selecting from among candidates for office; if they do not carry on the triennial examinations publicly and openly; if in forming a statement of those graduates who have good talent and those who have not, they are unfaithful: or if they do not report the secret crimes of their inferiors; nor extend the fame of their superiors;—in each of these things they commit what is equivalent to a hundred acts of demerit. If they make a mere show of speaking to the Country people, and telling them their duty; if in presenting memorials to their superiors, they deceive them with falsehoods and lies; if when in inferior situations, they flatter and deceive those placed over them;—when in superior situations, they insult those placed under them; or if in sacrificing and fasting they are insincere and disrespectful;—these crimes are each of them equivalent to fifty acts of demerit. If as officers, they are extravagant in the use of things, have a great number of followers, and squander away the public money, showing themselves to be prodigal and wasteful; or if they do not exhaust their minds in fulfilling the duties of their station;—they will in each of these respects be guilty of one act of demerit every day.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Opium. Since our last a few sales have taken place in Patna and Benares, without producing any alteration of price; but the operations in the Malwa drug have been principally confined to the Chinese, who have been disposing of their former purchases at rates which subject them to a loss. The market generally is very dull; but the clearances are continued with much activity. Every day produces fresh complaints of the quality of the Damaun drug, and orders are constantly being returned, to the serious injury of the trade.

The late arrivals of Turkey Opium, have tended to bring the price down to $ 700 per Pecul, under a very limited demand.

The *Merope* has returned from a cruize to the Eastward, without having effected any sales beyond a few Chests of Opium; owing principally, we understand, to her meeting with a Typhoon while on the coast of Formosa, during which she lost all her anchors and cables, and was consequently obliged to return.

Cotton. Several parcels of Cotton have been sold within these few days past, supporting former prices; and more activity has been displayed among the merchants and dealers than has appeared for some time, which may lead to some slight improvement. Many cargoes are in progress of delivery.

There is no Cotton Yarn in the market.

The prices of Nankin Raw Silk must be viewed as nominal; as no transactions in the produce of the new crop, have yet come to our knowledge.

An importation, of 1950 Piculs of South American Copper, has lately been sold, we hear at upwards of $ 27 per Picul, for exportation to India, which may be considered a high price.

We are glad to learn that the purchasers of the wreck of the French Ship *l' Euphemie*, have succeeded in recovering a considerable part of her cargo and stores.

The Company's Ships not having yet reached Whampoa, our Price Current remains uninfluenced by their cargoes.

Sycee Silver may be quoted at 5¾ a 6 per Cent premium, deliverable at Lintin. Gold a $ 25¾ per Tael.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR AUGUST.

| | THERMOMETER. night. | noon, | BARO-METER. | | WIND. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 73 | 85 | 29.90 | Unsettled, rain at times, light breeze | S. E. |
| 2 | 73 | 86 | 29.90 | ,, ,, ,, | ,, |
| 3 | 74 | 87 | 29.95 | Fine weather—mostly light breeze | ,, |
| 4 | 74 | 87 | 29.90 | Unsettled, with frequent squalls and rain | ,, |
| 5 | 74 | 83 | 29.90 | Constant heavy showers of rain—light breeze | ,, |
| 6 | 73 | 83 | 29.90 | Frequent heavy rain—mostly light breeze | ,, |
| 7 | 73 | 83 | 30. | Unsettled with heavy showers—Thunder and lightning—light breeze | S. E. |
| 8 | 73 | 86 | 30. | Fine weather—Fresh breeze | S. a S. E. |
| 9 | 73 | 86 | 29.95 | ,, light airs | ,, |
| 10 | 73 | 88 | 29.95 | ,, light breeze | S. E. |
| 11 | 74 | 88 | 29.90 | ,, ,, ,, | ,, |
| 12 | 76 | 89 | 29.90 | ,, ,, ,, | ,, |
| 13 | 76 | 92 | 29.75 | Sultry first and middle parts, light airs latter, blowing fresh a East—cloudy with lightning. | N. W. |
| 14 | 77 | 92 | 29.60 | Fine weather—light breeze | N. W. |
| 15 | 77 | 89 | 29.60 | Cloudy first & middle parts, light airs latter, light a S. E. with heavy rain & lightning | N. W. |
| 16 | 75 | 86 | 29.65 | Heavy and almost constant rain, with moderate breeze S. a S. W; latter part severe Thunder and lightning. | |
| 17 | 74 | 84 | 29.80 | Almost constant rain first part, moderate S. E. unsettled throughout. | |
| 18 | 75 | 84 | 29.80 | First part cloudy, latter constant rain, with Thunder and lightning, light breeze | S. E. |
| 19 | 72 | 84 | 29.80 | First part heavy rain—latter fine | ,, |
| 20 | 73 | 85 | 29.85 | First part fine—middle and latter cloudy with rain | S. E. |
| 21 | 74 | 86 | 29.90 | Mostly fine—occasional rain, light breeze | S. E. |
| 22 | 75 | 88 | 29.95 | Fine weather throughout, light breeze | S. E. |
| 23 | 74 | 90 | 29.85 | ,, ,, ,, | ,, |
| 24 | 77 | 90 | 29.80 | ,, ,, ,, | ,, |
| 25 | 77 | 87 | 29.80 | First and middle parts fine—moderate breeze S. E; latter squally with light airs | N. W. |
| 26 | 76 | 89 | 29.85 | Fine weather—light airs | S. E. |
| 27 | 76 | 89 | 29.80 | ,, ,, ,, | ,, |
| 28 | 78 | 89 | 29.80 | Unsettled, rain at times, variable light airs | S. E. a N. |
| 29 | 76 | 88 | 29.75 | Fine weather—heavy dews | N. a N. W. |
| 30 | 77 | 89 | 29.80 | ,, moderate breeze | N. a N. E. |
| 31 | 73 | 88 | 29.80 | ,, ,, ,, | N. a N. W. |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| August | | ARRIVED | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Port. Brig Eliza, | Botelho, | Damaun |
| 29 | Brit Ship Caledonia, | Lyon, | Bombay |
| 31 | H. C. S. Balcarras, | Broughton, | London, |
| ,, | ,, Abercrombie Robinson, | Innes, | Bombay |
| Septr. 1 | ,, Dunira, | Wilson, | Calcutta |
| 2 | ,, Edinburgh, | Bax, | Bombay |
| 3 | ,, Canning, | Baylis, | London |

PASSENGERS,

Per *Eliza*, Major J. J. d' Almeida, Governor of Timor, Major G. M. Barros, and Mr. Vieyra,
Per *Abercrombie Robinson*, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin,
Per *Dunira*, Mrs. Whiteman, P. Friell Esqr. Mr. H. Adams.
Per *Canning*, G. Young Esqr.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. SEPTEMBER 6th, 1830.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 8 a 14 | Catty | |
| Assafetida | | 5 | | |
| Bicho de mar | | 9 a 10 | Pecul | |
| very superior | | 36 | | |
| Bees wax | | 24 a 25 | | |
| Betel nut | | 2 | | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 a 40 | Catty | |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 | — Pecul | |
| Camphor Malay | | 14 a 26 | — Catty | |
| Cloves Molucca | | 32 a 34 | Pecul | |
| Mauritius | | 22 a 24 | | |
| Cochineal | | 300 a 380 | | |
| Copper South American | | 24 a 26 | | |
| Do. Japan | | 25 a 27 | | |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 a 50 | | |
| Cotton yarn | | 30 a 65 | | |
| COTTON Bombay Old Ts. | 6 a 8. 5, New | 9 a 9. 5 | | |
| Bengal | Old | 9. 5 a 9. 10 | | |
| Madras | Old | 9. 5 a 10 | | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 a 5 | | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 5 a 6 | Piece | |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ a 3 | | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1⅞ a 2¼ | | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | 2 a 2½ | | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 | — Catty | |
| Cudbear | | 25 a 26 | | |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ a 4 | | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 a 90 | | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 a 85 | | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 a 70 | | |
| Flints | | 75 Cts. | | |
| Gambier | | 1 a 1¼ | Pecul | |
| Ginseng crude, | | 25 a 40 | | |
| Iron bar | | 3 | | |
| ditto Rod | | 4 | | |
| Lead | | 4⅜ a 5 | | |
| Mace | | none | | |
| Myrrh | | 15 a 30 | | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 a 55 | | |
| Olibanum | | 3 a 5 | | |
| Opium Patna | | 800 | | |
| Benares | | 790 | Chest | |
| Damaun Malwa | | 550 | | |
| Companys do. | | 570 | | |
| Turkey | | 700 | — Pecul | |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 a 6 | | |
| Pepper Malay | | 6 a 6½ | | |
| Putchuck | | 11 a 12 | | |
| Quicksilver | | 66 a 68 | | |
| Rattans | | 2 a 2¼ | | |
| Rice | | 1. 80 a 2 | | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | none | Pecul | |
| ditto Lintin | | 9 a 10 | | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 a 4½ | | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 a 14 | | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 a 18 | | |
| Smalts | | 12 a 28 | | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 8 a 9 | — Cwt. | |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1. 60 a 1. 70 | — Yard. | |
| Camlets English | | 24 a 25 | | |
| Dutch, narrow 24 a 25, | broad, | 34 a 35 | Piece | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 7 a 8 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ a 6 | Each |
| Fox | | 70 Cts. | |
| Rabbits | | 40 a 50 | — 100 |
| Seal | | 1½ | |
| Sea Otter | | 50 a 60 | Each |
| Land Otter | | 4 a 6 | |
| Spelter | | 4 | — Pecul |
| Tin plates | | 13 a 14 | — Box |
| Tin, | | 17 a 18 | — Pecul |

EXPORTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alum | Sp. Drs. | 2½ | Pecul |
| Anniseseed star | | 13 | |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ | — Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 12 | — 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 54 | — Box |
| Camphor at Macao. | 23 a 24; here | 28 a 30 | |
| Cassia ,, | 9 a 10. ,, | 12 | |
| Ditto Buds | | 17 a 18 | |
| China Root | | 3⅛ | |
| Cubebs | | none | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 a 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal | | 5⅛ | |
| Gamboge | | 85 a 90 | |
| Glass beads | | 25 a 26 | |
| Hartall | | 12 a 13 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | none | |
| Musk | | 70 a 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 80 a 82 | |
| 2d. do. 1st sort 68 a 70 | 2nd. | 62 a 65 | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 48 a 55 | 100 |
| Blue | | 70 a 80 | |
| Small | | none | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1⅛ | — Catty |
| Rhubarb | | none | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 345 a 350 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 375 a 380 | |
| Canton | Taels | 205 a 265 | |
| Sugar raw | | 4. 3 | |
| Pingfa | | 5. 5 | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | | none | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | Drs. | none | |
| 2d. sort | | 8½ a 8⅝ | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | none | |
| Congo | | 17 a 20 | |
| Campoy | | none | Pecul |
| Souchong | | 16 a 22 | |
| Peko | | none | |
| Ankoi | | do. | |
| Hyson | | do. | |
| ditto Skin | | 9 a 14 | |
| ditto Young | | none | |
| Gunpowder | | do. | |
| Twankay | | 15 a 20 | |
| Tortoise Shell | | none | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | |
| Vermilion | | 40 | — Box |
| White lead | | 10 | — Pecul |
| Whanghees | scarce | | — 1000 |

EXCHANGES.

London 3s, 11d a 3s, 11½d per dr. 6 ms. st,
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

*ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1830.*

| | PATNA Chests. | Price. | Value. | BENARES. Chests. | Price. | Value. | MALWA. Chests. | Price. | Value | TOTAL. Chests. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AUGUST .... .... | 324 | 800 | 259,200 | 242 | 790 | 191,180 | 1657 | 555 | 919,635 | 2223 | 1,370,015 |
| In the previous 4 months.. | 2099 | | 1,764,280 | 473 | | 396,500 | 4325 | | 2,746,285 | 6897 | 4,907,065 |
| Consumption to 1st Septr. 1830. | 2423 | | 2,023,480 | 715 | | 587,680 | 5982 | | 3,665,920 | 9120 | 6,277,080 |
| Stock at Lintin do. do. .. | 2413 | | | 714 | | | 7754 | | | 10,881 | |

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 SATURDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER, 1830. NO. 19

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The Ship PASCOA, Captain Morgan, will leave early in October.

For freight apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The Ship CUMBRIAN, Captain Blyth, will leave at the end of the month, or very early in October.

For freight apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

## CANTON.

EARTHQUAKE AT CANTON. The following account of an Earthquake has been handed to us by a correspondent, and the facts stated are confirmed by several foreign residents who were awake at the time it took place. The phenomenon seems however to have passed unnoticed by the natives; at all events, those whom we have conversed with on the subject appeared entirely ignorant of such an occurrence. Previous to our next publication, we shall endeavour to ascertain whether the Earthquake was felt at Macao, or at any other place in our vicinity.

"This City was visited on the night of the 16th instant, by the, to us, uncommon phenomenon of an Earthquake, the shocks of which continued about six or seven seconds, producing in that time about the same number of regular oscillations or horizontal movements, in a direction from North to South and vice versa. The first concussion was the most violent, and a slight tremulous or undulatory motion was perceptible between it and the succession of shocks, which followed after an interval of more than a second; these last were singularly regular in duration and violence, and though rather fainter than the first, were still sufficiently powerful to render it not improbable that some distant part of the Empire may have been visited with a repetition of some such calamity as you had to record in one of your last numbers."

It is reported that the Governor of Keang-nan, TSEANG-TAJIN, who was Governor of Canton during Lord Amherst's Embassy, has in consequence of indisposition and the infirmities of old age, requested his Majesty's permission to retire to his private estate. In the event of this taking place, Governor LE, will remove to the ancient capital of China to fill the office vacated by TSEANG, and the present FOO-YUEN LOO-TAJIN, will succeed Governor LE.

We have received a letter from the Commander of the French Ship l' EUPHEMIE, written in the name of himself and his Officers, requesting us to express their acknowledgements to the Captains of the English and American vessels stationed at Lintin, for the assistance and civilities rendered to them after their shipwreck, in the EUPHEMIE, particularly by Captain Durant and Captain Phillips. They also beg to acknowledge the obligations they feel themselves under to Mr. Gernaert, French Consul, Mr. Senn Van Basel, acting Dutch Consul, and Mr. Dent, their agent at Canton.

One of the Senior Hong Merchants, whose wife died last year, has recently had a grand pagan ceremony performed for the repose of her soul. They are said to have lived in great affection for each other for about three years before her decease. The rites were performed to her yet uninterred remains, by Budh Priests both at the Flower Gardens and on the river in boats. The ceremonies were very splendid, and the spectators, both men and women, immensely numerous. Kindred and friends from all the surrounding country went and offered sacrifice to the deceased. The expense incurred has not been under ten thousand dollars. After these rites are completed, the remains will be buried on the west side of a mountain.

Some of the convicts, who for their services in the war against Chang-ki-hur, were allowed to return from ELE, express themselves much dissatisfied that Government gives them no allowance. They report that the regular troops at the commencement of the war shewed themselves very weak; till joined by about 10,000 Convicts whom the Officers in command persuaded by fair promises to enlist. About 4,000 of them perished, and the remainder were sent home to their native places to starve or to steal.

The Military have been sent by his Excellency the Governor to scour the hills, and root out banditti in the Northern districts of Canton Province.

The Salt Commissioner, oppressed by the heat of the weather, became ill about noon, the other day, and died that evening. The Governor went to his house and bewailed his death the next day.

The heat, the sudden changes and northerly winds of late, have caused much sickness among the poor.

CHINESE LITERATURE. An Oriental Institution is being organized at St. Petersburgh, under the direction of Professor Fraehn, for the study of Asiatic Languages, among which the Chinese, is to be included. After a course of five years the students will be sent to China and other countries to perfect themselves, and collect information. We rejoice in this additional attention to Chinese, and hope the Russians will hereafter produce something worthy of the advantages which they enjoy, by their College in Peking, and this new branch of the St. Petersburgh University—for the Oriental Institution is to be attached to that University.

In 1825 Mr. Peel was spoken to by Sir Robert Inglis to do something for Chinese, by appointing a Professorship at Oxford University. But he declined, thinking it better to leave the Oxonians to their Latin and Greek, and to let the friends of Chinese provide for it elsewhere. Now as Sir Robert has succeeded Mr. Peel, we wish he may do something for Chinese. The Governments of France, of Prussia, and of Russia have all encouraged the study of this ancient and curious language, but the Government of England has not done any thing. For persons resident in that country there is not the least assistance or encouragement afforded, by any authority. This we think matter of sincere regret.

In Paris, Messrs Levasseur and Kurz have lithographed a small work, entitled "Tableau des Elemens vocaux de l' Ecriture Chinoise" It seems to be formed from a small rhyming dictionary commonly used by the Chinese when writing verse, together with Father Bazil's Dictionary. We should not think the work of much importance, but are glad to hear of every additional help towards rendering the acquisition of Chinese easy in Europe.

Professor Neumann of Munich is studying the Chinese language at Paris, and has undertaken the translation of one of the Metaphysical Treatises of Chu-hi, or Choo-foo-tze the commentator of Confucius, universally studied in China. There are some native Chinese in Paris, we believe, who have been sent thither by the Catholic Mission, who will be able to assist him.

Since writing the above, Professor Neumann has arrived in China.

CHINESE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW. In the Pwan-yu district lived a woman who was married to Le-yuen-fang. During the 24th year of the reign of Kea-king—about eleven years ago—her husband fell out with a rich member of the Clan KEEN about the right to certain ground intended for a tomb, and went to law about it. The Keen family bribed largely the local Magistrate, who took part against the Plaintiff, saying that he had encroached upon and usurped the tomb-ground of his neighbour. This was contrary to the fact, and Le-yuen-fang boldly said in open Court, that though they should beat him to death he would not sign a bond of agreement.

But without this form the affair could not be dismissed from Court. The Plaintiff therefore was thrown into jail, and the opulent Keen gave large bribes, and promises of a thanksgiving fee, to the jailer's people, if they would cause the death of Le-yuen-fang. In about a month they effected the wishes of the Defendant, and reported to the Magistrate that the prisoner had died by disease. The jailers received the thanksgiving present for their murderous job, and thought no more about the matter.

The widow appealed to the higher Courts, the Foo, the Sze &c., but obtained no other answer to her appeals than a reference back to the local Magistrate, commanding him to ascertain if her allegations were true or not, and report back to them. Thus the affair was procrastinated from time to time, and no redress obtained. She had a son who was now grown up to manhood, whose duty it became to avenge his father's death. But the Keen family again had recourse to gold, and bribed the police to take him into custody on some pretext. The widow now became desperate, and during the 6th moon of the present year repaired to Canton to appeal to the Foo-yuen. She applied at the office thrice, but her petition was rejected, and on the 7th of this moon she again went to the Foo-yuen's gate. His Excellency happened to be going out, when she again presented a Petition to him. He refused to receive it. She immediately raised the cry Injustice! Oppression!—drew a knife and cut her throat. The attendants informed the Foo-yuen, who directed the wound to be examined. There were nine probabilities to one, that death would ensue, but His Excellency directed that they must wait till she got well and then he would attend to her case. The bye-standers were filled with indignation and spread the report outside. A lamentable case! Extreme oppression! (Native Correspondent.)

### THE BAD EFFECTS OF EXCESSIVELY SEVERE LAWS.

CHIN-SUY-YUH, Superintendant of the transfer of grain at SHEN-SE, and Censor, presents this Statement for the purpose of requesting the will of his Imperial Majesty.

I, your minister, having lately received your Majesty's commands to superintend and examine the transfer of grain, the duties of which situation are, besides seeing the grain weighed every day, to proceed to the various passes to inspect it, lest any of it should be stolen;—went, on the 17th day of the 3rd month, beyond the western pass of TUNG-CHOW district, where I saw, below Pâle bridge, the corpse of a drowned person floating on the surface of the water; and asking the people why they did not inform the Magistrates, that they might examine into the circumstances and have the body buried, they replied, "This is a common occurrence; we always let the bodies be either buried in the bellies of fish, or be thrown on the bank and devoured by dogs: for if we once inform the Magistrates, they are sure to make the owner of the ground buy a coffin, and the writers and official attendants distress us in a hundred different ways;—perhaps forcing us to find out the relatives of the deceased; or sending us perhaps to examine into the circumstances of his death; and in very many other different ways getting us implicated." As it was not my duty to attend to this, I bid my official attendants tell the constables to inform the Magistrates, and then went away.

Afterwards, on the 6th day of the 4th month, I again went round to examine, and found the same corpse still floating on the surface of the water; as well as another corpse below PING-SHANG pass, about which I received, on enquiry, a similar answer. I bid my official attendants go again and tell the constables to inform the Magistrates, in order that they might examine into the circumstances of the cases, and bury the bodies. My attendants afterwards came and told me, that, after they had told of the corpse at PING-SHANG pass, the CHE-HWUY of NAN-CHING had examined and buried it; with regard to that below PA-LE bridge it was within the jurisdiction of TUNG-CHOW, but as I had twice enquired about it, the people of the place could but bury it, which they had done without informing the Magistrates.

On examination I find that the place where the corpse was floating is not far from the public office of the District; how was it that the Magistrates did not hear or see any thing of it? What the people say, that they keep back information for fear of being implicated, is very probable.

I hear that annually, during the 4th and 5th months, when the rains are so heavy as to cause floods, many persons are drowned; and that when the grain vessels arrive, and many Merchants assemble together, the number of dead bodies is so much increased by the drowning of sailors, pedlars, &c., that one cannot bear to raise his eyes; yet no one informs the Magistrates that they may examine and bury the bodies.

In your Majesty's benevolent Government the burial of dead bodies is a point of great importance; but for such open, bare-faced offences as these to take place is really shameful mismanagement. Besides it is to be feared, and it is impossible to be surety for the contrary, that wicked men, perceiving that no examination is instituted, will, either from covetousness of their neighbours' property, or from enmity, or other causes, plan the death of others.

It is therefore my duty to request that your Majesty will be pleased to issue an Edict to the Governor of CHIH-LE Province, and the YIN of SHUN-TEEN District, that they strictly command the civil and military officers of those places, and the officers engaged in the transfer of grain, to give strict orders to the Police, that, when they meet with the body of a drowned person, they give information and examine into the circumstances of his death; and that if the death be not caused intentionally, they instantly bury the body: also strictly to prohibit the writers and runners in the public offices extorting money from the people under false pretexts; ordering at the same time that the expense for coffins be placed on the Magistrates' accounts, that the people may not be involved. Thus your sacred Majesty's grace in "looking on the people's injuries as your own" will be supported, and will be extended even to dead bodies. This statement I respectfully submit to your Majesty's decision.

His Majesty's reply, written with the vermillion pencel, has been received, as follows: "The presentation of the statement is proper. My will shall again be issued on the subject. Respect this."

KWEI-CHOW Province. An appeal has been made against the Police of this Province, for having caused within a short period the death of six persons, kept in custody and maltreated till they died. Four died within one month. A son whose father was one of the victims of oppression, is the Prosecutor.

NAN-KING. A parcel of soldiers here collected together and carried on a system of gambling. When the proper officer went to suppress them, they attacked and wounded him. One of the ringleaders next audaciously instigated his son to bring a false accusation against the Officer who came on the patrole at night, of an attempt to violate one of his female relations. The Governor has laid the whole case before the Emperor.

BOORIATS. One of the Chiefs of the Booriat Tribes on the N. W. Frontier, has sent his compliments and a fine horse to Cha-lung-oh the Resident at Cashgar. In consequence of this the Resident requests to know if the Emperor will allow him to bestow on the Chief a button for the vertex of his cap, and a Peacock's feather to suspend from it. As this Chief exerted himself against the late rebel Chang-ki-urh, His Majesty has praised him for so reverently and obediently joining the cause of China, and has ordered him a button of the sixth degree of rank, to which is to be appended a Peacock's feather.

WANG-CHAU a Censor of Hoo-kwang Province, has remonstrated against the Governors of Provinces sending to Peking their old and infirm officers to be employed in the general Boards of revenue, law &c. By this practice he says the public offices at Court, where business of the first importance is to be transacted, are filled with a number of imbecile old men. Indeed the feeling is now rather severe against old officers. They are subject daily to an order to retire from the service. The late Governor of Sze-chuen Province, being upwards of seventy years of age, is directed to go home. He however goes home with his rank and emoluments. But another old officer discharged, has sent in a petition to the Emperor praying to be allowed half-pay, as his family is so poor he has not the means of subsistence. His official friend who writes for him, says he is covered with wounds which he has received in fighting His Majesty's battles.

KEANG-NAN PROVINCE. TSEANG, who was Governor of Canton when Lord Amherst came from Peking still remains the Governor of the three Provinces called Keang-soo, Gan-hwuy, and Keang-see: the two first of which are included in the ancient Keang-nan. According to the Gazettes from Court, Tseang does not report any other than matters of ordinary occurrence.

The Resident at Cashgar has represented that the carters, camel-keepers &c. &c., who were employed during the late war to convey the *materiel* of the army across the desert of Cobi, have remained in large numbers among the Mahommedan cities, and are now vagrants without the means of subsistence. He has driven them away frequently but they have always returned again. He proposes to the Emperor that a Catty of flour daily be given them for their support while travelling across the desert back to China. And he suggests that hereafter all passes to go beyond the Kea-yu-kwan be refused, excepting to traders who carry goods with them.

THIBET. Traders from that country have been plundered and murdered on the borders of Sze-chuen Province. One of the Leaders of the Banditti had the audacity to collect a multitude and oppose the military. He was killed on the spot and some of his accomplices taken, beheaded, and their heads hung in cages. The goods, cattle, and horses taken from the Traders, were sold, and the amount sent to the survivors.

SEALED APPEAL TO THE EMPEROR—The troublesome Lady who presented this document at the Court of general Appeal, was required, according to a law of the late Emperor, to open the document herself in public Court, where it was read by the Officers present. They afterwards sent it and a document of their own to the Emperor.

A military Officer belonging to the regular Yellow Standard of the Man-chow army, has degraded himself by quitting his regiment without leave of absence, and making an attempt to extort money under false pretences and an assumed name from a country Magistrate. He caught a Tartar however, for the Magistrate on whom he made the attempt, instead of yielding to his intimidation, took him into custody and reported to higher authority, by whom it was brought to the notice of King WOO-URH-KUNG-OH, and by him laid before the Emperor.

TEMPLE OF FAME. Cha-lung-oh has represented from Tartary that a Titular King, having volunteered to erect *a new Temple* to the honor of the Great Officers who fell at the fall of Cashgar, on the attack of the Rebel Chang-ki-urh, has expressed a wish that His Majesty would dictate a *name* to the Temple.

The Emperor complied, and has titled the Temple, CHANG-MING-SZE. "The Mausoleum of illustrious Names"—Underneath it is commanded shall be written, FOR THE MANIFESTATION OF PATRIOTIC FIDELITY. In addition to this Imperial commendation of the conduct which His Majesty calls "an intense interest about public concerns and an ardent affection for righteous principles," very worthy of proper praise, it is ordered that the said King's third Son, MAEMATIH, shall have conferred on him, a Cap-knob or button of the fifth degree. (*Button*, does not in English express a piece of crystal or coral placed on the top of a man's bonnet—but so some have named it.)—Well, the Honorable Mr. Maematih shall hereafter be distinguished by a fifth-rank knob.

HEAVEN'S DECREE, in Chinese, seems to correspond to the Fate or Destiny of of the west. The Emperor Tih-tsung, of the Tang Dynasty, when his Minister Pe, was accusing a fellow Officer for causing an insurrection by his malpractices, said; "That insurrection was not caused by the Statesman Ke, it was Heaven's decree that it should be so." Pe replied to the Emperor, "Other people may talk about Heaven's decree, but Kings and Ministers should never do so, for it is the duty of Kings and Ministers to make Decrees of their own. If events are to be referred to Heaven's decree, then all the apparatus of Government, Rites, Music, Laws, and punishments are in vain."

THOUGHTS ON AN ABSENT FRIEND, WHILST SITTING IN A TEMPLE ON AN AUTUMNAL DAY.

In the upper room of a SRAOU * temple, I sat watching the fall of the evening shades;
While the curling smoke and the distant sounds of the *King* stone † music spread through the lonely wood;
The Zephyrs softly blowing over the cool stream, agitated the leaves of the white *Pin* Flowers; ‡
And the hoar-frost was falling on the Autumnal hills thickly strewed with faded leaves;
Loking at the cloudless sky nought could I see but the wildgoose flying in the clear horizon.
Under the bright moon-shine I listened to the distant sound of villagers beating out their rice;
Then thinking of the friend whom I had not seen for more than a year gone by,
I sat at a window shaded with Pine trees striking the cords of an harmonious *King*. §

SENTIMENTS TAKEN FROM CHINESE PARALLELISMS.

With tranquillity and nothing to do, but to sit or sleep when you please, although your garments be coarse, and your rice husky, still you will enjoy a portion of true delight.
But with bother and vexation, sorrow and trouble, though you have the nicest dishes, and the softest clothing, you will still feel yourself in ten thousand sorts of danger.

Make no enemies; you may find it difficult to avoid them in a narrow path.
Perform secret deeds of benevolence, and you will find friends everywhere.
He whose eye-brows betray neither sorrow nor joy, is a superior man—a high one—an eminent fellow.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| SEPTEMBER | ARRIVED | | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | H. C. S. Lord Lowther, | Fowler, | London |
| „ | „ George the Fourth, | Barrow, | ditto |
| 6 | Am. Ship New Jersey, | Esdale, | Manila |
| 7 | H. C. S. Berwickshire, | Madan, | Bombay |
| „ | „ Orwell, | Isacke, | ditto |
| „ | „ Macqueen, | Lindsay, | Calcutta |
| „ | Brit Ship Carron, | Wilson, | Bombay |
| „ | „ Cavendish Bentinck, | Taylor, | ditto |
| „ | „ Barque Royal Charlotte, | Dudman, | Calcutta |
| „ | French Ship Camille, | Podesta, | Manila |
| „ | Am. Brig Delight, | Gallagher, | Philadelphia |
| „ | Sp. Brig Triunfo, | Tayag, | Manila |
| „ | Port. Ship Novo Dourado, | Basto, | Rio Janeiro |
| „ | Dutch Ship Vrow Helena, | Mackenzie, | Samarang |
| 8 | H. C. S. Sir David Scott, | Ward, | London |
| „ | „ Astell, | Laurence, | ditto |
| „ | Sp. Brig Brillante, | Pozueta, | Manila |
| „ | „ Barque Josefita, | Cordeiro, | ditto |
| 11 | Port. Ship General Buysques, | Baptista, | Batavia |
| „ | Sp. Ship Union, | Cuerbo, | Manila |
| 13 | H. C. S. General Harris, | Staunton, | Calcutta |
| „ | French Brig Fletes, | Chemisard, | San Blas |
| 15 | Brit Barque Sumatra, | Botelho, | ditto |

| SEPTEMBER | SAILED | | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Am Ship Margaret Forbes, | | Manila |
| 6 | Brit Ship Statira, | Scriffin, | ditto |
| „ | „ Charles Forbes, | Wells, | ditto |
| 13 | Barque Austen, | Ladd, | Hobart Town |

PASSENGERS,

Per *Orwell*, John Mac Vicar Esqr.
Per *Delight*, Isaac Field Esqr.
Per *Sir David Scott*, Professor Neumann,
Per *Camille*, H. H. Lindsay Esqr.

**BIRTH.** At Macao, on the 12th Instant the Lady of Captain Neish of a son.

* A Chinese Monarch named SRAOU having built numerous temples to Bud'h, caused them all to be named after himself.
† A certain stone used as a musical instrument.
‡ A flower similar to the water-lily.
§ A stringed instrument held in great repute among the Ancients.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

SEPTEMBER 18th, 1830.

| IMPORTS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 8 a | 14 | Catty | |
| Assafetida | | 5 | | | |
| Biche de mar | | 9 a | 10 | Pecul | |
| very superior | | 36 | | | |
| Bees wax | | 24 a | 25 | | |
| Betel nut New | | 2½ a | 2¾ | | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 a | 40 | — Catty | |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 | | — Pecul | |
| Camphor Malay | | 14 a | 26 | — Catty | |
| Cloves Molucca | | 25 a | 30 | | |
| Mauritius | | 15 a | 18 | | |
| Cochineal | | 300 a | 400 | | |
| Copper South American | | 24 a | 26 | | |
| Do. Japan | | 25 a | 27 | | |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 a | 50 | Pecul | |
| Cotton yarn | | 30 a | 60 | | |
| COTTON Bombay Old Ts. | 6 a 8. 5, | New | 9 a 9. 5 | | |
| Bengal | Old | 9.5 a | 9.10 | | |
| Madras | Old | 9. 5 a | 10 | | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4 a | 5 | | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 5 a | 6 | Piece | |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ a | 3 | | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1¾ a | 2¼ | | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | 2 a | 2½ | | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 | | — Catty | |
| Cudbear | | 25 a | 26 | | |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ a | 4 | | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 a | 90 | | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 a | 85 | | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 a | 70 | | |
| Flints | | 75 Cts. | | | |
| Gambier | | 1 a | 1½ | Pecul | |
| Ginseng crude, | | 25 a | 40 | | |
| Iron bar | | 3 | | | |
| ditto Rod | | 4 | | | |
| Lead | | 4¾ a | 5 | | |
| Mace | | none | | | |
| Myrrh | | 15 a | 30 | | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 a | 55 | | |
| Olibanum | | 3 a | 5 | | |
| Opium Patna | | 795 a | 800 | | |
| Benares | | 795 | | Chest | |
| Damaun Malwa | | 545 a | 550 | | |
| Companys do. | | 565 a | 570 | | |
| Turkey | | 680 | | — Pecul | |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 a | 6 | | |
| Pepper Malay | | 6 a | 6½ | | |
| Putchuck | | 11 a | 12 | | |
| Quicksilver | | 68 a | 70 | | |
| Rattans | | 2 a | 2½ | | |
| Rice | | 1.80 a | 2 | | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | | | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | 6 | | Pecul | |
| ditto Lintin | | 9 a | 10 | | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 a | 4½ | | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 a | 14 | | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | | | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 a | 18 | | |
| Smalts | | 12 a | 28 | | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 8 a | 9 | — Cwt. | |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1. 60 a | 1. 70 | — Yard. | |
| Camlets English | | 24 a | 25 | | |
| Dutch, narrow 24 a 25, | broad, | 34 a | 35 | Piece | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 7 a | 8 | | |

| IMPORTS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ a | 6 | Each |
| Fox | | 70 Cts. | | |
| Rabbits | | 40 a | 50 | — 100 |
| Seal | | 1½ | | |
| Sea Otter | | 50 a | 60 | Each |
| Land Otter | | 4 a | 6 | |
| Spelter | | 4 | | — Pecul |
| Tin plates | | 12 | | — Box |
| Tin, | | 17 a | 18 | — Pecul |
| EXPORTS. | | | | |
| Alum | Sp. Drs. | 2½ | | |
| Anniseseed star | | 13 a | 14 | Pecul |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ | | — Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 12 | | — 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 52 a | 54 | — Box |
| Camphor at Macao. | 23 a 24; here | 28 a | 30 | |
| Cassia ,, | 9 a 10. ,, | 12 a | 13 | |
| Ditto Buds | | 17 a | 18 | |
| China Root | | 3¼ | | |
| Cubebs | | none | | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 a | 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal | | 5½ | | |
| Gamboge | | 85 a | 90 | |
| Glass beads | | 25 a | 26 | |
| Hartall | | 12 a | 13 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | 20 a | 22 | |
| Musk | | 70 a | 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 80 a | 82 | |
| 2d. do. 1st sort 68 a 70 | 2nd. | 62 a | 65 | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 48 a | 55 | 100 |
| Blue | | 70 a | 80 | |
| Small | | none | | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ | | — Catty |
| Rhubarb | | 65 a | 70 | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 345 a | 350 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 375 a | 380 | |
| Canton | Taels | 195 a | 250 | |
| Sugar raw | | 4.2 | | |
| Pingfa | | 5.4 | | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | | none | | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | Drs. | none | | |
| 2d. sort | | 8⅓ a | 8⅔ | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | none | | |
| Congo | | 17 a | 20 | |
| Campoy | | none | | Pecul |
| Souchong | | 16 a | 22 | |
| Peko | | none | | |
| Ankoi | | do. | | |
| Hyson | | do. | | |
| ditto Skin | | 9 a | 14 | |
| ditto Young | | none | | |
| Gunpowder | | do. | | |
| Twankay | | 15 a | 20 | |
| Tortoise Shell | | none | | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | | |
| Vermilion | | 41 | | — Box |
| White lead | | 10 | | — Pecul |
| Whanghees | scarce | | | — 1000 |

EXCHANGES.

London 3s, 11d a 3s, 11½d per dr. 6 ms. st
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

OPIUM. Very few sales have been made since our last, and the prices quoted are nominal, but considerable deliveries have taken place of former purchases. Those from the 1st to the 15th instant amounted to 121 chests of Patna, 169 of Benares, and 498 of Malwa, making a total of 788 Chests. The quantity of inferior Damaun Malwa tends in a very material degree to keep down the price of the superior quality, since the Chinese know that it must principally be sold at a very reduced rate; although this consideration must apply chiefly to the consumption in the immediate vicinity; the good drug alone being suitable for conveyance to distant markets. Turkey has been sold at $ 680, and a very few Peculs have been sufficient to supply the recent wants of the place.

COTTON. No alteration has taken place in this article, but as the Company's Ships are now coming up to Whampoa, the Merchants may enter into negotiations with greater confidence, and this branch of commerce, as well as the general trade of the port, may probably improve.

Woollens of every description appear on the decline; probably from extensive importations being expected, and Cotton piece goods are affected by a similar apprehension.

Straits products have not experienced any variation in prices, as no importations have hitherto taken place sufficient to influence their value.

We have not heard of any purchasers of the new Silk, and consequently no correct price can be quoted.

Nankeen cloth has declined a little.

Sugar continues very low.

Pearls are in very little demand, and at low prices.

The new Teas are daily arriving, but have not yet been brought into the market.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 SATURDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, 1830. NO. 20

## NOTICE.

Is hereby given that our business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of REMINGTON & Co.

REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO.

BOMBAY 31st July, 1830.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The Ship CUMBRIAN, Captain Blyth, will leave at the end of the month, or very early in October.

For freight apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The Ship PASCOA, Captain Morgan, will leave early in October.

For freight apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The Ship CAVENDISH BENTINCK, Captain Taylor, will sail on or about the 15th instant,

Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The Ships FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, & GLENELG, Captain Lungley, will sail in all this month.

Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

## CANTON.

We deeply lament having to relate the death of Captain F. Mackenzie Commander of the Dutch Ship Vrouw Helena, which took place on the morning of yesterday, in consequence of some severe wounds received in an affray on the preceding evening in the Dutch Hong.

Yesterday and to day have been occupied by several Gentlemen of the foreign community formed into a Court of Inquest, at the Netherlands' Consulate, in making the strictest investigation into the sad affair—which being of so novel a description at this place, or rather indeed without example as far as we are aware, has engaged the feelings of every inhabitant; and while we deplore the result which has proved so fatal, we hope it will appear that no wilful act of premeditation has been committed.

Since the foregoing was written, the Court of Inquest have come to the following conclusion. "We the undersigned, a „ Jury of Inquest summoned by M. J. Senn van Basel Esqr. „ provisional Netherlands' Consul in China, for the purpose of „ inquiring into the causes, which led to the death of the late „ Captain Mackenzie of the Netherlands' Ship Vrouw „ Helena, having met on the first day of October, and „ continued by adjournment to this day—after having ex- „ amined the body, and heard all the evidence adduced, are „ of opinion.

„ That the death of Captain F. Mackenzie, was caused „ by blows inflicted upon him, by three Parsees named „ Nowrojee, Framjee, and Jamsetjee (servants of Merwanjee „ Hormajee) in an affray, which took place in the Dutch „ Hong, on the evening of 30th ultimo.

„ Given under our hand at Canton this second day of „ October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight „ hundred and thirty."

"(Signed) John Mac Vicar, Foreman, Samuel Russell, Eugenio de Otadui, Charles N. Talbot, J. W. Graham, William Pigott, Thomas Fox, Lanct. Dent, G. Parkyns, P. Ammidon Junr. Ino. R. Latimer, Wm. S. Spawforth."

We are informed that as soon as Captain Mackenzie breathed his last, Mr. Lindsay, the only member of the British Factory now here, was applied to by the Netherlands' Consul to apprehend the above named Parsees on a charge of murder; and on this being communicated to their employer, they were instantly delivered over to Mr. Lindsay's custody. But as the verdict acquits them of any criminality of this kind, they have since been released, under an engagement on the part of their master and another respectable Parsee, to deliver them into the hands of the Select Committee should the President consider it necessary to institute any ulterior proceedings for the more complete elucidation of the lamentable catastrophe.

Captain Mackenzie was a native of Ross shire in the north of Scotland, and was very generally respected. It is due to his memory to state that it is purely from accident he appears to have been concerned in the affray which terminated so fatally, probably from his having generously stepped forward in defence of another.

We are happy to announce the arrival among us, in the H. C. S. Reliance from Calcutta, of that singularly enterprising and celebrated traveller Lieut. Holman R. N., who in his persevering labors and investigations in the cause of science, while struggling with one of the most severe calamities to which our nature is subject, in the entire deprivation of sight, has overcome obstacles the dangers and inconveniencies attending which, most men blest even with the full enjoyment of all their faculties, would have shrunk from. We sincerely wish him success in his expedition to this remote though interesting portion of the globe.

THE EARTHQUAKE. The communication which we published in our last, from a correspondent, describing the shock of an Earthquake felt here, has been fully substantiated by many persons who were at that time at Macao, where two slight shocks were sensibly felt, the same night.

ACCIDENT. About noon of the 23rd instant, a sailor of the H. C. S. Abercrombie Robinson, in going down to a stage along side of that Ship, unfortunately fell over it, and was drowned.

## CASE OF TERRANOVIA.

Mr. Editor,

As your's is the only Press in China, the world will look to your columns for a record of passing events here—your silence on, or notice of, publications made elsewhere, referring to them, will either confirm or refute their validity—with every local advantage of enquiry, the world has a right to expect from you the temperate refutation of errors, when foreign presses have given forth as fact, such publications as are reflections on the conduct of individuals, shewing at least a want of attentive enquiry by the writer, into the facts asserted —for I cannot suppose any wilful misrepresentation. I am induced to intrude these remarks in consequence of having seen a pamphlet, published in London—entitled, "Facts relating to Chinese commerce in a Letter from a British resident in China to his friends in England."—containing the following remarks. "You may perhaps recollect to have „ heard of a case that occurred in the year 1821, when an „ Italian sailor in the American service, accused of killing „ a woman, was delivered up to the Chinese Government, „ though perfectly innocent of the crime imputed to him. „ The American Captains and Supercargoes, whose com- „ mercial proceedings were put a stop to until satisfaction „ should be made to the Government to atone for the accident, „ persuaded this Italian by name Terranovia, that he would „ merely undergo a formal examination in Canton; that he „ would be acquitted, and shortly pemitted to return to „ his Ship.

„ The poor woman in question was drowned; she fell from „ the boat, in attempting to avoid a piece of wood, which „ had been thrown to keep the boat from the side of the Ship; „ and if any person was guilty, it was the mate of the vessel, „ not the man who was sacrificed. Even the lower orders of „ the Chinese evinced contempt at the willing blindness and

„ credulity of the employers of the wretched Italian seaman, „ who to preserve their own interests, persuaded him to „ trust himself to the justice of a Chinese tribunal." Now Mr. Editor—the author of these "Facts" might have informed himself that it was well known to the Captains and Supercargoes of the American Ships, that Terranovia—did knock the woman overboard with a sharp pointed Spanish olive jar, thrown at her from the forecastle of the Ship—that the body was examined by the Pon-yue in the presence of Mr. Wilcocks (Consul) attended by a number of Americans, and proved to their satisfaction, that the point of the olive jar produced, fitted a hole cut through the hat she wore, and the deep cut in the head, was caused by the same blow—and that they had no doubt of the fact, that Terranovia caused her death—the only difficulty was the mode of the man's trial—this it was promised should take place on board the Ship—the mockery of a trial was there attempted—and the man refused to be delivered—it was not until after the whole American trade had been suspended for three weeks and after the most solemn assurances, often repeated, by every member of the Co-hong, that he should have an open and fair trial—were they permitted to take him from the Ship—and as this was the first instance in which that all important question was ever agitated between the Americans and the Chinese, we were cajoled in the belief that the promised fair trial would take place—one great difficulty in the business, was the well known fact, that the Ship was a receptacle for Opium, and had been many months laying at Whampoa for this purpose—the unfortunate man left the vessel after taking leave of those around him, and no one led him to believe "that he would merely undergo a formal examination at Canton, and be shortly permitted to return to his Ship."

The Honorable the East India Company stands not in need of sinister reflections on the character of Americans, to support their cause—nor would any member of the Factory I am persuaded, from a knowledge of their characters, be induced to commit to the press, such reflections as the foregoing extract—other parts of the "letter" contain remarks on the mode in which the trade is conducted; these admit of argument; difference in opinion on commercial subjects is admissible, and open for discussion—but reflections on the personal conduct of men who were so unfortunate as to be placed in the painful situation of being compelled to act in the business referred to, requires that the assertions shall be borne out by facts—the writer of this was privy to the whole of the transactions in the case of Terranovia—and can support his testimony by the evidence of others now in Canton.

The American Government requires of us, to submit peaceably to the laws of the country we may visit, hence we consider ourselves bound to obey the laws of China—other foreigners may take a different view of their obligations, and their Governments may uphold their resistance—we do not question the propriety of their conduct—we all know the terms on which we are admitted to trade—and know the dangerous footing on which we stand here—whether our construction is right or wrong,—so far as we are concerned, is a question for ourselves alone.

AN AMERICAN.

## INTRODUCTION OF BUDDHISM INTO CHINA, TRANSLATED FROM THE TAE-PING-KWANG-KE.

The priest SHIH-MO-TANG, who introduced this religion, was a native of central India. He was of a fine person, could explain all the sacred books of his religion, and used to wander about like a madman. Once having gone to a small Indian State named POO-YUNG, to explain one of the religious books, another State invaded that in which he was. SHIH-MO-TANG said, the sacred books tell me that he who is able to explain these laws, shall be protected by the terrestrial gods, and his residence shall be kept in peace and safety. Now that the enemy have invaded the country, shall not this acquirement begin to be useful? Then taking an oath to expose himself, he went in person and brought about peace, so that both countries were pleased, and the praise of his name was extended every where.

One night the Emperor MING of the HAN Dynasty (who reigned from A. D. 58—76) having dreamt that he saw a man of gold flying through the air towards him, called a general assembly of all his Ministers to interpret the meaning of his dream. CHUEN-E, one of his ministers said: "I have heard that there is a god in the west named FUH (Bud'h); does not the dream refer to this?" The Emperor, agreeing with him in opinion, immediately sent two ministers TSAE-GAN and TSIN-KING to India, to seek for, and examine the principles of the Bud'h Sect. There GAN and the other met with SHIH-MO-TANG and wished to take him back with them. SHIH-MOH-TANG swore that he was willing to go with them immediately; that he feared no toil or labour, and would brave even floods and deserts. When he arrived at the city LO-YANG (which was then the capital,) the Emperor rewarded him liberally, and went outside the western gate of the city to meet him: he built him also a fine house to dwell in. This was the commencement of the Sect of FUH, or SHA-MUN, in China. But when the great doctrines of this religion were first promulgated, people would not believe them; and he therefore perplexed himself with the abstruse parts of it, without preaching to others. He died not long after at LO-YANG.

It is recorded of SHIH-MO-TANG, that he wrote a commentary on 42 Chapters of a sacred book, which was deposited in the 14th room of the Palace LAN-TAE-SHIH. The house where SHIH-MO-TANG dwelt, is now the White-horse temple outside the present city LO-YANG. About this there is a tradition that a foreign king having given orders for all temples to be destroyed, the Temple CHAU-TE alone remained, when a white horse appeared at night, flying round it and neighing, which being told to the King, he immediately ordered a stop to be put to the destruction of the temples. The name of the Temple CHAU-TE was on this account changed to PIH-MA (white horse,) and hence so many temples have taken the name PIH-MA.

NAVAL OFFICERS. In four of the provinces, viz Keang-nan; Che-keang; Foo-kien; and Kwang-tung, it has heretofore been allowed to officers in the Army who were disposed to learn "the nature of water," i. e: seamanship, to join the Navy and learn to be captains and admirals.

The number of such volunteers has of late increased, and one of the censors has written to the Emperor that he apprehends, there are some unfair proceedings: and has requested His Majesty to order the Governors of the above named provinces, to use greater efforts to ascertain whether the number of officers who enter the Navy have really acquired a knowledge of the sea or not; if not, then send them back again to be land lubbers.

SPARE OFFICERS. It is usual for the Supreme Board of appointments at Peking to send to all the provinces qualified persons to fill vacancies as they occur.

Of late a great many have been qualified by purchase; commissions having been sold to increase the revenue during Chang-ki-hur's war. Those monied persons who bought commissions, further employed their golden talent to get appointed as waiters to fill vacancies. But the numbers of offices did not increase; and the incumbents did not choose to die off; and the consequence is that all the provinces are overstocked with these hangers on. The Governor of Sze-chuen Province has requested the Emperor to order the Board of appointments to send him no more waiters for office till he sends for a fresh supply in as much as he has as many as will last him several years.

INCENDIARY. Soo-ching-gih has reported to His Majesty that a man named Wana-jih, actuated by malice had set fire to a house and burnt to death four persons. The Emperor has ordered the criminal Board to examine speedily into the facts and report to him.

SPEEDY JUSTICE. The Chinese seem aware that a delay of justice is injustice, and hence the Supreme Government frequently issues orders to expedite the decisions of the Courts. But the supreme criminal Board itself, like a certain high Court in England has been heretofore, His Majesty thinks, left too much to its own discretion; he has therefore fixed certain periods—ten days; twenty days; a month &c. within which ordinary cases must be decided. And he orders this new arrangement to be inserted in the code and *forever* obeyed.

PUBLIC SPIRIT. The Governor of Keang-nan, resident at the ancient capital Nan-king, has reported the names of certain country Gentlemen who have subscribed considerable

sums to clear the river on the North side of the city. They raised 39,800 Taels of silver. To reward this patriotic zeal His Majesty has conferred various honors on those who subscribed 300 Taels and upwards.

MADNESS. The son of a person of rank at Peking being seized with sudden insanity, rushed out into the streets with a sword and wounded and maimed a great many persons before he could be secured, his father Tse-shin has requested a Court of inquiry on his conduct for not anticipating the evil and preventing it. As the attack of disease was sudden, His Majesty orders the inquiry to be dispensed with.

IMPOSTOR. His Majesty has been informed of a Lady named E-chaou, who gives herself out as an eminent disciple of Shih-kea Budh, and pretends to cure diseases by charms. She has a large tablet with an inscription over her gate; and blazons the names of her Lady and Gentlemen patrons on yellow paper. A subscription book has been handed about even among the Imperial kindred. The Emperor has ordered her and her accomplices to be seized and delivered over to the criminal Tribunal.

PETITIONS. Although the right of petitioning is admitted by the Chinese Government, they assail those who write petitions for other people. The Governor of Honan Province has requested an order from the Emperor to the Police of Peking to find out and seize a criminal who wrote a petition for some one in Honan. The order was granted requiring the Police to find out the offender and forward him speedily to Honan.

OFFICIAL MISTAKE. The Governor of Peking has been more indulgent than was legal in granting leave of absence to some persons. He pleads in extenuation that he mistook the law. However he is subjected to a Court of Inquiry that he may be treated as the law directs in case of official people mistaking its meaning.

The Nam-hoy-une's Runners having received a bribe from a person prosecuting another for debt, went to the village of the defendant, arrested, and contrary to law fettered and chained him. Being thus illegally disgraced the man's wife and concubine followed their lord to the side of the river, and seized the boat into which he was put. They held on so firmly and were so harshly treated by the people in the boat, that they eventually both lost their lives in the river. One of them was pregnant. Thus, says the native writer, were three lives lost by the illegal violence of the Nam-hoy's police. The head Runner has absconded, and his master is using all his efforts to slur over the business, which if the injured creditor has spirit to protest against, he will find it difficult to do.

One of the local officers in the Heang-shan district is suspected of administering poison to a country Gentleman who dined with him and died the same night soon after his return home. Not only the sudden death, but also the discoloration of the body are the grounds on which the suspicion rests.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

OPIUM. Little has been passing in Opium beyond the clearing of old bargains, which will appear by our monthly statement to have been extensive. The anxiety among the small holders to sell, and the quantity of inferior drug that is in the market, tend much to keep Malwa on the decline. Patna and Benares are better supported, but evidently suffer under the influence of the depression of the Malwa. The late importation of Turkey is supposed to be considerable, and the price is consequently much affected by it; at present there is very little demand for this description of the drug.

COTTON. There is no improvement whatever in the Cotton market—but on the contrary, it appears depressed by the number of small parcels, that have lately been sold at prices much below those that ruled at the commencement of the last month. The importations by the Company's Ships remain on board, and the Bombay Commanders, whose investments consist wholly of the new staple, cannot get Taels 9. 5 per Pecul. No prices have yet been mentioned for either the Bengal or Madras Cotton. Old Cotton has been sold at from 5. 2. to 7 Taels, of which there have been numerous small parcels, and of as various qualities.

Some sales of Cotton Yarn of the numbers 18 to 36 have been made lately at $ 43 to $ 45 per Pecul. The investments of the Company have not yet been brought forward.

Owing to the moderate importations that have lately appeared in most of the Straits articles, Pepper is freely selling at $ 7, and new Betel-nut at 3¼ a 3½ per Pecul; but this last article it is supposed, cannot maintain its present value against any sudden extensive supply.

White Cotton Goods and Woollens still preserve their demand, but are kept down in price by the extensive importations of the season.

Metals are steady at our quotations, excepting Quicksilver which has rather declined in price, owing to late arrivals.

The importations of Tin from the Straits still continue composed of spurious qualities, of which we have already pointed out the pernicious tendency.

A very favorable report is expressed on the quality and extent of the crop of the new Teas.

The Company's Treasury will, it is expected, be opened in a few days for bills on the Supreme Government.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

| | THERMOMETER. night. | noon. | BARO-METER. | WIND |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 73 | 88 | 29.80 | Fine weather first and middle parts, latter cloudy, fresh breeze N. |
| 2 | 75 | 88 | 29.80 | Cloudy—at times a fresh breeze N. a N. E. |
| 3 | 76 | 88 | 29.80 | Fine weather—fresh breeze N. |
| 4 | 73 | 86 | 29.85 | ,, mostly light breeze ,, |
| 5 | 74 | 88 | 29.90 | ,, first part light a N. latterly S. E. |
| 6 | 77 | 88 | 29.80 | ,, light and variable S. E. a N. E. |
| 7 | 77 | 88 | 29.70 | ,, light breeze S. E. |
| 8 | 78 | 90 | 29 80 | ,, ,, ,, S. a S. E. |
| 9 | 76 | 88 | 29.90 | First and latter parts heavy rain, with strong breeze N. E. middle fine—light airs S. E. |
| 10 | 74 | 80 | 29.95 | Constant rain, light breeze E. a S. E. |
| 11 | 72 | 80 | 30. | Rain for the most part—light breeze S. E. |
| 12 | 73 | 84 | 29·90 | Unsettled, rain at times—moderate S. E. a E. |
| 13 | 72 | 84 | 29.90 | ,, ,, ,, E. |
| 14 | 74 | 85 | 29.95 | Fine weather—light breeze E. a S. E. |
| 15 | 73 | 84 | 29,90 | ,, ,, ,, S. E. |
| 16 | 74 | 84 | 29.85 | Unsettled with rain at times S. E. |
| 17 | 73 | 80 | 29.90 | Unsettled, with frequent rain—latterly fresh breeze N. |
| 18 | 67 | 75 | 29.90 | Almost constant rain—light breeze N. a N. W. |
| 19 | 66 | 76 | 29.95 | Cloudy with rain—light breeze N. W. |
| 20 | 70 | 77 | 30. | First part fine—light airs N, middle and latter rain—fresh breeze E. a S. E. |
| 21 | 69 | 77 | 30. | Unsettled, with rain—light breeze E. |
| 22 | 69 | 80 | 29.95 | Fine weather—light breeze E. a S. E. |
| 23 | 72 | 84 | 29.90 | ,, at times a moderate breeze S. E. |
| 24 | 75 | 86 | 29·80 | ,, light breeze ,, |
| 25 | 74 | 87 | 29·90 | ,, moderate breeze ,, |
| 26 | 77 | 87 | 29·90 | ,, light breeze N. |
| 27 | 76 | 88 | 29·80 | ,, moderate breeze N. a N. W. |
| 28 | 74 | 88 | 29 70 | ,, at times a fresh breeze N. W. |
| 29 | 74 | 86 | 29.60 | Cloudy with a fresh breeze first part—latterly blowing hard N. a N. E. |
| 30 | 74 | 82 | 29. 50 | Constant rain—blowing hard. N. E. a E. |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| SEPTEMBER | ARRIVED | | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | H. C. S. Reliance, | Timins, | Calcutta |
| ,, | Brit Ship Sir Charles Malcolm, | Tudor, | Bombay |
| 19 | Am. Ship Sumatra, | | Salem |
| 22 | H. C. S. London, | Smith, | Madras |
| 27 | Port. Ship Sam Francisco de Paula, | dos Santos, | Manila |

| SEPTEMBER | SAILED | | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Brit Barque Dona Carmelita. | Gray, | Calcutta |
| 27 | Sp. Brig Talunfo, | Tyag, | Manila |

PASSENGERS,

Per *Reliance*, Colonel Hetzler, J. H Astel Esqr. Lieutenant Holman R. N.

Per *London*, Sir James & Lady Home, Major Smith, Captain Gill, Liut. Congdon, Ensign Thacher.

POSTSCRIPT, 3rd October. By accounts just received, we are happy to find, that during the blowing weather on the 29th and 30th ultimo, the Shipping in the vicinity of Lintin sustained no material injury; but the SHERBURNE anchored in Macao Roads, was dismasted and otherwise much damaged.

**DIED** at Canton, on the 1st instant Mr. F. Mackenzie late commander of the Netherlands' Ship Vrouw Helena, laying at Whampoa.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. OCTOBER 2nd, 1830. IMPORTS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | .... | | Sp. Drs. | 8 | a | 14 | Catty | Skins, Beaver | | Sp. Drs. | 4½ | a 6 } Each |
| Assafetida | .... | .... | | 5 | | | | Fox | .... | .... | 70 | Cts. } |
| Biche de mar | .. | .... | | 9 | a | 10 | | Rabbits | | .... | 40 | a 50— 100 |
| very superior | | .... | | 36 | | | Pecul | Seal | .... | .... | 1½ | |
| Bees wax | .... | .... | | 24 | a | 25 | | Sea Otter | .. | .... | 50 | a 60 } Each |
| Betel nut New | | .... | | 3½ | a | 3¾ | | Land Otter | .. | .... | 4 | a 6 } |
| Bird's nests | .. | .... | | 26 | a | 40— | Catty | Spelter | | | 4 | — Pecul |
| Black wood or Ebony | | | | 2 | | — | Pecul | Tin plates | .. | .... | 12 | — Box |
| Camphor Malay | | .... | | 14 | a | 26— | Catty | Tin, | .... | .... | 17 | a 18— Pecul |
| Cloves Molucca | | .... | | 25 | a | 30 | | EXPORTS. | | | | |
| Mauritius | | .... | | 15 | a | 18 | | Alum | .... | Sp. Drs. | 2½ | } Pecul |
| Cochineal | .. | .... | | 300 | a | 400 | | Anniseseed star | | .... | 13 | a 14 } |
| Copper South American | | | | 24 | a | 26 | | Ditto oil of | | .... | 2½ | — Catty |
| Do. at Lintin for exportation | | | | 27. 10 | | | | Bamboo canes | | | 12 | — 1000 |
| Do. Japan | | .... | | 25 | a | 27 | Pecul | Brass Leaf | .. | .... | 52 | a 54— Box |
| Coral Fragments | | .... | | 30 | a | 50 | | Camphor at Macao. | | 23 a 24; here | 28 | a 30 |
| Cotton yarn | .. | .... | | 30 | a | 60 | | Cassia | „ | 9 a 10. „ | 12 | a 13 |
| COTTON Bombay Old Ts. | | | 6 a 8. 5, New | 9 | a | 9. 5 | | Ditto Buds | | .... | 17 | a 18 |
| Bengal | | .... | Old | 9. 5 | a | 9. 10 | | China Root | .. | .... | 3⅛ | |
| Madras | | .... | Old | 9. 5 | a | 10 | | Cubebs | .... | .... | | none |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | | | | | | Dragon's blood | | .... | 80 | a 100 } Pecul |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | | .... | Sp. Drs. | 4½ | a | 6 | | Galangal | .. | .... | 5½ | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | | | 5 | a | 5½ | Piece | Gamboge | .. | .... | 85 | a 90 |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | | | 2½ | a | 3 | | Glass beads | | .... | 25 | a 26 |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | .... | | 1½ | a | 2 | | Hartall | .... | .... | 12 | a 13 |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | | | 2 | a | 2½ | | Mother o Pearl Shells | | | 20 | a 22 |
| Cow Bezoar | .. | .... | | 30 | | — | Catty | Musk | .... | .... | 70 | a 90 Catty |
| Cudbear | | .... | | 25 | a | 26 | | Nankeens Compy's 1st | | | 80 | a 82 |
| Cutch Pegue | | .... | | 3½ | a | 4 | | 2d. do. 1st sort | | 68 a 70 2nd. | 62 | a 65 |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | .... | | 80 | a | 90 | | 3d. do. do. | | .... | 48 | a 55 } 100 |
| Elephant's Teeth | | .... | | 60 | a | 85 | | Blue | .... | .... | 70 | a 80 |
| Fishmaws | .. | .... | | 40 | a | 70 | | Small | .... | .... | | none |
| Flints | .... | .... | | 75 | Cts. | | | Oil of Cassia | | | 1½ | — Catty |
| Gambier | .... | .... | | 1 | a | 1½ | | Rhubarb | .. | .... | 65 | a 70 |
| Ginseng crude, | | .... | | 25 | a | 50 | Pecul | SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | | 345 | a 350 |
| Iron bar | ... | .... | | 3 | | | | Ditto Tsatlee | | .... | 375 | a 380 |
| ditto Rod | . | .... | | 4 | | | | Canton | .... | Taels | 195 | a 250 |
| Lead | ... | .... | | 4⅜ | a | 5 | | Sugar raw | .. | .... | 4. 2 | |
| Mace | .... | .... | | | none | | | Pingfa | .. | .... | 5. 4 | |
| Myrrh | .... | .... | | 15 | a | 30 | | Sugar Candy Chinchew | | Drs. | 13 | a 14 |
| Nutmegs | .. | .... | | 50 | a | 55 | | Do. Canton, 1st sort | | | | none |
| Olibanum | .. | .... | | 3 | a | 5 | | 2d. sort | | .... | 8⅛ | a 8⅜ |
| Opium Patna | | .... | | 800 | | | | Tea Bohea | .. | Taels | | none |
| Benares | | .... | | 795 | | | Chest | Congo | .. | .... | 17 | a 20 |
| Damaun Malwa | | .... | | 540 | a | 545 | | Campoy | .. | .... | | none } Pecul |
| Companys do. | | .... | | 560 | a | 565 | | Souchong | | .... | 16 | a 22 |
| Turkey | | .... | | 660 | a | 670— | Pecul | Peko | | | | none |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | | | 5 | a | 6 | | Ankoi | .. | .... | | do. |
| Pepper Malay | | .... | | 7 | | | | Hyson | .. | .... | | do. |
| Putchuck | .. | .... | | 11 | a | 12 | | ditto Skin | | .... | 9 | a 14 |
| Quicksilver | .... | .... | | 66 | a | 68 | | ditto Young | | .... | | none |
| Rattans | .... | .... | | 2⅛ | a | 2⅜ | | Gunpowder | | .... | | do. |
| Rice | .... | .... | | 1. 80 | a | 2 | | Twankay | .. | .... | 15 | a 20 |
| Rose Maloes | | .... | | 42 | | | | Tortoise Shell | .. | .... | | none |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | | | 6 | | | Pecul | Turmerick | .. | .... | 6 | |
| ditto Lintin | | .... | | 9 | a | 10 | | Tutenague | .. | .... | 13 | |
| Salt Fish | .. | .... | | 4 | a | 4½ | | Vermilion | .. | .... | 40 | — Box |
| Sandalwood | | .... | | 10 | a | 14 | | White lead | .. | .... | 10 | — Pecul |
| Sapanwood | | .... | | 2½ | | | | Whanghees | .. | .... scarce | | — 1000 |
| Shark's fins | .. | .... | | 15 | a | 18 | | EXCHANGES. | | | | |
| Smalts | .... | .... | | 12 | a | 28 | | London 3s, 11d a 3s, 11½d per dr. 6 ms. st | | | | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | | | 8 | a | 9— | Cwt. | Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds. | | | | |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | | | 1. 60 | a | 1. 70— | Yard. | Bombay—By Rs per do. do. | | | | |
| Camlets English | | .... | | 22 | a | 24 | | | | | | |
| Dutch, narrow 22 a 24, | | | broad, | 34 | a | 35 | Piece | | | | | |
| Long-ells, ditto | | .... | | 7 | a | 8 | | | | | | |

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

*ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1830.*

| | PATNA | | | BENARES. | | | MALWA. | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value. | Chests. | Price. | Value. | Chests. | Price. | Value | Chests. | Value. |
| SEPTEMBER .... .... | 358 | 800 | 286,400 | 327 | 795 | 259,965 | 1216½ | 550 | 669,075 | 1901½ | 1,215,440 |
| In the previous 5 months . | 2423 | | 2,023,480 | 715 | | 587,680 | 5982 | | 3,665,920 | 9120 | 6,277,080 |
| Consumption to 1st Octr. 1830. | 2781 | | 2,309,880 | 1042 | | 847,645 | 7198½ | | 4,334,995 | 11,021½ | 7,492,520 |
| Stock at Lintin do. do. . . | 2143 | | | 463 | | | 6857 | | | 9463 | |

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 SATURDAY, 16th OCTOBER, 1830. NO. 21

## CANTON.

Is hereby given that our business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of REMINGTON & Co.

REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO.

BOMBAY 31st July, 1830.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The Ships FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, & GLENELG, Captain Lungley, will sail in all this month.

Apply to Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

To sail early in November.

The new Barque Sumatra, Captain Cardozo,

For Freight &c. apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

## PIKE'S NARRATIVE.

Of a Journey through the Interior provinces, westward of the United States of America.

The advertiser will feel much obliged to any person who will sell, or favor him with a perusal of the above.

A. B, care of MARKWICK & LANE.

## CANTON.

We refrain from noticing in our present number any further particulars connected with the late unfortunate affray in the Dutch Hong, being desirous to lay before our readers a correct and circumstantial detail of that melancholy affair, which we trust we shall be enabled to do in our next.

We understand the Chinese authorities have taken up the investigation of the case, and made a demand for the three Parsees being given up to them; a requisition which, as they have been sent under custody to Bombay, it is now impossible to comply with. And we presume it must at all events have been resisted, under the circumstances of the case.

We regret to say a malicious and grossly incorrect account of the catastrophe has found its way to the Chinese Government.

The following quotation bears so directly on a passing melancholy occurrence, and the remarks of the Gentlemen who penned the paragraph, appear to us so just, that we are induced to give it a place in the Register. The doctrine of implicit submission to Governments, is no doubt what all governments delight in, and to a certain extent is a true doctrine. But the laws of Governments are subordinate to the laws of God. If Governments allow of no city of refuge to the unintentional man-slayer, men must evade the laws, and seek refuge where they can. The subject is a grave and ratherintricate one; we consider the following as a piece of important evidence, and not as deciding the question.

"CANTON 14th December 1780. Some days ago a French seaman belonging to the Success Galley, Country Ship, killed a Portuguese sailor belonging to the Stormont, in one of the Merchants' houses. The man took refuge at the French Consul's, where he remained many days; but at last was given up to the Chinese, and was this morning publicly strangled by order of the Foo-yuen. This is the first instance of one European being executed for the murder of another in this country, and appears to be a very dangerous precedent, as it may involve Europeans in inextricable difficulties, if even by accident one man should kill another, The man executed to day could have no trial of common justice. The affair happened between him and the deceased in Sennqua's Hong, at night, nobody knowing of the quarrel till the Stormont's man was killed; and we do not understand that the Chinese Government took any means in their Courts to find out the truth. Foreigners are not here allowed the benefit of the Chinese laws, though in this instance one of them suffers by the rigor of them—nor have they any privileges in common with the natives. They are governed merely by such rules as the Mandareens for the time being declare to be their will; and the reason why so few inconveniences happen from irregularities is—that the officers of Government, on such occasions, rather choose to exact money from the Security Merchants, Compradores &c., than use rigorous methods by which they gain nothing. Their corruption therefore in part is the foreigners' Security."

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE &C.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

There is much of the evidence given before the House of Commons, concerning the intercourse of Christian states with China, which might be commented on, and somewhat corrected. We say Christian states, that we may include America with Europe.

An American Citizen Captain Coffin, gave evidence before the British Parliament, and was by the Committee requested to tell them about things which he knew very imperfectly himself. We refer chiefly to the case of the poor seaman Terranovia, who was strangled by the Chinese Government on an alleged charge of murder. We have not Captain Coffin's evidence before us, and will not enter into any verbal criticism of his evidence; but as no European press existed in China at the time of Terranovia's death, we will briefly put on record what we remember of that mournful transaction.

The facts of the case were very simple. Some person on board of an American Ship, threw a small jar at a Chinese boat-woman, which struck her violently on the head, and caused her to fall from her boat into the river, where she was drowned. The alleged cause of throwing the jar was a dispute about buying something, between the person in the Ship and the poor woman in the boat. She had got the money it was said, and was rowing off, without giving the contracted for equivalent. This is all that was clearly ascertained; for the Chinese had doubts whether Terranovia was the person who threw the jar or not. Whampoa rumour said it was a mate of the Ship. That, we do not believe. But whoever threw the jar, we are disposed to believe there was no intention of killing. It was a case of unpremeditated, unintentional homicide.

As soon as the affair came before the Chinese Government application was made to the American Consul, to *deliver* up the man who had caused the death of the native woman.

Here we pause to correct Captain Coffin and others, who gave evidence about the Chinese recognizing Consuls and Companies' chiefs. The evidence goes to say they are not recognized. What is the extent of the term—recognize! Wherever an European Company exists in China, or wherever there is a Consul, in all matters great or small, the Chinese Government applies to the Chief or the Consul to act as the heads of their own nation. What is this but recognizing them? As for example Mr. Wilcocks the American Consul at that time, was the person whom the Chinese Government always addressed in the affair of Terranovia. In the affair of the Navigateur, the recently appointed French Consul was recognized by the Chinese Governor, although the Consul appeared very late in the business; and the property recovered from the pirates was restored to him in behalf of the sufferers in his native country. Captain Coffin says he thinks the East India Company's Servants are not recognized, in the very teeth of the fact, as we all know. For all that concerns England proper, they are recognized by the Chinese Government as England's representatives. India is sometimes considered unconnected with England, i. e, when it suits the purpose of the Chinese Government to do so. But were persons in a Country Ship to commit a homicide on a native, the English Chief would be recognized as the responsible person. Indeed they recognize him as the head not only of the British citizens, but also of British naval Officers, in spite of his disclaiming any authority over them. But to

return to Terranovia. On the demand of the Chinese Government *to deliver up* Terranovia being made, the case of the English gunner, some thirty years before—who by the orders of his Officer was scaling a gun, and caused by the wadding the death of a native—rose to the recollection of every body. The gunner—as innocent of murder as the child unborn, was *delivered up* to the Chinese *to be tried*, and soon afterwards was *delivered back* to the English, a dead corpse *to be buried*. Oh!—but said every body in 1821, what the Chinese did 30 years ago, they won't venture to do now. Well—how did it turn out? The Captain of the American Ship at Whampoa is reported to have talked very largely, that as long as the stars and the stripes waved at the mast head, he would never give up a man. ‡ And he was supported by other American Citizens. This lasted a short time. The Chinese reiterated their demands in vain; then they stopped the whole American trade. Now private agents began to doubt if they were justified in fighting the battles of another person's Ship. And at last they came to an understanding with that delectable body of rulers, which acts under the Chinese Government, and over the foreigners, viz, the Hong Merchants—that they might go to the Ship, and take Terranovia, without being resisted; but the Americans would not *give him up*! Beautiful distinction! Accordingly the Chinese went to Whampoa—the Hong Merchants with some official people in attendance, and took Terranovia out of the Ship, the leading Merchants of the United States having previously assured the Hong Merchants that no resistance would be offered. Terranovia was brought to Canton, and taken under Chinese escort to the Hong Merchants' Hall. He was now abandoned by the Americans. The Chinese carried on a trial two or three days, with locked or bolted doors. British subjects who could understand Chinese and others, endeavoured to gain admittance for the purpose of befriending the unfortunate man, but were excluded by force. Application was made to permit the intervention as Interpreter of an English Gentleman who understood Chinese—but this was decidedly refused by the Government. Still old residents—some English and Americans, would not believe that the Chinese would ever dare to do what was done in the gunner's case: In the mean time the Chinese Judges, and the Chinese Linguists, with threats and promises induced Terranovia to confess certain points, which criminated him, in the eye of Chinese law. To this evidence he signed by inking his hand and impressing it on paper; for he could not write. This confession being gained, his death was decreed as it were to-day about four o'clock. He was pampered, and cajoled, and kept in perfect ignorance of his fate that evening. He slept at night and was awoke early, and told he was going to see the Governor—but they concealed from him that all criminals have to pass before the Governor to the place of execution, that they may have a last chance of appeal. Such is the farce. He breakfasted and was joked with by the demons who surrounded him—he went to the Governor's and from thence to the cross on which he was to be strangled. Being a Catholic he mistook it for the cross of Christ, and made external indications of respect. But anon to his unutterable horror, he was seized, and struggling in vain, by force bound to it, with cords, by neck, and wrists, and ankles. He affirmed his innocence of murder, invoked Heaven, and appealed to his executioners—Of course it was all useless. A Linguist to personate the foreigners, was ordered near him to witness the execution. The wrench was applied—his eyes started from their sockets, circulation was stopped, and Terranovia expired looking so horrible in death, that the careless Linguist who officially had lent his aid to his condemnation, shuddered and shed tears. This tragedy took place at dawn of day while the American Citizens at Canton were yet sleeping in their beds. Soon however the recognized Consul was informed that the remains of Terranovia would be delivered to him for interment. The shock was too much for him—he also could not refrain from weeping. But what was to be done? There was in Canton that day a gloom and a murmur of dissatisfaction, which ended in nothing—not even a remonstrance. The then Governor of Canton wrote to his Majesty, and said, the foreigners being sordidly avaricious, he could not effect the ends of justice till he stopped their trade; then they gave in immediately. Next he added they were present at the trial and execution, and were well satisfied with the justice of the proceeding. The American Government never said a word from that day to this. And in 1830, members of the British Legislature, as if to justify the Chinese, asked Captain Coffin, whether or not, if an American seaman were in England to cause the death of a person, he would not be tried by the laws of England, and the same conversely in America, and in every civilized country—to which the good Captain replies "no doubt!" But would the proceedings in England or America resemble those in China? In what are the cases parallel!

Captain Coffin may not know the fact, and therefore he could not tell the Committee of the House of Commons of it; but we believe the American Consul did resign in disgust, in consequence, among other causes of this coldblooded, judicial, treacherous murder of a person under the protection of the American flag.

Some people think that there is a wonderful change in China for the better. We fear the only thing gained as yet, is merely more knowledge of the evil, while the remedy seems as far off as ever.

If in the above statement we have deviated from the true color and character of the facts, it is unintentional. Our knowledge of the facts was derived at the time from the best authority—but we write only from recollection, and stand open to correction if wrong.

‡ Note. In the mean time it is said the Captain kept the seaman in irons. In all such cases the Chinese consider the man given, as already judged guilty by the foreigners; and on this assumption they proceed not so much to *try* the man, as to exemplify their prerogative in *executing* him. To *give up a man*, therefore, is handing him over *to be put to death*, which no foreigners in China have a just right to do.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

We insert translations of three proclamations issued by the local authorities a few days ago. Something similar is published every year to prevent the populace from imagining that the separation wall between them and foreigners is broken down. The Chinese are as exclusive as ever the Jews were, and like them claim to be a Heaven-favored race. The terms for Chinese and foreigner in the original express to the eye of a native the superiority of the former, as is usual in all such documents.

### Order interdicting native boats taking foreigners about the river.

Shaou, Superintendant of the river in Nan-hae district; and Low, Superintendant of the river in Pwan-yu district, issue this proclamation for the purpose of prohibiting the small boats taking foreigners about on excursions of pleasure, that thereby they may induce reverence for the orders of Government.

As the laws and prohibitions for separating between natives and foreigners are very strict, all the foreigners who go up and down the Canton river have boats of their own, besides the boats provided by the Hong Merchants for the various Companies:—and the small boats on the river are not permitted to presume to carry foreigners about, in order that traitorous people may thereby be prevented from forming illegal connexions with them, and thus exciting disturbances.

Now it appears, on examination, that the ignorant stupid people, who own the boats opposite to the Factories and thereabouts, have been in the practice of taking the foreigners about the river, for pleasure, from east to west, and from morning to night, without ceasing. It is impossible to be surety for them (the foreigners), that they will not form illegal connexions; and that traitorous natives will not buy prohibited goods from them, and also lead them into debauchery, gambling, making pretences, and deceiving. Besides those boat-people are ignorant of every thing except the desire of gain, and have no sense of shame,—so that there will be no extremity to which they will not go. If the matter be not strictly examined into and put a stop to, where will it end?

Besides ordering the runners strictly and narrowly to examine into and prevent it, this proclamation is issued as a severe prohibition; and for this purpose this proclamation is issued, that all the boatmen along the river near the Factories may fully inform themselves about it:—From and after the issuing of this proclamation, you must, with bitter repentance reform of your former errors, and keep to the

proper means of gaining your livelihood; you are not allowed to take foreigners in your boats on pleasure trips. If any of you presume to persevere in wickedness, and do not repent, but still tread in your former steps, when once discovered by Government, or accused by others, seized and brought to trial, we certainly shall, according to truth, report and investigate; and shall confiscate your boats. Each one ought to tremble and obey. Oppose not. A special proclamation.

7th moon, 24th day, (10th September, 1830.)

### Hong Merchants and Linguists alone allowed intercourse with foreigners.

Chung, by Imperial appointment, Superintendant of Customs at the Port of Canton, &c. &c., issues this proclamation, for the purpose of strictly prohibiting traitorous natives from having intercourse with the foreigners in the Hong Merchants' foreign factories, thereby to induce reverence for the laws.

It appears that for some time past, when the foreigners coming to Canton, to trade, reach the city of Canton, and take up their lodging in the foreign Factories, there are a number of vagrant, traitorous people, who, mingling themselves with the Merchants and others, and priding themselves on having a little smattering of the foreign language, hold intercourse with the foreigners under pretence of buying small miscellaneous articles from them. Hence by craft and deceit they cause the money to escape from the channel of Government duties, and in various ways they break the laws, to the great detriment of the Government taxes.

Now, at the time when the foreign Ships are successively entering the Port, it is most proper to examine and investigate with increased strictness. Besides appointing secret runners to spy out and seize offenders, I also, uniting the above circumstances, issue a proclamation, and, on this account, I send this proclamation, for the full information of the Hong Merchants, Linguists, and all other natives:—you decidedly must with profound veneration obey this probibitory order, and each of you attend quietly to his own business. If any persons presume to enter into the lodgings of the foreign Merchants, and under pretence of selling goods, hold intercourse with the foreigners, or excite disturbances, they certainly shall be immediately seized and treated severely, and examined to the utmost extent of the law. The responsibility of examining into and preventing these illegalities lies with the Hong Merchants and Linguists. If they presume to suffer or connive at any act of disobedience hereto, when found out, they also shall be strictly examined, and decidedly shall not be allowed the least indulgence.

Let each tremble and obey. Oppose not. A special proclamation.

8th moon, 4th day, (20th September, 1830.)

### Order requiring all foreign Ships to take export cargo.

Chung, by Imperial appointment, Superintendant of Customs at the Port of Canton, &c. &c., issues this proclamation for the purpose of making a certain affair fully understood.

It appears that when the Ships of the various foreign nations come to Canton to trade, all the goods imported by them are not taken to the Hong Merchants to be purchased; but people presume to carry on illegal trade with the keepers of shops for foreign goods; thus going so far as to cause the duties on export goods to be left without any one responsible for the payment of them. And when they have given information, perhaps of only one or two chops of goods being shipped, they want to leave Port, and many such-like offences they commit; whence must arise a great failure in the amount of duties. It is on record that a proclamation has already been issued, strictly prohibiting this.

Now whilst the foreigners are entering the Port, I again repeat the prohibition, and on this account I send this proclamation for the full information of the Hong Merchants and Linguists, that when a foreign Ship of any of the various nations enters the Port, they must enquire distinctly what goods the Ship is really going to export, and have proof thereof afforded beforehand to the Security Merchant who is the purchaser, and then may the Merchant be allowed to become security, and the Ship be permitted to trade at Canton. If she is not going to purchase goods for exportation, she is a Ship guilty of offending against the laws; and the Hong Merchants, therefore must not presume to become securities for her, and also may not give information of her import goods, nor land them for examination; but must immediately petition for the Ship to be driven out of Port, and not permitted to loiter about Canton. If the said Hong Merchants and Linguists do not enquire clearly whether or not the Ship is going to take in an export cargo, but rashly become securities for her, and if, though she does not on her return take a full cargo, they notwithstanding request a Port-clearance for her, I certainly shall separately and strictly examine the said Hong Merchants and Linguists, without granting them the least indulgence. If the said foreign Ship-people presume to oppose, and they do not present a clear statement with evidence for investigation, they shall be punished. Oppose not; all of you tremble hereat. A special proclamation.

8th moon, 4th day, (20th September, 1830.)

## OFFENSIVE PROCLAMATION.

To the foregoing we have to add a fourth proclamation, the terms of which are so offensive as to be too gross for literal translation in a Christian Journal. It can scarcely be necessary for us to inform our distant readers, that to no community on the face of the earth can the opprobrious language made use of be less applicable than to the very respectable body of foreign residents in Canton; while on the other hand it is too much to be feared that as a picture of native manners, which have evidently furnished the groundwork of this senseless tirade, it is far from overdrawn. The document is a remarkable instance of the systematic difference between the practice and professions of the Chinese Government—for notwithstanding it's annual promulgation, with some slight variations, about this season of the year, the usual intercourse with Chinese of every description, shopkeepers, tradesmen, compradors, and servants, goes on without the slightest interruption. We do not recollect to have seen before the lavish terms of commendation bestowed on the Hong Merchants—at a moment too when the recent admission of some very questionable characters gives it more the appearance of well hit irony than of sober truth—without disparagement be it said to the few really respectable individuals to be found in the Cohong.

To us it has long been a question how far it is consistent with self respect and decorum that foreigners should tacitly acquiesce in the publication year after year, of insulting and lying edicts of this description—although it must be confessed their falsehood is so generally known and admitted, that there is probably not one native who believes them true; certainly not one who would dare to hint to any foreigner that they are so. But we think it is high time for foreigners to speak out, and no longer to submit even to the semblance of insult, however harmless it's sting. We strongly recommend to general imitation the spirited example of the British Factory, who two years ago made a remonstrance to the Government against a similar proclamation. (See Canton Register N°. 38, of 3rd November 1828.)

### Insulting Proclamation pasted against the wall of the Foreign Factories; dated 20th September, 1830.

Le, Governor of Canton, and Chung the Hoppo &c., hereby issue a severe interdict of certain transactions.

The spoken and written languages of the foreigners of various nations who come to trade, are unintelligible to, and all different from Chinese. It is therefore very difficult for them to understand the proprieties, the laws, and the prohibitory orders of the Celestial Empire; hence Hong Merchants and Linguists have been appointed to master and control commercial transactions. These persons ought no doubt, continually to instruct and direct the foreigners; to repress their pride and profligacy; and to insist on causing them to turn, with all their hearts, towards renovation, that both parties may enjoy the repose of gladness and of gain; every one keeping in his own sphere, and minding his proper business. Moreover the Hong Merchants &c., are all persons of property and respectable families, and it becomes therefore more necessary for them to have a tender regard to their face and reputation, to trade justly; not to cheat or deceive, and then they will be able to obtain the confidence of foreigners.

On inquiry we find, that formerly there was a set of lawless, shameless Hong Merchants, who whenever the foreigners entered the Port and took lodgings, endeavoured to make a gain of them. For this purpose they adopted a hundred schemes to meet their wishes; bought young boys for them to act as servants, or procured boat prostitutes for them to gratify their libidinous dispositions: by so doing not only ruining the public morals, but also it was to be apprehended, creating disturbances.

About this time the foreign Ships are arriving in succession, and it is feared that lawless vagabonds will again tread in their old habits, therefore besides ordering secret search to be made, we unite in issuing this strict interdict, and send it to the Hong Merchants and Linguists, to the patrole and watchmen in the front of the factories, and at the end of Hog Lane, not to allow Tanka-boats to anchor opposite to those places. And when foreigners go and come from Whampoa to Canton, Tanka-boats and boats with families must not be employed. The servants the foreigners bring with them are quite sufficient to serve them; they are not allowed to hire and employ natives. If any continue to employ Chinese, and young boys, as servants for the foreigners, and to lead them secretly down to Tanka-boats to drink, and to pass the night with courtesans; or under the darkness of night to take native prostitutes into the factories, let the patrole, the watchmen, and the constables seize them, and report to the local Officers, that the parties may be severely punished according to law.

As to the appointed patrole in front of the factories, and the constables of the district, if they presume to accept of bribes to connive at, conceal, and screen such practices, the moment it is discovered, they shall be put in the pillory for a month at the said place; and at the expiration of that time brought before our Court, and immediately cudgelled to death.

We, the Governor and Hoppo, will firmly adhere without deviation to the law, and not shew the least indulgence. Let every one yield a trembling obedience. Be careful not lightly to try an experiment. A special Edict.

TAOU-KWANG, 10th year, 8th moon, 4th day.

Let this be hung up at the end of Hog Lane, for general information. (It was still up on the 8th instant.)

We copy from the Singapore Commercial Register the following circular put up at the Exchange Calcutta, and trust its promulgation will form a new era of prosperity to the important trade in Malwa Opium.

## CIRCULAR.

To

GENTLEMEN,

OPIUM.—I have the honor by direction of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to acquaint you, that it has been determined to relinquish the Provision of Opium in Malwa and other parts of Central India, for subsequent public Sale at Bombay, and that the Opium Agent in Malwa has accordingly been directed to discontinue the purchase of that Article on account of Government.

2.—It is intended in lieu of the system so abandoned to draw a Revenue in future from the Opium of Malwa by granting Passes for a consideration to be fixed by the Bombay Government, the amount of which will hereafter be made known.

3.—On obtaining these Instruments from the Officers in Malwa or Bombay, who may be empowered by the Government at the Presidency to issue them, the holders of Malwa Opium, or Speculators who buy of them, will be permitted to carry the article so protected from Malwa to Bombay, and to Export it thence to China, or elsewhere, in the same manner and under the same advantages hitherto granted to Purchasers of the Opium sold by Government at Bombay.

I have the honor to be Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. M. PARKER.
*Secretary.*

*Board of Customs, Salt and Opium,*
*The 31st July 1830.*

## CANTON, 20th September, 1830.

Mr. Editor,

One leading object of your Journal being the diffusion of Commercial intelligence, I presume the following particulars regarding the importation of Copper at Calcutta for some years back, will be acceptable to your readers in assisting them to form an opinion of a safe price for the article, as a medium of remittance to India. The information is extracted from a very recent and valuable work, "Bell's external Commerce of Bengal."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper imported into Calcutta | 1824 25 | B. M. | 94. 618 |
| | 1825 26 | ,, | 38. 737 |
| | 1826 27 | ,, | 44. 438 |
| | 1827 28 | ,, | 108. 885 |
| This is considered a fair average supply, being nearly the average of five years, 1824 a 1829. | 1828 29 | ,, | 73. 805 |
| | 1829 30 | ,, | 107. 418 |

Mr. Bell then observes "The importation of Copper in ,, this year, 1829 30, has been too great, and consequently ,, prices are declining in the face of further expected con- ,, signments; added to which, the present scarcity of cir- ,, culating medium, and sales being effected for cash only, ,, have a great effect upon this, as well as every negotiable ,, article."

To this may be added, that the exportation of Copper from England to India, amounted in the year 1829 to 3680 tons, exhibiting a great increase when contrasted with that of 1828, 2120 Tons.

MERCATOR.

LOCAL. A few days ago some Fokien Traders going from Macao to Canton were attacked near the Bogue, and after a severe struggle, in which several were wounded on both sides, were plundered of about 6000 Dollars.

It is said that within the last three months, as many as four hundred thieves and robbers have been brought to Canton. Some have been beheaded, others strangled, and the rest transported.

A DESPOT'S FROWN propagated through an Empire.

Mr. Holman, the blind traveller, whose arrival in China we had the pleasure of announcing in our last number, remarks in his travels through Russia, that after the Emperor Alexander recalled him from Siberia, and ordered him out of the Empire, many of the Officers who had previously been civil and kind, became cold and disaffected.

We have heard that in Lord Amherst's Embassy to the Court of Peking, the Chinese Officers wishing to persuade his Lordship to perform the ceremony of homage, told him that if he should, by disobedience, provoke the frown of the Monarch, every body in China would frown upon him, and make his journey through the country most uncomfortable.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| SEPTEMBER | ARRIVED | FROM |
|---|---|---|
| 29 Brit Ship John Biggar, | | Manila |
| OCTR. 3 Neth Barque N. Sa. de Faro, | | Batavia |
| ,, ,, Ship Zeemans Hoop, | Witzen, | ditto |
| 4 H. C. S. Castle Huntly, | Drummond, | Madras |
| ,, Brit Ship Caroline, | Roe, | Calcutta |
| ,, ,, ,, Ganges, | Ardley, | Bombay |
| 8 Neth Brig Pieter & Karel, | Popken, | Singapore |
| 10 Am. Ship Panama, | | New York |
| ,, ,, Brig Talent, | | Coast of Sumatra |

| OCTOBER | SAILED | TO |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Brit Ship Triumph, | Greene, | Bombay |
| ,, ,, Lord Amherst, | Rees, | Calcutta |
| 7 Sp. Brig Brillante, | Pozueta, | Manila |
| 8 ,, Ship Union, | Cuerbo, | ditto |
| 10 Brit Ship Fatty Salam, | Andree, | Calcutta |
| 15 ,, Edmonstone, | Hadley, | Bombay |

PASSENGERS,

Per *John Biggar*, R. Kerr Esqr.

Per *Zeemans Hoop*, J. H. Bletterman Esqr. & Miss Caroline Bletterman,

Per *Castly Huntly*, Captain & Mrs. Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. Wardrop, & Miss Wardrop, James Brooke Esqr, Lieut Milne, Lieut Welsh, Lieut Ashley—Mahmood Sally.

The CAROLINE, having been dismasted in the China Sea in Latitude 20°. 45 N., arrived here in tow of the H. C. S. CASTLE HUNTLY

**DIED** at Whampoa, on the 11th instant Mr. T. Hattan, Chief officer of the Netherlands' Ship Vrouw Helena.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. OCTOBER 16th, 1830. IMPORTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amber .... | Sp. Drs. 8 a 14 | Catty | |
| Assafetida .... .... | 5 | | |
| Biche de mar .. .... | 9 a 10 | Pecul | |
| very superior .... | 36 | | |
| Bees wax .... .... | 24 a 25 | | |
| Betel nut New .... | 3 a 3½ | | |
| Bird's nests .. .... | 26 a 40— | Catty | |
| Black wood or Ebony | 2 | — | Pecul |
| Camphor Malay .... | 14 a 26— | Catty | |
| Cloves Molucca .... | 25 a 30 | | |
| Mauritius .... | 15 a 18 | | |
| Cochineal .. .... | 300 a 400 | | |
| Copper South American | 24 a 26 | | |
| Do. at Lintin for exportation | 27. 10 | | |
| Do. Japan .... | 25 a 27 | Pecul | |
| Coral Fragments .... | 30 a 50 | | |
| Cotton yarn .. .... | 30 a 60 | | |
| COTTON Bombay Old Ts. 6 a 7. | New 7 a 9 | | |
| Bengal .... | 8. 8 a 9 | | |
| Madras .... | 9 | | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. ....Sp. Drs. | 4½ a 6 | | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | 5 a 5½ | Piece | |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | 2½ a 3 | | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. .... | 1½ a 2 | | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | 2 a 2½ | | |
| Cow Bezoar .. .... | 30 | — Catty | |
| Cudbear .... | 25 a 26 | | |
| Cutch Pegue .... | 3½ a 4 | | |
| Cuttings Scarlet .... | 80 a 90 | | |
| Elephant's Teeth .... | 60 a 85 | | |
| Fishmaws .. .... | 40 a 70 | | |
| Flints .... .... | 75 Cts. | | |
| Gambier .... .... | 1 a 1½ | Pecul | |
| Ginseng crude, .... | 25 a 50 | | |
| Iron bar ... .... | 2¾ | | |
| ditto Rod . .... | 3¾ a 4 | | |
| Lead .. .... | 4¾ a 5 | | |
| Mace .... .... | none | | |
| Myrrh .... .... | 15 a 30 | | |
| Nutmegs .. .... | 50 a 55 | | |
| Olibanum .. .... | 3 a 5 | | |
| Opium Patna .... | 830 a 835 | Chest | |
| Benares .... | | | |
| Damaun Malwa .... | 540 a 545 | | |
| Companys do. .... | 560 a 565 | | |
| Turkey .... | 660 | — Pecul | |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | 5 a 6 | | |
| Pepper Malay .... | 7 a 7¼ | | |
| Putchuck .. .... | 11 a 12 | | |
| Quicksilver .... .... | 66 a 68 | | |
| Rattans .... .... | 2¼ a 2¾ | | |
| Rice .... .... | 1.80 a 2 | | |
| Rose Maloes .... | 42 | | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | 6 | Pecul | |
| ditto Lintin .... | 9 a 10 | | |
| Salt Fish .. .... | 4 a 4½ | | |
| Sandalwood .... | 10 a 14 | | |
| Sapanwood .... | 2⅛ | | |
| Shark's fins .. .... | 15 a 18 | | |
| Smalts .... .... | 12 a 28 | | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | 8 a 9— | Cwt. | |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | 1.60 a 1.70— | Yard. | |
| Camlets English .... | 22 a 24 | | |
| Dutch, narrow 22 a 24, | broad, 34 a 35 | Piece | |
| Long-ells, ditto .... | 7 a 8 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. 4½ a 6 | Each | |
| Fox .... .... | 70 Cts. | | |
| Rabbits .... | 40 a 50— | 100 | |
| Seal .... .... | 1½ | | |
| Sea Otter .. .... | 50 a 60 | Each | |
| Land Otter .. .... | 4 a 6 | | |
| Spelter | 4 | — | Pecul |
| Tin plates .. .... | 12 | — | Box |
| Tin, .... .... | 17 a 17¾— | Pecul | |
| EXPORTS. | | | |
| Alum .... | Sp. Drs. 2½ | Pecul | |
| Anniseseed star .... | 13 a 14 | | |
| Ditto oil of .... | 2½ | — | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | 12 | — | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf .. .... | 52 a 54— | Box | |
| Camphor at Macao. | 23 a 24; here 28 a 30 | | |
| Cassia „ | 9 a 10. „ 12 a 13 | | |
| Ditto Buds .... | 17 a 18 | | |
| China Root .. .... | 3⅛ | | |
| Cubebs .... .... | none | | |
| Dragon's blood .... | 80 a 100 | Pecul | |
| Galangal .. .... | 5½ | | |
| Gamboge .. .... | 85 a 90 | | |
| Glass beads .... | 25 a 26 | | |
| Hartall .... .... | 12 a 13 | | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | 22 a 23 | | |
| Musk .... .... | 70 a 90 | Catty | |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | 80 a 82 | | |
| 2d. do. 1st sort 68 a 70 | 2nd. 62 a 65 | | |
| 3d. do. do. .... | 48 a 55 | 100 | |
| Blue .... .... | 70 a 80 | | |
| Small .... .... | none | | |
| Oil of Cassia | 1½ | — | Catty |
| Rhubarb .. .... | 65 a 70 | | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | 330 a 340 | | |
| Ditto Tsatlee .... | 360 a 365 | | |
| Canton .... | Taels 195 a 250 | | |
| Sugar raw .. .... | 4.2 | | |
| Pingfa .. .... | 5.4 | | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | Drs. 13 a 14 | | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | none | | |
| 2d. sort .... | 8⅛ a 8¾ | | |
| Tea Bohea .. | Taels none | | |
| Congo .. .... | 17 a 20 | | |
| Campoy .. .... | none | Pecul | |
| Souchong .... | 16 a 22 | | |
| Peko | none | | |
| Ankoi .. .... | do. | | |
| Hyson .. .... | do. | | |
| ditto Skin .... | 9 a 14 | | |
| ditto Young .... | none | | |
| Gunpowder .... | do. | | |
| Twankay .. .... | 15 a 20 | | |
| Tortoise Shell .. .... | none | | |
| Turmerick .. .... | 6 | | |
| Tutenague .. .... | 13 | | |
| Vermilion .. .... | 40 a 41— | Box | |
| White lead .. .... | 10 | — | Pecul |
| Whanghees .. .... | scarce | — | 1000 |

EXCHANGES.

London 3s, 11d a 3s, 11½d per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

OPIUM. No improvement has taken place in the Malwa drug, though there have been a few sales made of the Damaun in the last week; but a demand has sprung up for Patna and Benares, which has advanced the price to $ 835 for cash sales; and many time sales have been made at proportionate rates, which are likely to be maintained, since the quantity now on hand is considerably smaller than the stock that remained in the market at a similar period last season.

COTTON. There have been but few operations in the Cotton market during the last fortnight, beyond the sales made by the Company of their new Bombay at 9 Taels, 3 mace, and Bengal at 9 Taels, 5 mace per Picul. The importations of the Madras staple have not been brought forward.

The Company's Cotton Yarn is not yet sold; the importation of which amounts to 1250 Bales.

The last arrivals of Betel-nut have been sold at $ 4, and Pepper at $ 7¼ to 7⅜ per Picul. In Rattans there is little alteration, but Tin is very dull of demand, and declining in price.

The Silk market has opened at $ 340 to 345 per Picul for Tsatlee and Taysaam in equal proportions.

The Company's Treasury is now open for bills on the Bengal Government at the exchange of 200 Sicca Rupees per 100 Spanish dollars.

Our last advices from Manila state Sugar to be declining in price, and that there was a great deal of ready made in the market for sale at $ 5⅛ to 5¼ per Picul.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 TUESDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER, 1830. NO. 22

## NOTICE

Is hereby given that the House of Perkins & Co. is dissolved by the death of mr. Thomas T. Forbes; all persons having demands upon said firm are requested to present them for payment, and those who are indebted to them are requested to adjust the same with Messrs Russell & Co. who are duly authorized to adjust, and liquidate all the outstanding affairs of said Establishment.

CANTON, October, 27th 1830. PERKINS & CO.

## FOR SALE.

The BRIG TERRIER, 160 Tons burthen, now lying at Lintin, newly coppered, and recently fitted with new sails, and rigging, and is now in complete order for a voyage to any part of the world.

Apply to Messrs RUSSELL & CO.

## TO BE SOLD.

Four excellent CHRONOMETERS, the property of a Commander in the H. C. S. in possession of Captain J. P. Wilson, to whom reference may be made for rates &c; and the watches viewed at L. Just & Son's.

## TO LET IN MACAO.

A spacious and convenient House well furnished.

Apply to MARKWICK & LANE.

FOR MANILA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, & CALCUTTA.

The Barque Agnes, 300 Tons; to sail immediately after the delivery of the Company's cargo. For passage or freight apply to CAPTAIN THOMAS, at the Office of,

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

## CANTON.

The interval since our last publication has been one of unusual interest to the British community in China, chiefly on account of the following public notice issued by the President and Select Committee.

"We the President and Select Committee do hereby give Public Notice to all British residents in Canton, that in consequence of a threat of the Chinese Government to send an armed force to the Factory, with the avowed purpose of seizing British subjects, a body of seamen will be retained in the Company's Factories for the protection of all British subjects, who may feel desirous to resort to them.

(Signed) William Baynes, Charles Millett, J. Bannerman, J. N. Daniell.

CANTON, 20th October, 1830."

Although the measure of guarding the Factory with armed sailors was merely the revival of an old custom formerly very generally observed here; (see extracts from Osbeck's travels in Canton Register of 1st June last) yet from it's disuse for several years, the unexpected appearance of men with naked swords, pieces of artillery, and all the appurtenances of war, could not fail to create a great sensation in men's minds, foreigners as well as natives. We are informed that the threat to which it refers, was conveyed orally by the Hong Merchants to the Select Committee, but in the most formal manner, and with a request that it might be committed to writing as the express words of the Governor. And whether we suppose it put in execution, to enforce compliance with his demand for delivering up the three Parsees, concerned in the late fatal affray, or that of expelling foreign *women* from Canton (to use the phraseology of the Government Edicts) we conceive there was but one way of treating it; and this we are happy to say appears to have been completely successful. The message, from the mode of it's conveyance was evidently an experiment to try the firmness of the Committee, and no sooner was it met by them with a proper spirit, than the timid policy of the Governor became apparent. He desired the Hong Merchants to tell the Committee it was a mere hasty ebullition of temper never seriously meant. How could it be supposed that he would be the first to take any step to interrupt the harmony between the two nations? The Committee might be quite sure any such proceeding would be completely at variance with Chinese policy, their settled maxim being to act merely on the defensive in their negotiations with European powers, and never to proceed to extreme measures.

Such was the language of the Hong Merchants; but those who know Canton know, full well that it's Government is uniformly disposed to outrage and insult foreigners just as much as it finds foreigners will tamely submit to—and that there is scarcely any length to which, if unchecked, it will not proceed: while it uniformly succumbs to a temperate resistance founded on propriety and reason. We can be at no loss therefore to conjecture the real grounds of the Governor's forbearance in explaining away rather than acting up to the letter of his message.

We believe his Excellency has already virtually desisted from demanding the Parsees; while his repugnance to foreign Ladies will probably be gradually overcome, although he may continue to fulminate Government Edicts against them. We regret, for the sake of our fair readers, that on this subject, we cannot write in a more decided manner.

The object for the attainment of which, a defensive position was assumed, having been gained, by written assurances from the Governor, of the inviolability of the Factories, the armed sailors &c. returned to their respective Ships on Sunday the 31st ultimo.

KWANGSE PROVINCE. There is a report of an insurrection occasioned by the tyranny and folly of a Foo magistrate, who during a scarcity of rice, attempted to compel the Dealers to sell for one half of what they demanded. The consequence was they concealed the rice till it spoiled, and he again by his interference, exasperated the starving people till they insulted and beat him, pulling his button and feather from his cap. The Foo-yuen now came forward, degraded the Officer for his mismanagement, but executed three or four of the poor people who had committed an act of treason against the Emperor, in the person of his authorized servant. This severity incensed the people and caused a general rise: but it is anticipated they will be easily suppressed.

Since writing the above, the insurrection in Kwang-se is said to be assuming rather a formidable appearance. It is reported in the Tartar city that 3000 troops are being sent off from Canton to put down the insurgents, who have already murdered four Mandarins who held the civil authority over Heen districts.

We publish to day the proceedings at the Netherlands' Consulate to investigate the unfortunate affray in the Dutch hong—and although they may be considered by some as unnecessarily tedious, we know not how we could convey to our readers a full and impartial view of the case, unless by laying before them the whole of the evidence adduced, since the suppression of any part deemed by us unimportant might appear to others in a different light.

Death is the punishment which the laws of China award to killing in an affray *, without reference to the palliating circumstances

(See Staunton's Penal Code, p. 311.)

* NOTE. "All persons guilty of killing in an affray; that is to say, striking in a quarrel or affray so as to kill, though without any express or implied design to kill, shall, whether the blow was struck with the hand or the foot, with a metal weapon, or with any instrument of any kind, suffer death by being strangled, after the usual period of confinement.

When several persons contrive an affray, in the course of which an individual is killed, the person who inflicts the severest blow or wound, shall be strangled, after the usual period of confinement. The original contriver of the affray, whether he engages in it or not, shall be punished at the least, with 100 blows and perpetual banishment to the distance of 3000 lee. The rest of the party concerned shall be punished with 100 blows."

which may accompany it—and which in most cases would bring it within the exception in favor of foreigners declared in an Edict of the Hoppo regarding the case of Edward Sheen, in the year 1808, and quoted by Sir George Staunton at page 523 of the Penal Code. "In all other instances of offences committed under what the laws declare to be palliating circumstances, and which are therefore not capitally punishable; the offender shall be sent away to be punished by his countrymen in his own country."

Sir George adds in a note: "This paragraph is particularly important, as it announces an exemption in favor of foreigners, which, however essential to their well-being and security in China, was never before so distinctly declared and understood."

On the same head he observes in his "Miscellaneous notices relating to China" "It appears that foreigners have almost from the first, been admitted to be personally exempt, except only in cases of capital offences, from the direct operation of the Penal Code of the Empire."

But the grand problem remains—to come to a definite understanding with the Chinese Government, as to what shall be considered capital offences—and it must be unnecessary to point out how much their law as above declared is at variance with the principles of natural justice and of reason. That a chief of the British Factory should under these circumstances comply with the requisition of Chinese Edicts, namely—"find out who originated the bloody affray, point out his name, and deliver him up that the local magistrate may try and punish him"—that is, *execute* him, we conceive to be utterly impossible. It would be neither more nor less than a criminal usurpation of power, and a sacrifice of the life of a fellow subject, to avoid embarrassment in commercial concerns,—a disgraceful selfishness which his country and mankind would never forgive.

"In European countries," as observed in Dr. Morrison's remarks on homicides, "when foreigners commit homicides, they are required to submit to the laws of the country in which they are, however severe those laws may be; and many persons argue, that the same must be done in China. On a slight view of the case, this course seems reasonable; but on a closer inspection of all the circumstances, there are weighty objections to the principle; and still more so to the practice.

When two nations, or two individuals are concerned, there are reciprocal rights and duties; and between rulers and the persons ruled, there are reciprocal rights and duties. The Chinese however will admit of no national reciprocity; of foreign individuals they require implicit obedience to their laws without practically affording to foreigners the protection of those laws. They will not grant that natives shall assist foreigners to learn their language; nor will they allow them to study the Chinese laws; nor admit them freely to the courts of justice; nor furnish them with legal advisers when they are prosecuted; and therefore it may be fairly argued, that the principle of implicit submission, on the part of foreigners, to Chinese laws, is not tenable; for in fact, the law is explained as the sitting magistrate pleases

People who will not give the benefit of national law, cannot justly claim a right to the same practice, as those who throw their courts, and their laws, and their lawyers, open, to be employed by any or every body. When China shall give what European nations give to each other, then may she exact what they exact of each other.

Experience has shewn, that the practice of implicit submission has led to the capital execution either of foreigners wholly innocent, or guilty only of manslaughter.

The English, from want of authority to try men accused of homicide, and from a dread of resigning an innocent person to the Chinese, have been led to resist the Chinese in all cases. But this has not been matter of choice; nor a wish to screen a murderer: it has been a line of conduct forced upon them by the neglect of their own Government at home; and by the injustice and sanguinary malice of the Chinese.

This state of things is both a moral and a commercial evil. That a wilful murderer should be screened; or that an innocent person should be executed, are both great moral evils."

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We give insertion to the following extract, as tending to throw light on the depositions at the Netherlands Consulate, which are subjoined.

"This agreement made and entered into the first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, between J. H. Bletterman and Marvanjee Hormajee, that for the sum of fourteen hundred Spanish dollars annually, the said J. H. Bletterman hereby rents unto the said Marvanjee Hormajee for two years, all that building in the Dutch hong designated as factory N° 3—and it is further stipulated, that both parties shall conform to the following regulations viz.

1st. A porter will be stationed at the front gate of the hong, and will be closed every night at 10 o'clock.

2nd. The bottom gate opening into old China street, will be fitted with a lock to open on both sides; the factory will be supplied with a key to the same for their use during the day; and at 10 o'clock at night the gate will be bolted on the inside."

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## Netherlands' Consulate, Canton.

In consequence of the death of captain F. Mackenzie, of the Netherlands' Ship Vrouw Helena, the undermentioned viz. Messrs William Jardine, James Matheson, Lancelot Dent, F. Hollingworth, Captains Isaacs, Daniell, Chrystie, H. C. S, Messrs Samuel Russell, J. R. Latimer, Thomas Fox, E. de Otadui, Jehangeer Cursetjee, James Innes, Charles N. Talbot, Wm. S. Spawforth, George Parkyns, John Wm. Graham, John Mac Vicar, Wm. Pigott, P. Ammidon Junr., Burjorjee Manickjee, Framjee Pestonjee,—were summoned by Mr. M. J. Senn van Basel, provisional acting Netherlands' Consul in China, to enquire into the circumstances attending such death—which was reported to the said Consul to have been caused by violent means. And the following having answered to their names, * were sworn and proceeded to view the body, at half past twelve P. M. of the first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty; John Mac Vicar (called to be foreman) Samuel Russell, J. R. Latimer, Thomas Fox, E. de Otadui, Charles N. Talbot, Wm. S. Spawforth, Lancelot Dent, George Parkyns, John William Graham, William Pigott, P. Ammidon Junr.—lying at the house of mr. C. Bovet, at a quarter before one of the clock; they then examined a body pointed out, and identified it as that of captain Mackenzie, and returned to the Consulate, when the following evidence was adduced on oath.

Mr. Charles Bovet deposes—that yesterday about half past six in the evening, I was taking tea with captain Mackenzie and captain Auger in my own house N° 4 Dutch hong; a message was delivered to me by my Chinese servant from Marvanjee Hormajee, sent by one of his servants, requesting the key of the door of the passage of the hong, to which I answered that he was welcome to the key whenever he wished—a short time after he sent mr. Damiao, his clerk, to renew the same message, to which I gave a similar reply. He, taking me aside at the top of the stairs, intimated that if I went out of the hong I should be attacked by a gang of Parsees, and therefore recommended my being on my guard: a short time after I heard a noise as if people were breaking open the hong back gate, whilst I went out in view to prevent the breaking of the gate, and in consequence of the intimation given by Mr. Damiao, took for my protection an old sabre: in coming close to the door there were four or five Parsee servants, whom I told to desist from breaking the lock, and I would take them to mr. Vandermeulen's comprador, to whom I was going to deliver the key; at that moment the sabre was seized by one of the Parsees, and the others fell upon me with iron crowbars which had been concealed in the corner of the hong. I immediately abandoned my sabre to make my way home: when I arrived at my own gate I found captain Mackenzie half undressed, with his arms folded on his breast. I told him I was going to load the guns, fearing an attempt on the house. I went up stairs and immediately I heard a screeching out in the Hong; I ran to the front room window, and saw a noisy crowd of Parsees and Chinese. I returned to my arms, when a short time after, captain Auger brought captain Mackenzie up stairs in his arms—captain Mackenzie bleeding profusely, which sight sickened me. I went to my room immediately, where I remained about an hour and a half; and during the night was frequently in attendance on captain Mackenzie, who was delirious from the time he was brought into the house—unable to express his wants. He died shortly after seven o'clock this morning.

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* Note. Most of the gentlemen who did not answer to their names had proceeded to the British Factory, under an impression that the Inquiry would be held there, and declined taking any part in the proceedings at the Netherlands' Consulate, conceiving that as three British subjects, had been placed in confinement, on a charge of murder, at the requisition of the Netherlands' Consul, the investigation of their criminality ought to be conducted under the sanction of the British Authority.—*Editor.*

SAME on questions by Jurymen. Mr. Bovet replies that the caution given him by mr. Damiaõ against the Parsees was general, not naming any particular Parsee's servants. I did not see captain Mackenzie receive any blow. I did not see captain Mackenzie strike any person. I am not aware of captain Mackenzie's having had any quarrel with the Parsees. I consider mr. Damiaõ's caution as a friendly one from himself. There has been no recent misunderstanding between me and the Parsees residing in the Dutch hong. I have had the key of the back gate in my possession for the last four or five days, in consequence of mr. Vandermeulen's gate coolie having absented himself from his duty; which measure appears to have been a ground of dissatisfaction on the part of others residing in the hong. The reason why the key was not delivered to Marvanjee Hormajee's servant was, that I requested that the key should be used but returned into my possession. The custody of the gate was with me. Captain Mackenzie to the best of my belief had no weapon whatever. (The sabre being produced and identified.) The bruises on the iron scabbard must have been given in the scuffle, but the sabre was not drawn while in my possession. Myself and captain Mackenzie were perfectly sober; and I believe that the Parsees were excited by liquor from their conduct.

DEPOSITION de monsieur Henri Auger capitaine du Navire Français Courier de St. Dénis.

Après avoir prèté son serment de ne dire que la vérité, il déclare ce qui suit. Depuis mon arrivée à Canton j'habitais chez monsieur Bovet. Sur les six heures et demi j'étais à prendre le thé avec messieurs Bovet et Mackenzie; dix minutes après, monsieur Bovet se retira dans sa chambre, et peu après je me suis retiré aussi dans ma chambre, laissant monsieur Mackenzie à lire; cinq minutes après j'ai entendu frapper à la porte de derrière de la Factorie; je me suis alors approché pour tacher de distinguer le bruit, et après j'ai entendu du tumulte; voyant qu' il augmentait je suis descendu: arrivé au premier étage j'ai rencontré monsieur Bovet qui m' a dit qu' il venait preparer ses armes, vu que plusieurs Parsis venaient de l' attaquer. Ne voyant plus monsieur Mackenzie dans la chambre ou je l' avais laissé, je suis allé sur la terrasse d'ou j'ai vu dans le Hong 10 ou 15 pas en avant de la maison de monsieur Bovet, monsieur Mackenzie recevoir un coup d' un homme vetu en Parsi, qui m' a semblé lui frapper sur la tête; il est tombé aussitôt; un autre Parsi était aussi à côté de M. Mackenzie; Je suis alors descendu de la terrasse; j'ai trouvé des Chinois et me suis rendu au plutôt relever monsieur Mackenzie. Aidé des domestiques je suis parvenu à le porter dans les appartemens de monsr. Bovet. Lorsque j'ai approché de monsieur Mackenzie les Parsis s' etaient retiré. Nous envoyames aussitôt chercher le Docteur, et nous lui avons porté tous les soins dans notre pouvoir. Lorsqu' on le pansait je lui ai entendu prononcer trois fois le nom de monsieur Bovet ainsi que ces paroles en Anglais que je crus être ceci "qu' ai je fait à ces gens pour me traiter de la sorte;" cela était á peu pres dix à quinze minutes aprés avoir reçu les blessures. Il a essayé plusieurs fois de parler sans qu' on put le comprendre; il est mort à sept heures du matin.

En réponse au Jury, il ne peut pas dire quel était l' instrument, ni non plus identifier le Parsi—n' étant temoin que d'un coup. Monsieur Auger ne sait aucune raison qui a pu provoquer la conduite de ces Parsis; et il croit que la cause de sa mort est la suite de ces blessures. Le Parsi parut être un homme bien gros.

DAMIAO D' NORONHA being duly sworn, deposes and says — I called on mr. Bovet with a message from Marvanjee Hormajee at about 7 o'clock last evening, to request him not to lock the hong gate; but if he chose to do so, he would please give the key to Marvanjee to be returned by him, otherwise "there would be a row"—to which mr. Bovet replied, that the key was at his service at any hour of the night, but he would not deliver up the key to him—which answer I carried to Marvanjee, who said he was not satisfied, but must have the key in his possession, and if not given he would send his servants and break the lock. On my way back from Marvanjee's house, I met mr. Bovet coming from the gate, having locked it: I delivered to him the second message given me by Marvanjee, telling him he had better not make disturbance—or row: this was given at his own door in the hong; he replied he had no fear of it.

I consider the first message delivered to mr. Bovet as a threat from Marvanjee. I heard Marvanjee tell his servants to be ready to break the lock in case the gate was locked; and he further told me to say to mr. Bovet, that there would be a fight in case he did not give up the key.

SAME, on questions by the Jury. I know nothing of what took place afterwards. I was not at all acquainted with the particulars attending the after disturbances. I know nothing about the lock having been broken; nor did I see captain Mackenzie after my first call on mr. Bovet. On receiving from Marvanjee his second message, I heard him say to Fram (his Parsee servant) to be prepared.

WILLIAM HAYLETT, being duly sworn, deposes and says that last evening about 7 o'clock P. M. while sitting in the south front room of mr. Fearon's house I heard a knocking at the back gate like forcing the lock, when I heard mr. Bovet running up the hong using irritating language addressed to those at the gate. I went to the north window and saw him with the Parsees, and heard him using abusive language to them; they were three in number. Bovet had a sheathed sabre in his hand; in attempting to draw it a scuffle ensued between them; the sabre fell to the ground; one Parsee succeeded in taking it, and blows followed—from Bovet with his fists, and the Parsees with clubs. As soon as possible Bovet turned and ran down the hong, the Parsees following him—Further I knew nothing.

I was not at all acquainted with the attack upon captain Mackenzie. I did not leave the house until some hours after; never knew of any complaint against captain Mackenzie by any person whatever. I think I could identify the individual who succeeded in taking the scabbard from mr. Bovet, he was a stout man.

At half past four o'clock P. M. adjourned. Met again at the same place at 7 o'clock P. M. and proceeded.

Dr. J. H. BRADFORD, being duly sworn deposes and says. At twenty minutes before eight o'clock last evening, I was sent for to go to mr. Bovet's factory. On going up stairs I found captain Mackenzie sitting in a chair in his shirt and trowsers, his head bleeding from several wounds, with a tub of water before him bloody. His head had a bandage on it before my arrival. I removed this immediately, cut and shaved the head around several wounds which appeared to be fresh inflictions, which shewed much contusion; the patient at first flighty, but after dressing and bathing the wounds, appeared rational; put him to bed and left him; saw him again before eleven o'clock; complained of pain; had been vomiting; was flighty. I was fearful that his wounds were serious; his pulse being low, did not bleed him; then left him and saw him again shortly after midnight in same state as before; left him, and called again at about two o'clock this morning; found the patient delirious and feverish, and bled him copiously; thought him dangerously ill; did not see him again until after death.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION. I think either of two of the principal wounds in the scull was sufficient to cause his death, and these wounds were in my opinion the cause of his death; scull fractured, a great effusion of blood on the brain on both sides of the head; the wounds appeared to be inflicted with a blunt, and not a sharp cutting instrument.

SAME, in answer to questions by the Jury. I think he was not at any time aware of his immediate danger; did not recollect his having at any time referred to the causes of his wounds.

Dr. EDWARD TURNER, Surgeon H. C. S. George the Fourth, being duly sworn deposes and says—he assisted Dr. Bradford at his request, in the post mortem examination of the body of Captain Mackenzie; having heard the testimony of Dr. Bradford read, he agrees with and confirms the description of the appearances on dissection, adding that there was great extravasation of blood between the scalp and the bone, also immediately beneath the bone, and likewise within the substance of the brain; which latter appearances were sufficient causes of death.

JAMES ILBERY JUNR., being duly sworn deposes and says—about 7 o'clock last evening I was sitting in the front room of mr. Fearon's house; a servant informed us that three Parsees were attempting to force the lock off the hong gate. I went to the back terrace to look down on the back gate, and there saw the three Parsees, hammering at the lock, trying to get it off; immediately mr. Bovet came up to the gate with a sword in his hand—altercation took place—did not understand what the Parsees said, they speaking in portuguese. Mr. Bovet attempted to draw his sword on them,

the Parsees seized it before it was more than half drawn; a scuffle followed and the sword fell on the ground. Several blows being exchanged, mr. Bovet made the best of his way towards his own house. Saw nothing more of either party—immediately afterwards heard groans in the passage.

To questions by the Jury. I did not hear mr. Bovet use any irritating language to the Parsees. I have seen the clubs on the table before now—they were pointed out to me this morning by a Chinese named Acow, as the clubs used by the Parsees in the scuffle last night. I think it was sufficiently light to identify either of the Parsees had they looked up, but cannot swear to either. Mr Haylett was with me on the terrace, and both could hear equally well what was said at the gate. I heard no irritating language from mr. Bovet while at the gate, nor immediately before his coming to it. I have no reason to suppose from what passed there, that either party was intoxicated. One of the Parsees had a lantern. I know of no animosity between the Parsees and captain Mackenzie, but believe the immediate cause of the disturbance was a misunderstanding between Bovet and the Parsees living in the hong, about locking the back gate earlier than customary. I knew of no other cause of quarrel between the parties. No European except Bovet engaged in the scuffle. Did not know captain Mackenzie.

JOSEPH HENRY, being duly sworn, deposes and says. Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening I heard a knocking at the hong gate, I went in company with mr. Haylett and mr. Ilbery out to the small terrace which overlooks the gate, where three Parsees were attempting to break or remove the lock; immediately after, mr. Bovet came up to them with a sword in his left hand, and addressed them in irritating language, demanding what they were doing. Words passed and Bovet attempted to draw his sword, when the Parsees rushed upon him; the sword fell to the ground; blows were exchanged freely; Bovet ran towards his own house, followed by the Parsees. I saw nothing more, but in two minutes after, heard groans, and much loud noise in the hong. Knew nothing of the circumstances attending the death of captain Mackenzie; never saw him to my knowledge; did not go down stairs to ascertain from whence the groans proceeded.

On questions by the Jury. I could not identify the Parsees, nor can I say whether the blows passed at the gate were by hands or weapons. Acow, mr. Fearon's house comprador informed me that he was present, and witnessed the scuffle in which captain Mackenzie suffered. Am not aware of any previous cause of enmity subsisting between Bovet and the Parsees; the clubs on the table I have seen before; they were pointed out to me this morning in our factory by Acow the comprador, as those used by the Parsees in the scuffle last night.

MARVANJEE HORMAJEE, being duly sworn, deposes and says. I sent my comprador with a message to mr. Bovet at about half past six o'clock last night, to request him to leave open the back gate, and not put on the padlock. His answer by the comprador was that he would lock up. I then sent mr. Damiaõ, who is a clerk in my house, with my compliments, that he must not lock the door, but if he did he must send me the key. The answer brought back was, that he must lock, and if I wanted the key I could have it. I said I want it now, and Damiaõ said I could not have it—the lock was not then on the gate. Going out, I ordered my servants that if he locked the gate to break the lock; as the lease of my house states the gate shall not be locked before ten o'clock at night. On Damiaõ bringing the second answer, I observed to him that mr. Bovet must be anxious to quarrel. I then went out to several places. When I returned I was obliged to enter by the front gate, the other being locked. All was quiet in the passage, and I had no knowledge of any disturbance or scuffle having taken place until informed by my servants on entering my own house.

On questions by the Jury. I heard on my return home that a scuffle had taken place in which captain Mackenzie was wounded. I have not had any cause of quarrel myself, nor has any of my servants had cause of quarrel, that I know of, with mr. Bovet, before last evening—except once, about two years ago, when a similar discussion arose about the right to the key of the gate;—having paid the porter from that time to this, I think I have a right to keep the key.

The sabre and scabbard produced were shewn to me last night by my servant Framjee, as the one used by mr. Bovet. My three servants, Framjee, Nowrojee, and Jamsetjee, are now confined in the British factory having been given up by me to mr. Lindsay, at his request this morning, on his informing me that they were suspected of being concerned in the affray of last night. I did not know captain Mackenzie. I had no cause of enmity against him. My servants above named, I do not suppose had any cause of enmity against him. My above named servants told me that they were the persons who attempted to break the lock, and had the scuffle with mr Bovet at the gate. They were obeying my orders in attempting to remove the lock.

On consultation just previous to adjournment, permission was granted to inter the body, the Jury being satisfied with the examination, and the report of the medical attendants.

Adjourned at midnight,—October, 2nd, met again at the same place at half past nine o'clock A. M. and proceeded.

ACOW, comprador to messrs Ilbery, Fearon & Co.' and Marvanjee Hormajee, sworn in lawful Chinese form (by cutting off a cock's head) in the presence of the Jury and Attom (Linguist) deposes and says, that on the evening before last, he saw two Parsees go to the gate for the purpose of breaking the lock; their names were Framjee and Jamsetjee, servants to Marvanjee Hormajee. When these two men were at the gate, mr. Bovet came up with a sword in his hand; in a minute after he was followed by Nowrojee, another servant of Marvanjee, with clubs in his hands, and immediately a squabbling took place. Bovet attempted to drive them from the gate, and they to pursue their business of breaking the lock. Bovet attempted to draw his sword; it was seized hold of by the two servants Framjee and Jamsetjee. Nowrojee seized him from behind; the other two wresting the sword from his hand. Having shaken himself free he retreated towards his own house, keeping up a running scuffle. On reaching his own door he ran in. At that moment a gentleman in dark clothes was coming out of Bovet's door, with a closed umbrella in his hand, which he raised up and with it struck the Parsee. The latter had some weapon in his hand—what it was I do not know—the other two Parsees came up on the instant, and a general scuffle ensued in the passage. I turned round unwilling to look at it—felt sick, and went into mr. Fearon's house; in a few minutes all the noise in the hong ceased. I went into my own room to write my *chow-chow* accounts, where I remained for more than an hour.

On questions by the Jury. After one hour when I went out, I saw blood on the pavement near Bovet's door, which was open. Marvanjee's door was closed, and no person in the hong. The two Parsees at the gate had an iron chisel and file, for the purpose of opening the lock. Nowrojee had clubs, one of which was a large bamboo. A cooley of Marvanjee's brought something like sticks to me yesterday, wrapped in a mat, which I took to mr. Ilbery; inside the mat was a towel wrapped round them; the sticks on the table I cannot identify as those delivered to mr. Ilbery. I never saw captain Mackenzie to know him; could not say who the person was, who came out of the door as Bovet ran in; saw blows exchanged between the person who came out of Bovet's gate, and the first Parsee. I did not look on after the others came up, but went into the house; did not report what I saw to mr. Fearon, as I did not suppose it more than a little *kow-kow* and a small trouble the same as had taken place previously, and soon finished. There was no Chinese concerned. One of the Parsees at first had a lantern. I did not see but one European in the hong when Bovet ran into his house. The person engaged with the Parsees was not Bovet, as he was in white, and the other was in dark clothing.

AKEAOU a cooley of Marvanjee Hormajee's house, sworn in lawful Chinese form (by cutting a cock's head) in the presence of the Jury, and Attom Linguist, who together with mr. W. C. Hunter interpreted his deposition as follows.

On the fourteenth day of the ninth moon of the 10th year of Taou-kwang, about seven o'clock in the evening (being the 30th of September A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty) I saw the Parsees at the gate attempting to force the lock; when Bovet came up, and the scuffle ensued. In the scuffle Nowrojee succeeded in taking the iron scabbard from Bovet, with which he beat him. Bovet ran to his own house. As he entered I saw an European in dark clothing coming out, with an umbrella folded, in his hand, with which he attempted to defend himself. The Parsees attacked him with clubs, Nowrojee had the scabbard in his hand, and in his other hand a club. I saw blows given—cannot say whether all struck

or not. The European retreated towards a boat lying in the passage. I did not see him fall. I went away directly, and saw no more. The Parsees were Framjee, Nowrojee, and Jamsetjee, servants to Marvanjee Hormajee.

To questions by the Jury. I did not stay any longer. I was called to go and light the lamps. I do not know who the European was. I did not know captain Mackenzie. The two clubs on the table I know to have been used by Framjee and Jamsetjee. Nowrojee had a bamboo club. The European was a middle sized man. It was too dark to say whether there were other Europeans in the hong or not. No Chinese took part in the affray. The three Parsees concerned I know to be the above named. Do not know where Marvanjee Hormajee was at the time. The clubs on the table I delivered to Acow mr. Fearon's comprador yesterday. I knew them to have been those used by the Parsees, as they brought them home in their hands, on returning from the affray. The European struck first with the closed umbrella.

Wm. C. Hunter, being duly sworn, declares and says —that he believes that the foregoing is a true interpretation of the evidence of Akeaou, having heard the whole testimony as translated by Attom the Linguist.

At three o'clock P. M. having gone through the whole evidence adduced, the Jury retired, and in a short time returned the following verdict.

"We the undersigned a Jury of Inquest summoned by M. J. Senn van Basel Esqr. (acting Provisional Netherlands' Consul in China) for the purpose of enquiring into the causes which led to the death of the late captain F. Mackenzie of the Netherlands' Ship Vrouw Helena, having met on the first day of October, and continued by adjournment to this day— after having examined the body, and heard all the evidence adduced, are of opinion: That the death of captain Mackenzie was caused by blows inflicted upon him by three Parsees named Nowrojee, Framjee, and Jamsetjee (servants of Marvanjee Hormajee) in an affray which took place in the Dutch hong, on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

Given under our hands at Canton the second day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty." (Signed by all the Jury.)

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The late discussions with the Chinese Government have rather interrupted the commercial operations of the place; but as they have led to a favorable result, it is expected that trade in general will improve.

In Cotton few sales have been made, and prices have lately been on the decline.

The deliveries of Opium in the last month may be considered as only moderate, when brought into comparison with the extensive clearances in the preceding ones: prices generally have fallen, and there appears little prospect of an early improvement in the Malwa drug. Small sales are however being made daily for immediate supply; and a considerable part of the inferior Damaun Malwa has lately been carried off.

At present there is very little demand for Turkey Opium.

White piece goods and woollens are much reduced in value by the late arrivals, which have been considerable.

The last importations of Betel-nut and Pepper have had a material effect on the market, the former having since been sold at the cash price of $ 3¼, and the latter at 6½ per Pecul.

Rattans and Tin are very dull of sale; and the latter is now rendered a very precarious article of traffic, in consequence of the corrupt qualities of the consignments which are constantly being sent from Singapore.

There is no improvement in the price of Camphor Barus, which has lately been in very little demand; and for the middling qualities very low prices are offered.

The last sales of Ginseng have been made at $ 54 for the common quality, and that in the clarified state at 84 per Pecul, which is a considerable advance on our late quotations.

Cochineal, such as is imported direct from South America, has been selling as low as $ 280 to 300 per Pecul, owing to its being in no demand for the Bombay market, and in little request for the wants of the Chinese.

New dollars are very scarce, and recent sales have been made at a premium of 1½ per cent. Sycee Silver deliverable at Lintin 6½ per cent premium—Gold $ 25 per Tael.

The Ships bound to Calcutta find it difficult to procure freight, and many are returning with very light cargoes. Freights to India this season, have been much reduced.

The several agencies of the Insurance Companies have lowered the premiums on general risks one half per cent for six months from the 20th ultimo.

The market is cleared both of Gamboge and Rhubarb.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

| | THERMOMETER. night. | noon. | BARO-METER. | | WIND |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 71 | 81 | 29·65 | Constant rain, with a fresh breeze | E. a S. E. |
| 2 | 74 | 84 | 29.70 | Fine weather—first part light airs latterly | S. E. N. W. |
| 3 | 71 | 80 | 29.90 | Unsettled with frequent rain—moderate breeze | N. |
| 4 | 71 | 78 | 29.90 | Constant rain, at times blowing fresh | E. a S. E. |
| 5 | 71 | 78 | 30. | ,, ,, ,, ,, | E. |
| 6 | 73 | 78 | 30. | Fine weather—moderate breeze | E. |
| 7 | 77 | 82 | 30.10 | ,, light airs | E. a S. E. |
| 8 | 70 | 84 | 30.10 | ,, ,, | ,, |
| 9 | 74 | 84 | 30. | ,, ,, | ,, |
| 10 | 74 | 85 | 30. | ,, light breeze | S. E. |
| 11 | 73 | 85 | 30, | ,, ,, | S. E. a E. |
| 12 | 73 | 85 | 30. | ,, ,, | S. E. |
| 13 | 74 | 85 | 30. | ,, first part light a S. E. latter moderate breeze | N. E. |
| 14 | 70 | 74 | 30.20 | Cloudy—fresh breeze | N. |
| 15 | 62 | 75 | 30 15 | Fine weather light breeze | N. |
| 16 | 61 | 77 | 30. | ,, light vble breeze | N. a W. |
| 17 | 62 | 76 | 30.20 | ,, light airs | S. E. a E. |
| 18 | 66 | 78 | 30.20 | ,, ,, | ,, |
| 19 | 69 | 79 | 30·10 | ,, ,, | ,, |
| 20 | 70 | 80 | 30.10 | ,, ,, | N. a N. E. |
| 21 | 72 | 84 | 30.10 | ,, ,, | ,, |
| 22 | 72 | 85 | 30.10 | ,, ,, | ,, |
| 23 | 74 | 85 | 30. | ,, ,, | ,, |
| 24 | 74 | 84 | 30.10 | First part fine—latter cloudy & rain | N. a N. E. |
| 25 | 73 | 84 | 30.10 | Fine weather light breeze | ,, |
| 26 | 74 | 84 | 30·10 | ,, ,, | E. a S. E. |
| 27 | 73 | 82 | 30.05 | ,, latter part fresh breeze | N. |
| 28 | 65 | 76 | 30.20 | ,, fresh breeze | N. |
| 29 | 64 | 77 | 30.20 | ,, light breeze | N. E. a S. E. |
| 30 | 64 | 80 | 30.05 | ,, ,, | S. E. a N. E. |
| 31 | 68 | 76 | 30. | ,, fresh breeze | N. |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| October | Arrived | | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | H. C. S. Marquis Camden, | Larkins, | Penang |
| 17 | Brit Barque Agnes, | Thomas, | Calcutta |
| 18 | French Ship La Rose, | Andriette, | Havre |
| ,, | H. C. S. Ernaad, | Corstorphine, | Calcutta |
| 19 | Neth Brig Charlotte, | | Batavia |
| 20 | Brit Ship David Clark, | Viles, | Calcutta |
| 29 | ,, Hercules, | Wilson, | ditto |

| October | Sailed | | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Sp. Barque Josefita, | Cordeiro, | Manila |
| 19 | Brit Barque Falcon, | Ovenstone, | Calcutta |
| 20 | French Brig Courier de St. Denis, | Auger, | Manila |
| 26 | Am. Ship Portia, | Hawland, | Valparaiso |
| 28 | Brit Barque Red Rover | Clifton, | Calcutta |
| ,, | ,, Ship Bombay Castle, | Scott, | ditto |
| ,, | ,, Lord Castlereagh, | Hogg, | Bombay |
| 29 | ,, Cumbrian, | Blyth, | ditto |
| ,, | ,, Carron, | Wilson, | Manila |
| 30 | Brit Barque Royal Charlotte, | Dudman, | Singapore |
| 31 | ,, Ship Cavendish Bentinck, | Taylor, | Calcutta |
| ,, | ,, John Biggar, | Mc. Duff, | Manila |
| ,, | Am. Ship Alert, | Studder, | New York |

Passengers.

Per *Camden*, Mr. & Mrs. Carnegy,
Per *Charlotte*, J. T. L. Jacobson Esqr.
Per *Ernaad*, W. H. Peach Esqr. Col. Edwards, Dr. Hardy.
Per *Bombay Castle*, C. Pattenson Esqr.
Per *Carron*, R. Kerr Esqr.

**BIRTH**, At Macao, on the 21st ultimo. the Lady of Captain Crockett, of a daughter.

**DIED**, at Macao, on the 21st ultimo, Lieutenant Pemberton.

At Wampoa on the 23rd ultimo, John Shute Esqr., Chief Officer H. C. Ship Dunira, in the 37th year of his age.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

NOVEMBER 2nd, 1830.

## IMPORTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 8 a 14 | Catty |
| Assafetida | | 5 | |
| Biche de mar | | 9 a 10 | |
| very superior | | 36 | Pecul |
| Bees wax | | 24 a 25 | |
| Betel nut New | | 3½ | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 a 40— | Catty |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 — | Pecul |
| Camphor Malay | | 14 a 26— | Catty |
| Cloves Molucca | | 25 a 30 | |
| Mauritius | | 15 a 18 | |
| Cochineal | | 280 a 380 | |
| Copper South American | | 24 a 26 | |
| Do. at Lintin for exportation | | 27 | |
| Do: Japan | none | 25 a 27 | Pecul |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 a 50 | |
| Cotton yarn | | 30 a 60 | |
| COTTON Bombay Old Ts. | 6 a 7. | New 7 a 9 | |
| Bengal | | 8.8 a 9 | |
| Madras | | 9 | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4½ a 6 | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 5 a 5½ | Piece |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ a 3 | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1½ a 2 | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | 2 a 2½ | |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 — | Catty |
| Cudbear | | 25 a 26 | |
| Cutch Pegue | | 3½ a 4 | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 a 90 | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 a 85 | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 a 70 | |
| Flints | | 75 Cts. | |
| Gambier | | 1 a 1½ | |
| Ginseng crude, | | 50 a 54 | Pecul |
| Iron bar | | 2¾ | |
| ditto Rod | | 3¾ a 4 | |
| Lead | | 4¾ a 5 | |
| Macé | | none | |
| Myrrh | | 15 a 30 | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 a 55 | |
| Olibanum | | 3 a 5 | |
| Opium Patna | | 825 | |
| Benares | | 820 | Chest |
| Damaun Malwa | | 535 a 540 | |
| Companys do. | | 555 a 560 | |
| Turkey | | 660 — | Pecul |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 a 6 | |
| Pepper Malay | | 6½ | |
| Putchuck | | 11 a 12 | |
| Quicksilver | | 66 a 68 | |
| Rattans | | 2½ a 3 | |
| Rice | | 1.80 a 2 | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | 6 | Pecul |
| ditto Lintin | | 8½ | |
| Salt Fish | | 4 a 4½ | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 a 14 | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 a 18 | |
| Smalts | | 12 a 28 | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 8 a 9— | Cwt. |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1.60 a 1.70— | Yard. |
| Camlets English | | 22 a 24 | |
| Dutch, narrow 22 a 24, | broad, | 34 a 35 | Piece |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 7 a 8 | |
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ a 6 | Each |
| Fox | | 70 Cts. | |
| Rabbits | | 40 a 50— | 100 |
| Seal | | 1½ | |
| Sea Otter | | 50 a 60 | Each |
| Land Otter | | 4 a 6 | |
| Spelter | | 4 — | Pecul |
| Tin plates | | 12 — | Box |
| Tin, | | 16 a 17— | Pecul |

## EXPORTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alum | Sp. Drs. | 2½ | |
| Anniseed star | | 13 a 14 | Pecul |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 12 — | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 52 a 54— | Box |
| Camphor at Macao. 23 a 24; here | | 28 a 30 | |
| Cassia " 9 a 10. " | | 12 a 13 | |
| Ditto Buds | | 17 a 18 | |
| China Root | | 3⅛ | |
| Cubebs | | none | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 a 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal | | 5½ | |
| Gamboge | | none | |
| Glass beads | | 25 a 26 | |
| Hartall | | 12 a 13 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | 22 a 23 | |
| Musk | | 70 a 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 80 a 82 | |
| 2d. do. 1st sort 68 a 70 | 2nd. | 62 a 65 | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 48 a 55 | 100 |
| Blue | | 70 a 80 | |
| Small | | none | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ | Catty |
| Rhubarb | | none | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 330 a 340 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 360 a 365 | |
| Canton | Taels | 195 a 250 | |
| Sugar raw | | 4.2 | |
| Pingfa | | 5.4 | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | Drs. | 13 a 14 | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | | none | |
| 2d. sort | | 8½ a 8⅔ | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | 15 a 17 | |
| Congo | | 21 a 28 | |
| Campoy | | none | Pecul |
| Souchong | | 19 a 36 | |
| Peko | | 50 a 60 | |
| Ankoi | | 15 a 20 | |
| Hyson | | 44 a 60 | |
| ditto Skin | | 15 a 20 | |
| ditto Young | | 34 a 40 | |
| Gunpowder | | 50 a 56 | |
| Twankay | | 24 a 28 | |
| Tortoise Shell | | none | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | |
| Vermilion | | 40 a 41— | Box |
| White lead | | 10 — | Pecul |
| Whanghees | scarce | — | 1000 |

## EXCHANGES.

London 3s. 11½d a 4s. per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

## *ESTIMATE, OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1830.*

| | PATNA. Chests. | Price. | Value. | BENARES. Chests. | Price. | Value. | MALWA. Chests. | Price. | Value | TOTAL. Chests. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OCTOBER | 322 | 820 | 264,040 | 132 | 820 | 108,240 | 1194 | 550 | 656,700 | 1648 | 1,028,980 |
| In the previous 6 months | 2781 | | 2,309,880 | 1042 | | 847,645 | 7198½ | | 4,334,995 | 11,021½ | 7,492,520 |
| Consumption to 1st Novr. 1830. | 3103 | | 2,573,920 | 1174 | | 955,885 | 8392½ | | 4,991,695 | 12,669½ | 8,521,506 |
| Stock at Lintin do. do. | 1953 | | | 367 | | | 5663 | | | 7983 | |

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 MONDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1830. NO. 23

## NOTICE

Is hereby given that the House of Perkins & Co. is dissolved by the death of Mr. Thomas T. Forbes; all persons having demands upon said firm are requested to present them for payment, and those who are indebted to them are requested to adjust the same with Messrs Russell & Co. who are duly authorized to adjust, and liquidate all the outstanding affairs of said Establishment.

CANTON, October, 27th 1830. PERKINS & CO.

## FOR SALE.

The BRIG TERRIER, 160 Tons burthen, now lying at Lintin, newly coppered, and recently fitted with new sails, and rigging, and is now in complete order for a voyage to any part of the world.

Apply to Messrs RUSSELL & CO.

## TO BE SOLD.

Four excellent CHRONOMETERS, the property of a Commander in the H. C. S, in possession of Captain J. P. Wilson, to whom reference may be made for rates &c; and the watches viewed at L. Just & Son's.

## TO LET IN MACAO.

A spacious and convenient House well furnished.

Apply to MARKWICK & LANE.

FOR MANILA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, & CALCUTTA.

The Barque Agnes, 300 Tons; to sail immediately after the delivery of the Company's cargo. For passage or freight apply to CAPTAIN THOMAS, at the Office of

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

## CANTON.

APPOINTMENT. We have the pleasure to announce that Mr. J. R. Morrison, son of the Reverend Dr. Morrison, has been appointed CHINESE TRANSLATOR to the British merchants resident in China. The beneficial effect of increased knowledge can scarcely be expected to be immediate, but surely there is reason to hope, that the more fully Chinese authorities and Christian merchants understand each other, a gradual amelioration of the evils, complained of by foreigners, will be effected.

GOVERNOR LE. It was, some time ago, reported that His Excellency expected to be removed to the Governorship of Keang-nan and its dependant Provinces. This arose from the late Governor of Keang-nan, who is compelled by age and infirmities to retire from office, having secretly recommend LE to the Emperor. That recommendation however was rejected, and Tao-shoo, late Foo-yuen of Keang-soo, is raised to the Governorship of Keag-nan. The Foo-yuen of Canton, who was expected to succeed Le Tajin, is appointed to the Foo-yuen ship of Keang-soo, become vacant by the promotion of Taou-soo.

It is reported that Governor LE will visit Peking, to see his Imperial Majesty, about the close of the present year. The left-hand Too-tung, or Tartar adjutant, General Pa, is about to start on the same errand.

To WILLIAM BAYNES Esqr.—President &c. &c.

And Select Committee.

Gentlemen,

We have lately seen with feelings of indignation two chops issued by His Excellency the Viceroy, and placarded on the walls of the Company's Factory—one an exaggerated repetition of an annual Proclamation respecting servants &c. the other prohibiting foreigners from using sedan chairs—both of them unusually insulting in their language, and promulgated with the evident design of holding up foreigners, to the eyes of the Chinese as an inferior and abject class; which must tend to bring them into contempt with the lower orders of society, and ultimately endanger their personal safety.

We are firmly convinced, from experience, that the relative situation of foreigners in this country is made worse, and never improved, by tame submission to indignity.

Under this conviction, we deem it essential to make known to you our sentiments on the occasion, and beg to express our hope, that you will feel disposed to co-operate with the community at large, in making them the subject of a remonstrance to Government. We have the honor to be &c.

(Signed by the British residents at Canton.)

CANTON, 16th October, 1830.

To James Innes Esqr. and the Gentlemen whose names appear as signatures to the address of the 16th instant.

Gentlemen,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, in which you express a hope that the Honorable Company's representatives will join in a strong remonstrance to the Chinese Government, in consequence of the aggravated insults that it has lately indulged in, towards foreigners in this country, with the evident intention of debasing them in the eyes of the Chinese.

2. We perfectly agree with you, Gentlemen, in opinion that a tacit submission to indignities only tends to make our situation worse than it was before, and we consider that so far from concession operating to procure for us, the enjoyment of a trade free from interruptions and annoyances, experience has shewn it to have a decidedly contrary effect.

3. We perceive in your letter a disposition highly creditable to the feelings of Englishmen, and trust that the unanimity displayed on this subject, will be attended with the happiest results, in demonstrating to this Government, that there are limits to insult beyond which it cannot venture with impunity.

4. It is our intention to forward a strong remonstrance to the Authorities of Canton, which we shall have presented at the City gate by a party chiefly composed of Officers from the Honorable Company's Ships, and we shall be happy to co-operate with you, should you determine on a like step.

We are &c.

(Signed by the Select Committee.)

CANTON, 18th October, 1830.

Governor LE, in answer to the Committee's Remonstrance of the 18th instant—dated October 21st; received October 23rd 1830. The private Agents' Remonstrance is joined with the Committee's in reply.

"LE, Member of the Military Board, Governor of Canton, &c., to the Hong Merchants, requiring them to inform themselves fully of the contents.

It is now authenticated that the English nation's * chief, Baynes, and others, presented a statement saying: (here follows a copy of the Committee's letter of the 18th.)

Further, it is authenticated that the English private merchants, Innes and others, presented a statement to the same effect. They both have come before me the Governor.

Concerning these authenticated topics, on examination it is found, that foreigners (E-jin) bringing with them foreign women (fan-foo) to Canton Province, they (the women) were merely allowed to remain on board ship. Afterwards it was granted that they should land at Macao. This was an extra-

* The former phraseology is here revived, and the condescending to reason on the subject marks a lowering of the tone. It is said the remonstrance of the 18th produced a "sensation."

ordinary manifestation of the graciousness of our sage and benevolent Dynasty. It cannot by any means be allowed to bring them (foreign women) to Canton. All the various nations of foreigners have, for a long period, obediently submitted to this.

As in the 16th year of KEEN-LUNG—(A. D. 1751-2) The Dutch foreign merchant LAULEEN, in a boat, brought to Canton a foreign woman, and resided in the SUY-FUNG hong. —At that time the foreign woman was, in custody, sent to Macao,—and there was issued a severe interdict.

In the 34th year of KEEN-LUNG, (A. D. 1769) the English foreign merchant FEI-SHUN, clandestinely brought a foreign slave woman to reside in E-WO factory. Then the said foreign slave woman was sent in custody to Macao, and the Hong merchants, Linguists, Compradores, and Government messengers, were severally chastised and degraded—as is on record. Afterwards, whenever foreign women were brought clandestinely to Canton, they were always sent back, under custody to Macao.

Of late, for 10 or more years, the foreign merchants have all obediently submitted; and there has been no such thing as bringing foreign women or girls to Canton; by which, it may be seen, that the said foreigners were by no means ignorant of the law.

Now the said chief Baynes, how can he intentionally oppose the prohibitions and orders, and bring with him a foreign woman to Canton City, to dwell with him in the foreign factory! And after having given orders to him, he still, again, stupidly introduces the case of those in Courts taking with them their Mandarin families, &c.—a lying, specious argument. Does he not know that the native Mandarins must be resident in their Courts, before they are allowed to have their families with them! If they be deputed on public business, whether for a longer or shorter time, they are not allowed to take their families with them. The law is fixed and manifest. Now the said nation's chief has received the commands of his King to come to Canton Provincial city to trade, which is not different from receiving an Imperial commission to go on a certain errand. Then, even if he does fallaciously, compare his case with native Mandarins', he ought not (according to his own showing) to bring his family with him. Still if he (or rather she) remove early to Macao, he will avoid a very severe scrutiny.

As to sitting in sedan chairs,—originally it is a small business. But foreigners, being in the Provincial City, have not heretofore been allowed to ascend chairs. In going out and in, from their factories to their boats, or from their boats to the factories, if it rained, or if they were sick, and found it impossible to walk, still it was only proper for them to lean on some support and proceed. They were not allowed to drag in topics, and dun with petitions.

Again:—Heretofore, in consequence of various nations coming to Canton Province to trade, whose languages were unintelligible, and they incapable of understanding the proprieties, laws, prohibitions, and orders of the Celestial Empire, it was difficult (or impossible) for them to avoid pride and profligacy. Further, being apprehensive that the Security merchants, &c., might be unjust in their dealings; or that traitorous natives might seduce to a violation of the laws, &c.; —therefore, ever since the reign of Këen-lung every year, when the foreign Ships, in succession, came into the Port, Proclamations containing severe interdicts, were published once; really with the intention of looking down and compassionating the foreigners, to prevent their being entangled in the net of the law. This was the design. But the said foreigners, in their petition, turn it into a disgraceful insult to them, which really shews their ignorance of the "substantialities of business."

To sum up all: The interdicts and orders are of old standing, and have not by any means been commenced to day. The said foreigners have only, as they ought, to conform obediently to old regulations. Then, no doubt, there will be mutual tranquillity, without disturbance. If, in respect of former interdicts, there be an intentional opposition and disturbance created, it is all brought upon themselves by the said foreigners. It is, by no means, the case, that the Celestial Empire, has not bestowed a gracious compassion.

Try and ask—Have these said foreigners passed over an immense ocean, several times 10,000 le (miles)—for the purposes of commerce?—or to create a disturbance? With an impartial mind, silently consider, and you will then be vehemently aroused (or awakened to a sense of your condition.)

Uniting the above circumstances, an order is hereby issued to the Hong Merchants, to enjoin, forthwith, perspicuously, these orders on the said foreigners, for their obedience, that they may take the foreign woman now living in the factory, and immediately order her to be returned to Macao. Moreover, order, that, hereafter, whether moving or at rest, there must be in all cases an implicit obedience to the laws and regulations of the Celestial Empire.

The foreign women, coming in Ships, are only allowed to reside, temporarily, at Macao. It is not allowed that they should be brought to Canton. Further, it cannot be, that at the Provincial City, (foreigners) may ascend to sit in Chinese shoulder carriages. If there be presumptuous intentional disobedience, all the offenders will be involved in a severe scrutiny. Hasten! hasten! These are the orders.

TAOU-KWANG, 10th year, 9th moon, 5th day.

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CHUNG, the Hoppo in reply to the Committee's remonstrance of the 18th instant, and to the remonstrance of the private British merchants, of the same date—issued October 22nd, received October 23rd, 1830.

CHUNG, Imperial commissioner of duties at the Port of Canton, &c. &c., to the Hong Merchants, requiring them to make themselves fully acquainted with the contents hereof.

It is authenticated that the English nation's chief Baynes, and others, have presented a foreign Petition written in the Chinese character, saying; (here follows a copy of the document of 18th instant)

And it is authenticated that the said nation's private merchants, Innes and others presented a foreign Petition with a Chinese translation, saying: (Here follow a copy.)

In consequence of these, examination being made, it is found that the taking off the interdict against ingress from the southern sea, and permitting foreigners to a commercial intercourse occurred at the commencement of the Dynasty, from which time to the present is a hundred and some score of years; during which period, for the foreigners of various nations who came to reside at Canton, there has been no affair which has not had old regulations, and there has been no man who did not obey the fixed laws.—For the language and the dress of natives and foreigners are entirely different. And the CELESTIAL EMPIRE'S usages are all honorable and strict. How is it possible to suffer the want of a marked difference being made between those inside and those outside!

Since the said foreigners come to trade, it is only incumbent on them to obey implicitly the orders of Government. If they dislike the restrictions as difficult to be endured, it is perfectly competent to them not to take the trouble to come so great a distance.

All the great officers of Canton look up and realize (his Majesty's) desire to treat foreigners tenderly, and they continually stoop to manifest kindness to those who come.—But in matters which regard Prohibitions, how can they in the least indulge in remissness!

Now according to what the said chief, Baynes, and others, have stated; they say that on the 4th of the 8th moon a Proclamation was put up, containing language intended to degrade and insult the said foreigners.

Heretofore, it has been the rule concerning foreign Ships entering the Port, for my office to examine the old records, and uniting with the Governor, issue Proclamations to be pasted up against the foreign factories. From the 57th year of Këen-lung (A. D. 1792,) till now, it has been in successive years conformed to. The practice was by no means commenced this year. Heretofore, the said nation's trading foreign merchants never heard that it was designed to treat with insult, and disgrace them. The said chief has resided in Canton many years, and has been constantly going out and into the foreign factories—how did he remain ignorant of the Proclamations which were put up according to usage,—and in past years never observe the disgrace and insult, but only this year open out his irregular crazy proceedings?

The language of the said chief and others, is fallacious, and, let you alone, you exclude yourselves from the life which nature gives—as, for example, what is said in the petition about overstepping station or rank, and ascending sedan chairs.

The said foreign merchants have resided in Canton City for many years past. In past days, when going from the factories to the boats, and from the boats to the factories, did

they ascend chairs, or did they walk on foot? Were there no times of hot weather or of rain then? Did it never happen that men's bodies were wearied then? If, formerly, the said foreigners had ascended chairs, and, at this time, were interdicted and stopped, then, perhaps, there would be a semblance of a little tyranny. But if, originally, they walked on foot, and now suddenly ascend "shoulder carriages," (1) is it not overstepping their station?

The important ground of the Provincial City is exposed to the view of every eye, and inside native people may not be "menially employed" by outside foreigners (or barbarians.) The said chief and others say that the person who sat in a chair, is the son of a member of their national Legislature. When that foreign merchant lives in his own country, he is, no doubt, the son of an honorable officer; but when he comes with merchant ships to Canton, and is not proceeding to Court with tribute, here no doubt, he must merely be viewed as a trading foreign merchant. Since the said Chief and others, understand what is reasonable and just, how is it they will not apply their thoughts, and awaken to a sense of propriety. (2)

As to what the Petition says about foreign women residing in the factory—Heretofore, when foreign women came to Canton Province, they were, originally, allowed to reside temporarily at Macao. If they were brought to Canton City, it was, for a long time past, an offence against the statutes of the local Government.

In the 16th and 34th years of KEEN-LUNG—(A. D. 1751 and 1769,) there were cases in the Courts, of foreign women, and slave (or servant) women, being brought up clandestinely to Canton; all of whom were, by the then Governors, sent back in custody to Macao: there are papers which may be examined.

The said Chief and others, in attending to the commercial affairs, have their fixed residence at Macao. Canton is only their temporary residence. Every day (or ordinarily,) by requesting a permit, they can go up and down, and perfectly attend to their families. What necessity is there for persons with different dress and different languages (from the natives) to excite a commotion in the factories, and, by a possibility of one in ten thousand, create a bloody quarrel and make disturbance, which would turn the subject into matter of infinite after-regret. Let the said Chief and others consider intensely their own persons and families, for the safety of whom it is very incumbent to take precautions (and not bring them into places of danger).

To sum up the whole,—the said Chief and others having passed over the ocean so great a distance to come and trade, our sacred Dynasty, which benevolently nurtures ten thousand states, doubtless will not, in the least degree, view them in different ways. But the HWA and EE—the flowery natives, and the barbarian foreigners, must be distinctly divided. Between those inside, and those outside, there must be erected a great boundary. † Heretofore, there has been no precedent for entering the factories in shoulder carriages; therefore, walking on foot is no harsh treatment. Heretofore, it has not been the rule for foreign women to reside in Canton; therefore, sending them to Macao is really the way to give entire security.

The said Chief and others must, as is proper, consider the subject deeply over and over again, and be careful not to let other people befool them, vainly spending their angry breath in restive conduct, which may turn to self-cutting off the road to commerce.

Uniting these things, an order is hereby issued to the Hong Merchants, to enjoin these commands on the said Chief and others, for their obedience thereto. Oppose not. A special Edict.

TAOU-KWANG, 10th year, 9th moon, 6th day.

(A proclamation, containing ideas much the same as the above, is pasted up at the Hong Merchants' Hall. It is issued in the united names of the Governor, Hoppo, and Tseang-Keun, dated October 23rd 1830.)

KING, the Tseang-Keun, in reply to the remonstrances of the Committee, and of the private British merchants, of the 18th instant. Dated 23rd, received 25th, October, 1830.

KING, the Tseang-Keun (or Commandant), hereby replies officially to the two petitions, of the foreign merchants Baynes, Jardine, and others.

On examination, I find, that all foreign merchants coming to Canton to trade, ought to obey the usages and regulations of the Celestial Empire.

This has long been a fixed rule; and all foreign merchants, with reverence and obedience, have also, hitherto, long yielded respectful submission. The great officers appointed on the borders have, likewise, from time to time, explained clearly the prohibitions and commands, and issued Proclamations and perspicuous Edicts. And, fearing that the various foreign merchants are not yet able to understand fully, they have also commanded the Hong Merchants, clearly and minutely to enjoin their Edicts: and to apply themselves to cause that all the foreigners should know the laws of the Celestial Empire. And that traitorous natives, also, should not dare, in the midst of these circumstances, to excite disturbances. This was to quiet the feelings of the foreigners. These Proclamations are really to shew tenderness to foreigners, and to soothe and tranquillize them. But the said foreigners, ignorant how to be excited to gratitude, turn round, and, because of the Proclamation disallowing them to bring foreign women with them to Canton Provincial City; and disallowing them to sit in sedan chairs—whining,—whining—present petitions.

I, the Tseang-Keun, have no connection whatever with the management of foreign affairs; but as it is authenticated that a petition has been presented to me on these various topics, I have examined, and find, that hitherto, foreign women were only allowed to be in the Macao Ships, and to reside temporarily at Macao. ‡ They have never yet been permitted to be brought up by others to Canton Provincial City.

As to the various foreign merchants trading—after ascending the shore from their Ships, it is incumbent on them to keep themselves quiet, and wait in their factories, staying till their merchandize is disposed of, and they have purchased and set in order new merchandize. Then it is incumbent on them to get into their Ships, return to Macao, and (thence) return to their countries. Hitherto, it has not been allowed to sit in sedan chairs.—The fixed regulations being thus, how can it be allowed to dun with disputatious petitions.

Besides, the words contained in the Petitions are very wild and fallacious. But in consideration that they are foreigners, and that their language and notions of justice are different (from ours,)—I do not inflict severe chastisement. Since it is authenticated that they have also petitioned the Governor, the Foo-yuen, and the Hoppo, it is incumbent on them to wait till they have replied by proclamation, for their commands to be obeyed.

TAOU-KWANG, 10th year, 9th moon, 7th day.

## NEW FORT AT THE BOGUE.

*(From the Peking Gazette N°. 91.)*

An Imperial Edict. LE and his colleagues have presented a memorial, stating that they have been engaged in consultation about building an additional fort.

The great entrance from the sea called Hoo-kow (the Bogue,) belonging to Tung-kwan district, in Canton province, is the general entrance from the sea, on the way to Canton City. And on the two sides of it, there have been originally established three forts. Now it is authenticated, that the said Governor and his colleagues, have personally gone over and examined the said places. Towards the east there is a hill called Sandy-point, opposite to which, towards the south, there is another hill called Great-point. There has long been a fort on Sha-keô; it is now requested to build an additional one on Ya-keô, in order to complete a double power (literally, cow-horn's power) for a closer defence from the sea.

(1) This seems to refer to the low sedan chair, called the Peking chair.

(2) In the Governor's reply the interdict was against ascending the shoulder carriage, or sitting in a sedan chair; but if sick and not able to walk, the foreigner might lean with his hands or arms upon the *yu*. What *yu* means in this connexion, it is not easy to say. It denotes "a mortar held up by the hands," —and may probably be the name of some mean bamboo hurdle. But he is not to ascend or sit, but hold on by this hurdle, which statement it is difficult to make sense of.

† A bank or dyke to fend off.

‡ There is a confusion in the original, arising probably, from the people in the Tseang-Keun's office being but ill acquainted with the affairs of foreigners.

Be it as requested. For building an additional fort, with officer's houses, barracks &c., there will be required in all 7500 and odd Taels, in payment of workmen and materials. It is permitted that they should require the Hong Merchants to present the money for workmen and materials; and the Government will distribute it, that the work may be done speedily. Let the said Governor again appoint officers to consult, superintend, and examine. Do not allow it to be done in a hurried and imperfect manner. When the work is finished, report to the Board (at Peking.)—Respect this.

## Importation of Opium, & Exportation of Sysee Silver, interdicted.

*(From the Peking Gazette N°. 91.)*

An Imperial Edict.—Le and his colleagues have presented a memorial, stating that they have been consulting about examining into, and prohibiting the exportation of Sysee silver, and the consumption of Opium.

Before, because the foreigners coming in Ships, were guilty of the offences of giving foreign money in exchange for Sysee silver, and of bringing Opium with them, the said Governor and his colleagues were at that time told to examine, consult, and deliberate on what methods they should take to prevent the importation, and stop the consumption of Opium.

Now it is authenticated that, on minute examination, they have deliberated on six topics, and presented a prepared statement thereof. Their deliberations are very clear, and perfectly intelligible. Opium being a poison which is pervading the country, deserves far more attention than the Sysee silver. Since the said Governor and his colleagues have established rules, they ought to examine according to truth, and above all they ought to order those under them, when they receive their commands, to put them in practice with their utmost strength; and if any offend, they must punish them. Let not your orders be looked upon as a mere literary exhibition of old affairs; thereby causing that in length of time, there should be the name without the reality.

## Chinese Jurisdiction.

CANTON, 13th November 1830.

Mr. Editor,

The public is much indebted for the clear exposition in your last number of the circumstances which preclude the surrender to Chinese jurisdiction, of foreigners charged with what they term, indiscriminately, capital offences. The reasoning which you have quoted is to my mind unanswerable, and without impugning the general doctrine, that it is our duty to submit to the laws of the country in which we live, it must be held that the same cause which justifies resistance to government in our own country, namely, flagrant mal-administration and injustice, has equal force when it is the only remedy for unlawful oppression, in any other state. Where every magistrate is worse than a Jefferies, who would be bound to yield implicit obedience? So much as to the principle of the thing: none will deny the crying evil to be guarded against. The only question that remains, is the expediency of the course pursued.

The same course of rebellion, which, pursued in 1773, now renders the United States of America great and honorable, would be ridiculous and ill-judged if attempted by other less powerful colonies, with the certainty of failure: And so it might be said, were a handful of foreigners to make a stand against oppression in an European State, or act in any other manner than by flying from it where the Tribunals do not afford redress. The case is far different where it is found possible, by resistance, to protect the lives of innocent fellow subjects —and where it becomes the only mode of doing so, I humbly apprehend that resistance is a sacred duty.

"But what is to be done with guilty fellow subjects," I shall be asked—"under this system?" I answer, by a quotation from very high authority "Better that ten guilty persons should escape, than that one innocent person should suffer." "*Salus populi suprema lex esto*" Let the safety of the people be the primary consideration.

If the guilty escape "it is the unavoidable result of the injustice and sanguinary malice of the Chinese," and with *them* be the burden of the consequences. Yet, there is no doubt, our cause would be a better one, if the British Legislature were to provide for the emergency by establishing a local Jurisdiction to supply the place, of Chinese Injustice in punishing guilty British subjects. This is loudly called for; and let us hope that some such course will be adopted. Resistance to the Chinese would then be unattended with any evil.

As difference of opinion exists regarding the soundness of the principle for which I am contending, you must allow me to fortify my cause, by a short quotation from Sir George Staunton, who may now be considered classical authority on Chinese subjects.

(Staunton's Penal Code, Appendix N°. 11, p. 515.)

"It is one of the necessary, but embarrassing consequences of the footing upon which foreigners are at present received in China, that they can neither consider themselves as wholly subject to, or as wholly independent of the laws of the country they live in. When unfortunately involved in contentions with the government, there is generally a line, on one side of which submission is disgraceful, and on the other, resistance unjustifiable; but this line, being uncertain and undefined, it is not surprising that a want of confidence should sometimes have led to a surrender of just and reasonable privileges, or that, at other times, an excess of it should have brought the whole of this valuable trade, and of the property embarked in it, to the brink of destruction."

I also hand you an extract from an old European Record kept at Canton, from which it appears that the Chinese have sometimes waved their jurisdiction in the case of one foreigner causing the death of another; although in your number of 18th ultimo, you have published an instance of their inflicting capital punishment on a French sailor, who killed his companion, under circumstances of self defence, which, as related to me, justified the fatal act.

An Englishman.

## Dutch Homicide 1762.

On the 16th December anno Domini 1762, the sailor of the Dutch Ship "Achat" quarrelling with his comrades in front of the Factory, took a knife and stabbed one of them to the heart, who died a few minutes after. The culprit was immediately seized, and sent on board the Ship to be kept there in irons, to prevent any interference on the part of the Chinese, as had occurred 12 years previous, in the time of Director Block.

After the boat was despatched, a message was sent to the Security Merchants to give notice of this unfortunate case, —the Fiscal Guitard was ordered to examine the witnesses, in presence of the Committee, touching this murder.

One of the Security Merchants (Chit-qua) being the only one at home, requested that we should not meddle with the body, until he had given notice to the Mandarins, to ascertain if they intended to take any notice of the business, or if the man should be buried as if he had died a natural death.

17th December At 4 P. M. the Namhoy arrived with his suite, at the Factory, to view the dead body, and this being done, the body was taken by us to be examined by the Doctors, to report how deep the wound was. This Mandarin behaved with unusual politeness. The body was then buried on the opposite side of the River.

The Namhoy recommended that the man who committed the murder should be punished severely, and requested that the knife with which the murderer was armed, should be given up to him, but it could not be found.

18th. A French baker, after having been confined by the Chinese for six years, was set at liberty—after receiving 50 strokes of the bamboo. He was guilty of having struck a Chinaman on the head, whose death was caused by the blows.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| November | Arrived | | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Am. Ship Margaret Forbes, | Bancroft, | Manila |

| November | Sailed | | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Brit Ship Ann, | Allen, | Bombay |
| „ | „ John Bannerman, | Daly, | ditto |
| 10 | Port. Ship Conde do Rio Pardo, | | Bombay |
| 13 | Port. Ship Duque de Beja, | | Damaun |
| „ | „ Brig San Sebastian, | | Malacca |
| „ | Brit Ship Isabella Robertson, | Hudson, | Calcutta |
| 14 | „ Guildford, | Harrison, | Singapore |

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1830.

| IMPORTS. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amber .... | Sp. Drs. | 8 | a | 14 | Catty | |
| Assafetida .... .... | | 5 | | | | |
| Biche de mar .. .... | | 9 | a | 10 | | |
| very superior .... | | 36 | | | Pecul | |
| Bees wax .... .... | | 24 | a | 25 | | |
| Betel nut New .... | | 3½ | | | | |
| Bird's nests .. .... | | 26 | a | 40— | Catty | |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 | | — | Pecul | |
| Camphor Malay .... | | 14 | a | 26— | Catty | |
| Cloves Molucca .... | | 25 | a | 30 | | |
| Mauritius .... | | 15 | a | 18 | | |
| Cochineal .. .... | | 280 | a | 350 | | |
| Copper South American | | 24 | a | 26 | | |
| Do. at Lintin for exportation | | 27 | | | | |
| Do. Japan .... | none | 25 | a | 27 | Pecul | |
| Coral Fragments .... | | 30 | a | 50 | | |
| COTTON Bombay Old Ts. 6 a 7. New Ts. | | 7 | a | 9 | | |
| Bengal .... | | 8.8 | a | 9 | | |
| Madras .... | | 9 | | | | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. ....Sp. Drs. | | 4½ | a | 6 | | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 5 | a | 5½ | Piece | |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ | a | 3 | | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. .... | | 1½ | a | 2 | | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | 2 | a | 2½ | | |
| Cotton yarn .. .... | | 30 | a | 60— | Picul | |
| Cow Bezoar .. .... | | 30 | | — | Catty | |
| Cudbear .... | | 25 | a | 26 | | |
| Cutch Pegue .... | | 3½ | a | 4 | | |
| Cuttings Scarlet .... | | 80 | a | 90 | | |
| Elephant's Teeth .... | | 60 | a | 85 | | |
| Fishmaws .. .... | | 40 | a | 70 | | |
| Flints .... .... | | 75 | Cts. | | | |
| Gambier .... .... | | 1 | a | 1½ | Pecul | |
| Ginseng crude, .... | | 50 | a | 54 | | |
| Iron bar ... .... | | 2¾ | | | | |
| ditto Rod . .... | | 3¾ | a | 4 | | |
| Lead .. .... | | 4¾ | a | 5 | | |
| Mace .... .... | | none | | | | |
| Myrrh .... .... | | 15 | a | 30 | | |
| Nutmegs .. .... | | 50 | a | 55 | | |
| Olibanum .. .... | | 3 | a | 5 | | |
| Opium Patna .... | | 835 | | | | |
| Benares .... | | 830 | | | Chest | |
| Damaun Malwa .... | | 535 | | | | |
| Companys do. .... | | 555 | | | | |
| Turkey .... | | 660 | | — | Pecul | |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 | a | 6 | | |
| Pepper Malay .... | | 6½ | | | | |
| Putchuck .. .... | | 11 | a | 12 | | |
| Quicksilver .... .... | | 66 | a | 68 | | |
| Rattans .... .... | | 2½ | a | 3 | | |
| Rice .... .... | | 1.80 | a | 2 | | |
| Rose Maloes .... | | 42 | | | | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | 5 | | | Pecul | |
| ditto Lintin .... | | 6 | a | 8 | | |
| Salt Fish .. .... | | 3 | a | 3½ | | |
| Sandalwood .... | | 10 | a | 14 | | |
| Sapanwood .... | | 2½ | | | | |
| Shark's fins .. .... | | 15 | a | 18 | | |
| Smalts .... .... | | 12 | a | 28 | | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 6 | a | 7— | Cwt. | |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1.60 | a | 1.70— | Yard. | |
| Camlets English .... | | 22 | a | 24 | | |
| Dutch, narrow 22 a 24, | broad, | 34 | a | 35 | Piece | |
| Long-ells, ditto .... | | 7 | a | 8 | | |

| IMPORTS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ | a | 6 | Each |
| Fox .... .... | | 70 | Cts. | | |
| Rabbits .... | | 40 | a | 50— | 100 |
| Seal .... .... | | 1½ | | | |
| Sea Otter .. .... | | 50 | a | 60 | Each |
| Land Otter .. .... | | 4 | a | 6 | |
| Spelter | | 4 | | — | Pecul |
| Tin plates .. .... | | 11 | a | 12— | Box |
| Tin, .... .... | | 16 | a | 17— | Pecul |
| EXPORTS. | | | | | |
| Alum .... | Sp. Drs. | 2½ | | | Pecul |
| Anniseseed star .... | | 13 | a | 14 | |
| Ditto oil of .... | | 2½ | | — | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 12 | | — | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf .. .... | | 52 | a | 54— | Box |
| Camphor at Macao. 23 a 24; here | | 28 | a | 30 | |
| Cassia „ 9 a 10. „ | | 12 | a | 13 | |
| Ditto Buds .... | | 16 | a | 17 | |
| China Root .. .... | | 3¼ | | | |
| Cubebs .... .... | | none | | | |
| Dragon's blood .... | | 80 | a | 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal .. .... | | 5½ | | | |
| Gamboge .. .... | | none | | | |
| Glass beads .... | | 25 | a | 26 | |
| Hartall .... .... | | 12 | a | 13 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | 22 | a | 23 | |
| Musk .... .... | | 70 | a | 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 80 | a | 82 | |
| 2d. do. 1st sort 68 a 70 2nd. | | 62 | a | 65 | |
| 3d. do. do. .... | | 45 | a | 50 | 100 |
| Blue .... .... | | 70 | a | 80 | |
| Small .... .... | | none | | | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ | | — | Catty |
| Rhubarb .. .... | | none | | | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 315 | | | |
| Ditto Tsatlee .... | | 360 | a | 365 | |
| Canton .... | Taels | 195 | a | 250 | |
| Sugar raw .. .... | | 4.2 | | | |
| Pingfai .. .... | | 5.4 | | | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | Drs. | 13 | a | 14 | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | | none | | | |
| 2d. sort .... | | 8½ | a | 8¾ | |
| Tea Bohea .. | Taels | 15 | a | 17 | |
| Congo .. .... | | 21 | a | 28 | |
| Campoy .. .... | | none | | | Pecul |
| Souchong .... | | 19 | a | 36 | |
| Peko | | 50 | a | 60 | |
| Ankoi .. .... | | 15 | a | 20 | |
| Hyson .. .... | | 44 | a | 60 | |
| ditto Skin .... | | 15 | a | 20 | |
| ditto Young .... | | 34 | a | 40 | |
| Gunpowder .... | | 50 | a | 56 | |
| Twankay .. .... | | 24 | a | 28 | |
| Tortoise Shell .. .... | | none | | | |
| Turmerick .. .... | | 6 | | | |
| Tutenague .. .... | | 13 | | | |
| Vermilion .. .... | | 40 | a | 41— | Box |
| White lead .. .... | | 10 | | — | Pecul |
| Whanghees .. .... | scarce | | | — | 1000 |

EXCHANGES.

London 4s, a 4s. 0½d. per dr. 6 ms. st.
Bengal 200 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Since our last, we believe no transaction has taken place in our Cotton market; and we do not recollect so complete a stagnation in this branch of trade as has latterly prevailed.

There has been but little animation among the Opium dealers, and few sales have been made, within the last fortnight. The arrival of some junks has however produced a little spirit to day. The prices of Patna and Benares have been supported; but Malwa seems still on the decline. The smugglers complain of the vigilance that has been resumed by the Mandarins, to intercept their operations. The deliveries to the 8th instant, consisted of 85 Chests of Patna, 19 of Benares, and 389 of Malwa.

Commerce generally is very dull here; and the attention of the Merchants, is directed principally to the articles of export for the supply of the vessels preparing for departure.

Our last advices from Manila, state Sugar of 1st quality at $ 4¾ to 5 per Picul, with a large stock of ready made Sugar in the market; Mother of Pearl shells $ 16¾ a 17 per Picul; and some arrivals of Tortoiseshell had been sold at $ 1050 to 1100 per Picul.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 SATURDAY, 4th DECEMBER, 1830. NO. 24

## NOTICE

MARKWICK & LANE, beg to inform the public, that from this date they will hold an Auction every WEDNESDAY, commencing at 11 o'clock.

## FOR SALE.

Superior Havana Segars in quarter boxes, suited to the Bombay or Bengal market.

Apply to MARKWICK & LANE.

TO LET IN MACAO.

A spacious House with a large garden, to which entry may be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply to MARKWICK & LANE.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

To sail the middle of December.

The Ship CAROLINE, Captain Roe; having undergone a thorough repair. For particulars apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

## CANTON.

It is reported that the Mahommedans in the territory of Ele have again rebelled, Chang-ki-hur's son and wife's brother having risen to revenge his death: and that the convicts who were banished to Ele, from Canton Province, but who had not arrived there, have been brought back, to wait till further information is obtained. A million of Taels has been demanded from the Canton Treasury to be sent forthwith to the seat of war: the sect of Tsing-leen-keaou, the brotherhood of the azure lily, has also risen in Shen-se Province.

A soldier who had been sent on the escort of a military officer (the Tso-too-tung), from Canton, towards Peking, passed, on his return, Nan-heung-chow, (in Lat. N. 25° 12', Lon. E. of Peking, 2° 33') where, he says, a pestilential disease was then raging, to such an extent, that about six tenths of those whom it attacked, fell victims to it, and coffins could not be bought in sufficient numbers to supply the demand for them.

On the 23rd ultimo, the arrival from England of the Company's chartered Ship Ann and Amelia was announced in Canton; and in a few minutes it became generally known that she was the bearer of orders from the Court of Directors for the retirement from Office of the President and two senior members of the Select Committee, whose strenuous protection of British interests against Chinese oppression, has been so frequently noticed in our columns during the last twelve months. The vacant places devolve successively on the next Senior members of the service, two of whom, Mr. Marjoribanks, and Mr. Davis, have some passengers in the Ann and Amelia, for the purpose of relieving their predecessors. The Select Committee now consists of

CHARLES MARJORIBANKS, Esqr. President.
JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Esqr.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esqr., fourth member of the former Committee since Mr. Plowden's retirement, &
THOMAS CHARLES SMITH, Esqr.

names already favorably known to the public: and under the regretted change which has taken place, it is satisfactory to reflect, that the important interests confided to them could not have fallen into abler hands, whether as regards the East India Company, or the British nation in general.

Those whose local observation enables them duly to appretiate the important advantages gained, and still more those which were likely to have resulted from the firm policy of the late Committee, cannot but deeply lament, that their highly useful and meritorious career, should have been thus suddenly interrupted and it is difficult to foresee the full extent of the consequences which may be apprehended from demonstrating to the Chinese, that such exertions will not be countenanced by their superiors at home.

We conceive the chief merit of their policy to consist in having proved the fallacy of the deeply rooted notion that the Chinese were indifferent to, and independent of, foreign commerce. This was the main lever by which they wielded their oppressive system, and it is broken for ever. They are now convinced that they have, at least, as much to dread, as other nations, from a suspension of commercial intercourse: and if we are rightly informed, at the conclusion of last season's negotiations, after having threatened to throw back the Committee's representations unopened, they even stooped to solicit a renewal of the Company's trade.

Many minor advantages followed this leading one.

The number of Hongs was nearly doubled; and the evident intention of reducing the Cohong to two or three (as unsuccessfully attempted in 1814) was again effectually frustrated.

The port dues at Whampoa were reduced on each particular vessel, about 730 dollars.

Greater facility was experienced in obtaining redress for overcharges of duty; while the duty on Cotton which was increased at Manhop's failure, has been reduced to the old rate.

And the important privilege, recently acquired by private merchants, of addressing the Government in the Chinese language, may be considered as an indirect consequence of the attitude assumed by the Select Committee—to whom alone it was before confined.

When it is considered that *any* concessions have been made by a Government, whose regulations respecting intercourse with foreign nations were held up as immutable, and which has twice refused the smallest boon to our Embassadors, treating them as mere tribute bearers, we cannot too highly estimate the merit of those by whom they have been attained. And the most sanguine anticipations were formed of the favorable results to be expected in the event of the pending arrangements leading to the delegation of Consular powers from his Majesty to men of such a stamp.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following address on the occasion, from the British MERCHANTS in Canton.

To William Baynes,
Charles Millet, and } Esquires
James Bannerman,

Gentlemen,

We, the undersigned British Merchants in Canton, have heard with sincere regret the changes which have taken place, involving your retirement from the direction of British affairs in this country; and cannot refrain from expressing to you our sentiments on the occasion.

While impressed with an unqualified conviction of the purity and disinterestedness of your motives throughout the whole of your negotiations to promote the prosperity of the East India Company's Trade, which you have wisely considered as identified with the general interests of British Commerce; we have, at the same time to express our approbation of the principle of your policy, which experience has proved to be the best calculated to prevent the systematic encroachments of the local authorities, ever on the watch to encrease their oppressions when submitted to, but ready to yield to firmness founded on propriety and reason.

Called upon by the Bombay Government at the solicitation of the commercial community of the Presidency, your exertions were directed to obtain relief from the encreasing exactions which threatened the extinction of their trade with this Empire; and to your continued firmness in the pursuit of this object, they are indebted for important advantages. We would likewise record our grateful sense of the ready co-operation at all times afforded, in our attempts to improve

our commercial relations with the Chinese, to remove the disabilities to which we have been subjected, and the indignities so long and so pertinaciously heaped upon us; derogatory alike to British feeling and national character: our warmest acknowledgements are equally due for your strenuous efforts to ameliorate the condition of society, with reference to the residence of families in Canton, and the general comforts of the community.

In thus conveying our sentiments on your quitting the direction of affairs, we confidently hope that the policy of your successors will not only maintain the advantages already gained, but, if possible, extend them whenever the interests of our country may call for similar perseverance and exertions.

With sincerest wishes for your health, happiness and future welfare, we are, with much esteem

Gentlemen,

Your faithful & obedient Servants.

CANTON, 26th November, 1830.

*(Signed.)*

| | |
|---|---|
| *John Innes,* | *Wm. Jardine, firm of Magniac & Co.* |
| *John Macvicar,* | *Lanct. Dent, firm of Thomas Dent & Co.* |
| *James Innes,* | *James Matheson, firm of Magniac & Co.* |
| *R. Turner,* | *John C. Whiteman, firm of Whiteman & Co.* |
| *William Dallas,* | *Thomas Fox, firm of Fox, Rawson & Co.* |
| *John Gover.* | *C. Fearon, firm of Ilbery, Fearon & Co.* |
| *Wm. Haylett,* | *Marvanjee Hormajee, ditto* |
| *H. P. Boyd,* | *J. M. Pinto, firm of R. de Faria & Co.* |
| *Geo. Horback,* | *Alexander Yates, Ship Sesostris, Captain* |
| *J. X. de Faria,* | *and Owner,* |
| *Framjee Pestonjee,* | *G. Parkyns R. N Owner & commdr Merope,* |
| *Nanabhoy Framjee.* | *D. Wilson, Captain & Owner Ship Hercules,* |
| *Burjorjee Manuckjee,* | *Henry Tudor Commdg Ship Sir C. Malcolm,* |
| *Jehangier Cursetjee,* | *D. Cardozo, Ship Sumatra.* |
| *John Templeton,* | *Josiah Thomas, Barque Agnes,* |
| *B. Manson,* | *R. A. J. Roe, Ship Caroline.* |

On the foregoing being presented by a deputation, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. Baynes replied with great dignity and feeling, as follows:

"Gentlemen,—We return you our grateful thanks for your generosity in having at this moment come forward, prompted by no other motive but that of justice, in our behalf.

Since the announcement of the late changes, we have experienced so many testimonies of kindness and esteem from various quarters, that they do repay us in a great degree for the trying circumstances in which we are placed: we are consoled in the reflection of having done our duty; and the approbation of so respectable a class of Gentlemen as the resident British Merchants in China is most satisfactory; I have only to add, Gentlemen, for myself and colleagues, that, the remembrance of your kindness, evinced at this moment, will never be forgotten.

We shall shortly return you a written answer to your address."

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

"To the British Merchants in China.

Gentlemen,

We have received your address, and beg to return you our best thanks for the handsome manner in which you have come forward with this expression of your sentiments in approbation of our conduct, while entrusted with the direction of the Honorable Company's affairs in this Country.

You Gentlemen, who have been resident in China, can best appreciate the necessity that existed for our exertions to place the Trade on a better and more secure footing.

We are consoled in the reflection of having done our duty to the best of our judgment and ability, while acting as guardians of the important interests of the East India Company, and endeavouring to support the honor and national character of Great Britain.

We assure you, that whatever changes may await us, your kindness, evinced at this moment, will ever be remembered with feelings of the warmest gratitude.

Accept our sincere regards.

We remain—Gentlemen,

Your much Obliged & obedient Servants.

William Baynes, Charles Millett, James Bannerman.

CANTON, 29th November, 1830."

We cannot but regret that Gentlemen who have deserved thus well of their country, to the sacrifice of their personal interests, should be exposed to the calumnies of the English Press on grounds so revolting to their high minded feelings as contained in the following paragraph from the "Times." It can scarcely be necessary to assure the public, that the charge is utterly opposed to all probability, as well as to the facts of the case.

"The Recal from Canton of the Supracargoes, or Members of the Select Committee, continues to be the subject of much remark among those connected with East Indian affairs. The immediate cause is now said to have reference to the pending dispute with the Chinese, which these Gentlemen are suspected of having brought on, through an anxiety to protect their own private Interests, in preference to those of their employers, the East India Company. The Private Trade in Canton, it seems, goes on as usual, though the Company are excluded from it, and, by the turn the dispute has taken, are likely to be, for some time to come"

Our correspondent "a Reader," rates us for not publishing in our last, the Petitions which called forth the Replies which are there inserted, from the officers of Government. He ought to recollect, however, that these documents are, almost exclusively, in answer to arguments adduced by the British Factory; and we can only conjecture what they were, as we regret we are not so fortunate as to have the means of knowing what passes, behind the curtain, in that quarter. Our correspondent is, perhaps, better off, and, in that case, we shall feel obliged to him for a second communication on the subject.

"A Reader" will not probably thank us for now giving insertion to a translation of the "*separate*" English merchants' Petition, since it conveys no information that could not have been collected from the replies.

Mr. Editor,

It appears to one of your oldest Subscribers resident here, that in the *preparing* your Paper, you take too much for granted, or in other words, write too much to those on the spot, not enough for readers at a distance.

It is true that the "Times" Newspaper, taking for granted that every reader is acquainted with a political event of notoriety, sets to, and argues on, and criticises it, just as if the said event had been narrated at length in a previous column; this does well enough with the "Times" the mass of whose readers are on the spot, and those at a distance quite as well acquainted with important facts as the "Times."

Now, your situation is directly the reverse, the mass of your readers are at a great distance, and, with the exception of the handful of residents here, entirely uninformed, except through your Paper, of events.

Let me recommend to your consideration therefore, in future, when you publish a series of answers, to publish the request, out of which those answers originated, and this, the form of the local official documents here, is well suited to. And let me also state, that every set of such papers should be headed by a short clear *programme* of the *result* in *fact* of the written documents, for every one who knows China is aware, that its authorities, in this respect, are quite the reverse of other Nations, that is to say, they may *on Paper* be fulminating violently against a measure which, in real life, they are, not only not opposing, but actually actively engaged in promoting. One word more, no argument, short of one capable of mathematical demonstration, could stand your mode of treatment last N°. that is, narrating every thing against it (even assuming facts), not one argument in its favor.

(A Reader.)

CANTON, 20th November, 1830.

## REMONSTRANCE.

Presented at the city gate of Canton, October 19th 1830, by the separate resident British merchants. (Four copies were prepared and presented, one to the Governor, one to the Hoppo, one to the Foo-yuen, and one to the Tartar General.)

A respectful address from the separate English Merchants now residing here.

We have lately seen a proclamation pasted against the English Company's factory, for the perusal of all natives,

containing groundless expressions of insult to foreign merchants, and falsely affirming that they are guilty of crimes, which in our country are held by all in the utmost detestation, and never even mentioned without horror and shame.

It further commands the Hong merchants and linguists to instruct and direct foreigners, and to repress their pride, profligacy &c. &c. In what, permit us to ask your Excellency, does it appear that we have merited such disgraceful epithets, as if we were an inferior and depraved class of persons, ignorant of the principles of right reason? It is really impossible for us to submit in silence, to imputations so detestably false, and affirmations so insulting to foreigners.

Another edict has been issued, prohibiting us, when at Canton, from using sedan chairs, a restriction which, though in itself of small importance, we cannot but complain of, as manifesting a design to degrade and lower foreigners in the eyes of the Chinese. So far from sedan chairs being, as the edict alleges, an assumption of rank, we beg to inform your Excellency that in our native country they are in daily use, equally as with every native who can afford to pay for such a convenience in China—and in our Indian territories, of which the north east frontier borders on China they are as necessary as food and clothes.

A third proclamation, which we have seen, forbids foreign merchants from bringing their families to reside with them at Canton &c., a restriction which must be considered as most oppressive in it's nature, and showing a disregard of the social relations of human life in separating husband from wife, and parent from child.

We have the more confidence in appealing to your Excellency on this occasion, because former Government Edicts speak of regarding, with the same benevolence, natives and foreigners. But, in the above prohibitions, the very reverse of this spirit is manifested.

We hope, therefore, that the great officers of Government will forthwith shew a fair and liberal treatment of foreign Merchants. Then all parties may perform their business tranquilly. But, otherwise, it is much to be apprehended that disturbances will arise;—for the special purpose of preventing which, we present this statement, and, with much respect, lay it before your Excellency.

## FREE PRESS.

"I will give them servile Representatives and a venal Bench: I will give them a standing army to enforce their injustice: I will allow them all the auxiliaries which power and corruption can supply; give me but a Free Press and I will overturn the rotten fabrick."

Such, or similar, Mr. Editor, were the words of one of the most talented statesmen England ever produced, and, it is with the greatest satisfaction, that I now perceive you have begun to wield that all powerful engine in favor of the foreign community resident in China.

Let us also shew that *we* have a Free Press; let our grievances and oppressions by it be made known to every quarter of the globe, and let it also expose to the public eye the imbecile impotence of the corrupt and tyrannical government, which now yearly insults and outrages the most powerful nations in the world, and I do not doubt of the ultimate result.

The indignities which have been lately heaped upon us have, at least, had one most happy effect—they seem to have caused all classes, and all nations, to unite in the endeavour to resist our persecutors. I now principally allude to our trans-Atlantic brethren, who, I am most happy to see, have at length discovered that passive obedience to unreasonable and vexatious interdicts is not always the best mode of promoting their own true interests, and have now joined with the general voice of the community, and insisted on the right of having their wives and families to reside with them at Canton. They have thereby proved, to their honor, that the principles avowed by your correspondent "an American," in your Register of 2nd October, are not in unison with the feelings of the majority of his countrymen. And, should they ever again have the misfortune to be involved in discussions similar to those which called forth "an American's" remarks, let us hope that they will prove, that, on the more important question which involves the life of a countryman, they are equally prepared to resist the sanguinary injustice of the Chinese.

I have read, with much interest, the reply to our remonstrance of the 18th, though I confess I am at a loss to see the symptoms of "lowering the tone" and, as to the "*sensation*" produced, if we may judge by the rejoinder, it is certainly not one which we have much reason to be gratified with. It, to me, appears an acknowledgement of their policy that foreign barbarians are, by the Government, systematically held up as objects of contempt to the Chinese. He says we are too "ignorant to be excited to gratitude": good God! Mr. Editor, what have we to be grateful for? Is it for being placarded in the streets, by government authority, as beings guilty of the most infamous crimes? Is it for being scoffed at and insulted every time we venture a hundred yards from our factories? Is it for being plundered of our hard earned profits by a systematic course of robbery, organized between fraudulent bankrupts and corrupt mandarins?—such, and many such, are the tender mercies manifested towards us by the Chinese: and I trust we shall, some day, show that we are not deficient in a due degree of gratitude.

We are told by the Hoppo, with a considerable degree of clever irony, that all this has been patiently endured for many years, and "how have we, only now, discovered the disgrace and insult?" I confess that the remark is apt: but, had a *free Press* been introduced in China at an earlier period, we should have escaped this mortifying imputation.

I am but a temporary resident in this country, and shall shortly quit it; but I have remarked on the passing events of the last few months with much interest, and some circumstances of the late discussion have struck me most forcibly. We, the public, heard that the Chinese Government had insisted on the surrender of three British subjects involved in a homicide: we also heard, that the Viceroy had declared he would march an armed force into the Factory, and seize on the person of an amiable countrywoman of ours, who has, for some time past, honoured Canton with her presence. Now, in spite of the formal demand made, not one month ago, for the delivery of these three Parsees, the question is entirely dropped, and English Ladies reside in Canton in the factories, without molestation, and by the tacit sanction of Government: do you think, Mr. Editor, that these good results have been gained by the "*remonstrance*" of the 18th, or, is it owing to the sight of those large guns which ornamented the gate of the British Factory, and the 150 Englishmen ready to work them, in case the Viceroy put his threats into execution?—I have my doubts.

At some future period, I shall, perhaps, revisit this country, but I have already been here long enough to see that we ourselves are to blame for most of the oppressions under which we labour. Let Foreigners be united: let them cast aside all petty national and commercial jealousies; let English and American, French and Dutch, join in claiming from this haughty Government the treatment due to human beings, and success is within their grasp. I shall now, Mr. Editor, bid you farewell: continue to devote the pages of your journal to this honorable end, and be assured that the good wishes of all the community attend you, and more particularly of one, who though he feels pride in being an Englishman, yet also considers himself

A Citizen of the World.

CANTON, 21st November, 1830.

### A NEW GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

There was a time when not only the body of the people, but also the learned men of Europe, thought it impossible to learn the Chinese language. This unreasonable prejudice, like many others, daily faints away more and more. It is known that Europeans have, by the help of Chinese teachers, been able, in a short time, to publish very useful works on the language and history of the Celestial Empire: it is also known that European scholars, may, by zeal and perseverance, acquire great knowledge both in the history and language of this country, without coming to China. But how is it possible that the ACADEMIE DES BELLES LETTRES at Paris could crown a work, in which the *philosophical* author is at a loss to explain how one Chinese can understand another! Old prejudices of the human mind are like deep-rooted evils of the body; time only, and various and repeated applications of medicine, can cure them.

We are happy in having to announce a new proof of the falsity of this prejudice, viz: the ARTE CHINA, CONSTANTE DE ALPHABETO E GRAMMATICA MACAO 1829.—by Father GONÇALVES.

The author is already very well known by his excellent

Latin-Chinese Grammar, printed in the year 1828. It required indeed, a good deal of zeal and perseverance, to publish, in so short an interval, so large a work as the present (consisting of 560 pages) on the same subject. Nevertheless, this seems not enough to this zealous promoter of the Chinese language and literature: we have been favored with a perusal of the manuscript copy of a Portuguese-Chinese and Chinese Portuguese Dictionary, by the same author; and are glad to hear that the printing of it will soon begin. The Portuguese have, in many respects, been the first to make Eastern Asia known to Europe; and it is pleasing to see the ancient spirit of the people revive, from time to time, in some individuals.

We have been but a few days in possession of a copy of the ARTE CHINA, and are, accordingly, unable to give a detailed account of its contents; it will be sufficient, at present, to acquaint the reader, in a summary manner, with the nature of the work. Gonçalves makes no distinction between the old and the new style; he takes his phrases indifferently from the classical works or historians, and from the novels or popular tales. He thinks it also proper to retain the denominations of the latin grammar. It would perhaps have been more convenient to begin with an explanation of the different particles of the Chinese language, and then to give, what may be called, the Etymology and Syntax; which in fact, are nothing else than a new arrangement of the same particles after our own European ideas. We have been very much pleased with the rules of construction (p. 146), and the exercises of Syntax (p. 184): it cannot be said too frequently, that to a perfect Chinese scholar there can be no doubt of the meaning of a spoken or written sentence; the construction of the language follows such fixed and invariable rules, that, with a knowledge of these rules and of the different use of the particles, the meaning of a good Chinese author may be as clearly and certainly ascertained, as that of any of the celebrated works of Greece and Rome. We say GREECE and ROME, because it is well known that to understand Aristophanes or Plautus, it is necessary to have a knowledge of the history and religion, the laws and customs of the ancient world; and why should it not be equally necessary to know all that is connected with the religious and political life of this peculiar people, in order to understand Lih-tae-pih or Soo-tung-po? Without this knowledge, it is to be feared, that a difficulty in the matter may very often be taken for a difficulty in the language.

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I have heard that in the provinces of FUH-KEEN, CANTON and YUN-NAN, also, they produce and sell opium, and hence the drug is called FUH juice, KWANG juice, and FOO-YUNG lard, according to the province in which it is produced.

Considering that your Majesty has frequently issued interdicts against foreign opium, in order to stop villainy, and prevent calamity; that the people are, in multitudes, planting the poppy and selling the drug; and that, if it cannot be stopped entirely, it will hereafter spread over every province, and, it is to be feared, the effects of the flowing poison will then be worse than the effects of what is now brought from beyond sea; it is incumbent on me to request that your Majesty will order the Foo-yuen of CHE-KEANG province, and the great officers of the various other provinces, to examine clearly, and consult what means to take, for strictly prohibiting and putting a stop to these things, and, with their real strength, to receive and put in practice your commands. Perhaps, the source of the evil may then be entirely cleared away, and the people daily increase in affluence. Whether my humble views are right or not, it is still my duty to report to your Majesty.

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It may be interesting to many of our readers to peruse the following communication dated New York 5th June 1830, which we have lately been favored with, from a correspondent in America, relative to the regulations that are in progress there, for the duties to be hereafter levied upon the importation of teas; which, while they may tend to an immediate diminution of revenue, are likely soon to reimburse it by the encreased consumption that is expected eventually to arise from the measure.

† These 5 districts Tae-chow-foo, Ning-po-foo, Shaou-hing-foo, Yen-chow-foo, and Wan-chow-foo, are all adjoining each other, and lie between 27½ and 31° N. Lat. and between 2° and 5° Lon. E. of Peking.

"We had the satisfaction several months since, to receive, on two or three occasions, a few numbers of your invaluable paper, which, without any flattery, we may say is the most entertaining that comes to us from any part of the world. Of late, however, we have not been so fortunate; whether because you have failed to receive our paper, (although we have forwarded a file by every Ship bound from this port to Canton,) or for some other reason, we cannot tell.

"You will see by the papers we send you, that our National Legislature has passed a law reducing the duties on tea, some 50 to 66 per cent below the present rates. It is to go into operation on the 1st of January, 1832. Possibly it may be interesting to some of your readers, to see a brief statement, showing the present rate of duties on this article, and the duties which will be levied under the new law. We therefore present the following."

| | Present Duties. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Direct from China in U. S. Vessels. | | | From other places, or in other vessels | |
| Imperial Gunpowder and Gomee | 50 | Cts. per lb | 68 | |
| Hyson and Young Hyson | 40 | ,, ,, | 56 | |
| Hyson Skin & other green teas | 28 | ,, ,, | 38 | |
| Souchong and other black teas except Bohea | 25 | ,, ,, | 34 | |
| Bohea | 12 | ,, ,, | 14 | |
| | Under new Law. | | | |
| Imperial Gunpowder & Gomee | 25 | ,, ,, | 37 | |
| Hyson and Young Hyson | 18 | ,, ,, | 27 | |
| Hyson Skin & other green Teas | 12 | ,, ,, | 20 | |
| Souchong and other black teas except Bohea | 10 | ,, ,, | 18 | |
| Bohea | 4 | ,, ,, | 6 | |

Lest the great reduction of duties enacted by this law, should operate too unfavorably upon importers, it is provided that all teas which may remain in the Custom house stores, under the bond of the importer, on the 1st of January 1832 (the day when the bill goes into operation) shall be subject to no higher duty than if imported at a subsequent date. The effect of this bill will be to diminish the revenue, so far as tea is concerned, about $ 1,500,000; and, including coffee and cocoa, about $ 3,000,000 per annum. By referring to the bill, which you will find on the 1st page of the Journal of Commerce for May 19th, you will perceive that the duty on coffee is to be reduced from 5 cts to 1 ct. per lb, and cocoa from 2 to 1. This reduction of revenue will create no inconvenience, as our annual receipts are at least $ 10,000,000 above the expenditure, and the national debt is reduced to about $ 40,000,000. Another effect of the law will be, to increase somewhat the consumption of tea in the United States, and, consequently, the importation.

"Within a month past, or a little more, we have had an unusual number of arrivals from Canton. On the 22nd May, the Ships Ajax, Milo, and Panama, arrived at this port, the Ship Fanny at Philadelphia, and another ship at Salem, all from Canton, and four of them sailed on the same day, viz. 30th December, such another coincidence might not happen in a century."

"If any part of the above should be of use to you, you can dispose of it as you please."

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Opium. There has been a spirited demand for Patna and Benares, both for cash and on time. Prices had risen to $ 880 for cash, but the enquiry has not been so brisk for the last few days, and the quotations are now rather less. The sales of Malwa have been chiefly in the inferior Damaun, and as there is still on hand a considerable quantity of this description of the drug, little demand exists for the superior qualities, and sales cannot be accomplished but at a sacrifice.

Cotton. Some sensation has been lately produced in our market by the prevailing report of the failure of the cotton crop in one of the northern provinces. Prices have certainly improved, and many parcels of the last season's supply have been sold on more favorable terms than could before have been realized; but the demand is still very limited. The stock on hand on the 25th ultimo was of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 72,967 | Bales, | of which about 21,000 are in the importers hands. |
| Bengal | 36,936 | | |
| Madras | 20,453 | | all in the hands of the Chinese. |
| Total | 130,356 | Bales. | |

The Select Committee have encreased their exchange with Bengal to Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 dollars.

The holders of raw Silk shew a disposition to reduce their prices; and some Sales have recently been made under our last quotations.

European and Straits products remain without any alteration.

We have advices from Manila to the 16th ultimo, when the prohibition of the exportation of Rice was strictly adhered to by the Government; although it was expected to be shortly removed.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| November | Arrived | | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 Sp. Brig | Brillante, | Pozueta, | Manila |
| ,, ,, | Triunfo, | Tayag, | ditto |
| 22 H. C. M. Corvette | La Favorite, Captn. La Place, | | ditto |
| ,, H. C. S. | Ann & Amelia, | Richards, | London |
| ,, Am. Ship | Franklin, | .... | New York |
| ,, Sp. Ship | Espina, | Ramirez, | Manila |
| 23 ,, | Union, | Echevarria, | ditto |
| 27 ,, | Rita, | .... | Manila |

| November | Sailed | | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 H. C. S. | William Fairlie, | Blair, | London |
| ,, ,, | Thomas Coutts, | Chrystie, | ditto |
| ,, ,, | Duchess of Atholl, | Daniell, | ditto |
| ,, ,, | Dunira, | Wilson, | ditto |
| 19 Am. Brig | Delight, | Guliger, | Philadelphia |
| 20 Brit Ship | Pascoa, | Morgan, | Bombay |
| 22 ,, | Lowjee Family, | Lewis, | ditto |
| 24 Am. Brig | Talent, | Johnson, | Manila |
| 27 French Ship | Camille, | Podesta, | Havre |
| ,, ,, | Brig Fletes, | Chemisard, | San Blas |
| 29 Brit Ship | Fort William, | Neish, | Bombay |
| 30 H. C. S. | Abercrombie Robinson, | Innes, | London |
| ,, ,, | Edinburgh, | Bax, | ditto |

Passengers,

Per *Ann & Amelia*, Mrs. Davis, C. Marjoribanks Esqr., J. F. Davis Esqr.

Per *Union*, Don Gabriel de Yruretagoyena.

Per *Wm. Fairlie*, Mrs. Blair, Major & Mrs. Montgomerie, James Blair Esqr., Captain Durant, Mr. Dickson, & Mr. Justi.

Per *Atholl*, John Jackson Esqr.

Per *Pascoa*, Dr. Jeaffreson,

Per *Lowjee Family*, C. Goodwin Esqr.

Per *Camille*, E. Taslet Esqr., Col. Edwards,

Per *Fort William*, Mrs. Neish & Child,

Per *Abercrombie Robinson*, J. H. Astell Esqr., H. M. Clarke Esqr.

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It may be interesting to many of our readers to peruse the following communication dated New York 5th June 1830, which we have lately been favored with, from a correspondent in America, relative to the regulations that are in progress there, for the duties to be hereafter levied upon the importation of teas; which, while they may tend to an immediate diminution of revenue, are likely soon to reimburse it by the encreased consumption that is expected eventually to arise from the measure.

† These 5 districts Tae-chow-foo, Ning-po-foo, Shaou-hing-foo, Yen-chow-foo, and Wan-chow-foo, are all adjoining each other, and lie between 27½ and 31° N. Lat. and between 2° and 5° Lon. E. of Peking.

"We had the satisfaction several months since, to receive, on two or three occasions, a few numbers of your invaluable paper, which, without any flattery, we may say is the most entertaining that comes to us from any part of the world. Of late, however, we have not been so fortunate; whether because you have failed to receive our paper, (although we have forwarded a file by every Ship bound from this port to Canton,) or for some other reason, we cannot tell.

"You will see by the papers we send you, that our National Legislature has passed a law reducing the duties on tea, some 50 to 66 per cent below the present rates. It is to go into operation on the 1st of January, 1832. Possibly, it may be interesting to some of your readers, to see a brief statement, showing the present rate of duties on this article, and the duties which will be levied under the new law. We therefore present the following."

| | Present Duties. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Direct from China in U. S. Vessels. | | From other places, or in other vessels | |
| Imperial Gunpowder and Gomee | 50 Cts. | per lb | 68 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson | 40 ,, | ,, | 56 |
| Hyson Skin & other green teas | 28 ,, | ,, | 38 |
| Souchong and other black teas except Bohea | 25 ,, | ,, | 34 |
| Bohea | 12 ,, | ,, | 14 |
| | Under new Law. | | |
| Imperial Gunpowder & Gomee | 25 ,, | ,, | 37 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson | 18 ,, | ,, | 27 |
| Hyson Skin & other green Teas | 12 ,, | ,, | 20 |
| Souchong and other black teas except Bohea | 10 ,, | ,, | 18 |
| Bohea | 4 ,, | ,, | 6 |

Lest the great reduction of duties enacted by this law, should operate too unfavorably upon importers, it is provided that all teas which may remain in the Custom house stores, under the bond of the importer, on the 1st of January 1832 (the day when the bill goes into operation) shall be subject to no higher duty than if imported at a subsequent date. The effect of this bill will be to diminish the revenue, so far as tea is concerned, about $ 1,500,000; and, including coffee and cocoa, about $ 3,000,000 per annum. By referring to the bill, which you will find on the 1st page of the Journal of Commerce for May 19th, you will perceive that the duty on coffee is to be reduced from 5 cts to 1 ct. per lb, and cocoa from 2 to 1. This reduction of revenue will create no inconvenience, as our annual receipts are at least $ 10,000,000 above the expenditure, and the national debt is reduced to about $ 40,000,000. Another effect of the law will be, to increase somewhat the consumption of tea in the United States, and, consequently, the importation.

"Within a month past, or a little more, we have had an unusual number of arrivals from Canton. On the 22nd May, the Ships Ajax, Milo, and Panama, arrived at this port, the Ship Fanny at Philadelphia, and another ship at Salem, all from Canton, and four of them sailed on the same day, viz. 30th December, such another coincidence might not happen in a century."

"If any part of the above should be of use to you, you can dispose of it as you please."

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

OPIUM. There has been a spirited demand for Patna and Benares, both for cash and on time. Prices had risen to $ 885 a $ 885 for cash, but the enquiry has not been so brisk for the last few days, and the quotations are now rather less. The sales of Malwa have been chiefly in the inferior Damaun, and as there is still on hand a considerable quantity of this description of the drug, little demand exists for the superior qualities, and sales cannot be accomplished but at a sacrifice.

COTTON. Some sensation has been lately produced in our market by the prevailing report of the failure of the Cotton crop in one of the northern provinces. Prices have certainly improved, and many parcels of the last season's sample have been sold on more favorable terms than could before have been realized; but the demand is still very limited. The stock on hand on the 25th ultimo was of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 72,967 | Bales, of which about 21,000 are in the importers' hands | |
| Bengal | 36,936 | | |
| Madras | 20,453 | all in the hands of the Chinese | |
| Total | 130,356 | Bales. | |

The Select Committee have encreased their exchange with Bengal to Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 dollars.

The holders of raw Silk shew a disposition to reduce their prices; and some Sales have recently been made under our last quotations.

European and Straits products remain without any alteration.

We have advices from Manila to the 16th ultimo, when the prohibition of the exportation of Rice was strictly adhered to by the Government; although it was expected to be shortly removed.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| November | Arrived | From |
|---|---|---|
| 15 Sp. Brig | Brillante, Pozueta, | Manila |
| ,, ,, | Triunfo, Tayag, | ditto |
| 22 H. C. M. Corvette | La Favorite, Captn. La Place, | ditto |
| ,, H. C. S. | Ann & Amelia, Richards, | London |
| ,, Am. Ship | Franklin, | New York |
| ,, Sp. Ship | Espina, Ramirez, | Manila |
| 23 ,, | Union, Echevarria, | ditto |
| 27 ,, | Rita, | Manila |

| November | Sailed | To |
|---|---|---|
| 18 H. C. S. | William Fairlie, Blair, | London |
| ,, ,, | Thomas Coutts, Chrystie, | ditto |
| ,, ,, | Duchess of Atholl, Daniell, | ditto |
| ,, ,, | Dunira, Wilson, | ditto |
| 19 Am. Brig | Delight, Guliger, | Philadelphia |
| 20 Brit Ship | Pascoa, Morgan, | Bombay |
| 22 ,, | Lowjee Family, Lewis, | ditto |
| 24 Am. Brig | Talent, Johnson, | Manila |
| 27 French Ship | Camille, Podesta, | Havre |
| ,, ,, Brig | Fletes, Chemisard, | San Blas |
| 29 Brit Ship | Fort William, Neish, | Bombay |
| 30 H. C. S. | Abercrombie Robinson, Innes, | London |
| ,, ,, | Edinburgh, Bax, | ditto |

PASSENGERS,

Per *Ann & Amelia*, Mrs. Davis, C. Marjoribanks Esqr., J. F. Davis Esqr.

Per *Union*, Don Gabriel de Yruretagoyena.

Per *Wm. Fairlie*, Mrs. Blair, Major & Mrs. Montgomerie, James Blair Esqr., Captain Durant, Mr. Dickson, & Mr. Just.

Per *Atholl*, John Jackson Esqr.

Per *Pascoa*, Dr. Jeaffreson,

Per *Lowjee Family*, C. Goodwin Esqr.

Per *Camille*, E. Tastet Esqr., Col. Edwards,

Per *Fort William*, Mrs. Neish & Child,

Per *Abercrombie Robinson*, J. H. Astell Esqr. H. M. Clarke Esqr.

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT,

DECEMBER 4th, 1830.

| IMPORTS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amber .... | Sp. Drs. | 8 | a | 14 | Catty |
| Assafetida .... .... | | 4 | | | |
| Biche de mar .. .... | | 9 | a | 10 | |
| very superior .... | | 35 | | | Pecul |
| Bees wax .... .... | | 24 | a | 25 | |
| Betel nut New .... | | 32 | | | |
| Bird's nests .. .... | | 25 | a | 40— | Catty |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 | | — | Pecul |
| Camphor Malay .... | | 14 | a | 26— | Catty |
| Cloves Molucca .... | | 25 | a | 30 | |
| Mauritius .... | | 15 | a | 18 | |
| Cochineal .. .... | | 280 | a | 350 | |
| Copper South American | | 24 | a | 26 | |
| Do. at Lintin for exportation | | 27 | | | |
| Do. Japan .... none | | 25 | a | 27 | Pecul |
| Coral Fragments .... | | 30 | a | 50 | |
| COTTON Bombay Old Ts. 7 New Ts. | | 8 | a | 9.2 | |
| Bengal .... | | 8.8 | a | 9 | |
| Madras .... | | 9 | | | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. .... | Sp. Drs. | 4½ | a | 6 | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 5 | a | 5½ | |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2¼ | a | 3 | Piece |
| Cambrics 12 yds. .... | | 1½ | a | 2 | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | 2 | a | 2½ | |
| Cotton yarn .. .... | | 30 | a | 60— | Pecul |
| Cow Bezoar .. .... | | 50 | | — | Catty |
| Cudbear .... | | 25 | a | 26 | |
| Cutch Pegue .... | | 3½ | a | 4 | |
| Cuttings Scarlet .... | | 80 | a | 90 | |
| Elephant's Teeth .... | | 60 | a | 85 | |
| Fishmaws .. .... | | 40 | a | 70 | |
| Flints .... .... | | 75 | Cts. | | |
| Gambier .... .... | | 1 | a | 1½ | |
| Ginseng crude, .... | | 50 | a | 54 | Pecul |
| Iron bar .... .... | | 2¾ | | | |
| ditto Rod .... | | 3¾ | a | 4 | |
| Lead .. .... | | 4¾ | a | 5 | |
| Mace .... .... | | none | | | |
| Myrrh .... .... | | 15 | a | 30 | |
| Nutmegs .. .... | | 50 | a | 55 | |
| Olibanum .. .... | | 3 | a | 6 | |
| Opium Patna .... | | 880 | | | |
| Benares .... | | 975 | | | Chest |
| Durbum Malwa .... | | 520 | | | |
| Company's do. .... | | 540 | | | |
| Turkey .... | | 600 | | — | Pecul |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 | a | 6 | |
| Pepper, Malay .... | | 6½ | | | |
| Putchuck .. .... | | 11 | a | 12 | |
| Quicksilver .... .... | | 71 | a | 72 | |
| Rattans .... .... | | 2½ | a | 3 | |
| Rice .... .... | | 1.90 | a | 2 | |
| Rose Maloes .... | | 42 | | | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | 5 | | | Pecul |
| ditto Tinghi .... | | 6 | a | 8 | |
| Salt Fish .. .... | | 3 | a | 3½ | |
| Sandalwood .... | | 10 | a | 14 | |
| Sapanwood .... | | 2½ | | | |
| Shark's fins .. .... | | 15 | a | 18 | |
| Smalts .... .... | | 12 | a | 28 | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 6 | a | 7— | Cwt. |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1.60 | a | 1.70— | Yard. |
| Camlets English .... | | 22 | a | 24 | |
| Dutch, narrow 22 a 24, | broad, | 34 | a | 35— | Piece |
| Long-ells, ditto .... | | 7 | a | 8 | |

| IMPORTS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ | a | 6 | Each |
| Fox .... .... | | 70 | Cts. | | |
| Rabbits .... | | 40 | a | 50— | 100 |
| Seal .... .... | | 1½ | | | |
| Sea Otter .. .... | | 50 | a | 60 | Each |
| Land Otter .. .... | | 4 | a | 6 | |
| Spelter | | 4 | | — | Pecul |
| Tin plates .. .... | | 11 | a | 12— | Box |
| Tin, .... .... | | 16 | a | 17— | Pecul |
| EXPORTS. | | | | | |
| Alum ... | Sp. Drs. | 2½ | | | |
| Anniseeed star .... | | 13 | a | 14 | Pecul |
| Ditto oil of .... | | 2¼ | | — | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 12 | | — | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf .. .... | | 52 | a | 54— | Box |
| Camphor at Macao. 23 a 24 there | | 28 | a | 30 | |
| Cassia " 9 a 10 " | | 12 | a | 13 | |
| Ditto Buds .... | | 16 | a | 17 | |
| China Root .. .... | | 3½ | | | |
| Cubebs .... .... | | none | | | |
| Dragon's blood .... | | 80 | a | 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal .. .... | | 5½ | | | |
| Gamboge .. .... | | none | | | |
| Glass beads .... .... | | 25 | a | 26 | |
| Hartall .. .... .... | | 12 | a | 13 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | 22 | a | 28 | |
| Musk .... .... | | 70 | a | 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 80 | a | 82 | |
| 2d. do. 1st sort 68 a 70 2nd. | | 62 | a | 65 | |
| 3d. do. do. .... | | 45 | a | 50 | 100 |
| Blue .... .... | | 70 | a | 80 | |
| Small .... .... | | none | | | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ | | — | Catty |
| Rhuharb .. .... | | none | | | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 310 | a | 315 | |
| Ditto Taatlee .... | | 300 | | | |
| Canton .... Taels | | 195 | a | 250 | |
| Sugar raw .. .... | | 4.1 | | | |
| Pingfa .. .... | | 5.8 | | | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew Drs. | | 12 | a | 13 | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | | none | | | |
| 2d. sort .... | | 8½ | a | 8¾ | |
| Tea Bohea .. Taels | | 16 | a | 17 | |
| Congu .. .... | | 21 | a | 28 | |
| Campoy .. .... | | none | | | Pecul |
| Souchong .... | | 19 | a | 36 | |
| Peko .... | | 50 | a | 60 | |
| Ankoi .. .... | | 15 | a | 20 | |
| Hyson .. .... | | 44 | a | 60 | |
| ditto Skin .... | | 15 | a | 20 | |
| ditto Young .... | | 34 | a | 40 | |
| Gunpowder .... | | 50 | a | 56 | |
| Twankay .. .... | | 24 | a | 28 | |
| Tortoise Shell .. .... | | none | | | |
| Turmerick .. .... | | 6 | | | |
| Tutenague .. .... | | 13 | | | |
| Vermilion .... .... | | 40 | a | 41— | Box |
| White lead .. .... | | 10 | | — | Pecul |
| Whanghees .. .... | scarce | | | — | 1000 |

EXCHANGES.

London 4s, a 4s. 0½d. per dr., 6 ms. st.
Bengal 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs., 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞ The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents
Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

## ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION AND VALUE IN DOLLARS, OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA FROM 1st APRIL 1830.

| | PATNA | | | BENARES. | | | MALWA. | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value. | Chests. | Price. | Value. | Chests. | Price. | Value | Chests. | Value. |
| NOVEMBER .... .... | 322 | 850 | 273700 | 67 | 840 | 73080 | 500 | 400 | 200000 | | |
| | | | | | | | 504 | 530 | 267120 | 1413 | 813900 |
| In the previous 7 months . | 2103 | | 2573920 | 1174 | | 955885 | 8393½ | | 4991695 | 12669½ | 8521500 |
| Consumption to 1st Decr. 1830 | 2425 | | 2847620 | 1241 | | 1028965 | 9396½ | | 5458815 | 14082½ | 9335400 |
| Stock at Lintin do. do. . . | 1600 | | | 200 | | | 4610 | | | 6526 | |

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 3 SATURDAY, 18th DECEMBER, 1830. NO. 25

## CIRCULAR.

CANTON, 30 de Noviembre de 1830.

Muy Sr. nro.

Sentimos tener que comunicar á V. que por las contrariedades que sufrimos en la cobranza de algunos creditos de mucha consideracion, nos hemos visto en la precision de dar punto á nuestros negocios.

Ygualmente participamos á V. que nuestra sociedad queda disuelta y la firma extinguida desde hoy; y que de acuerdo unanime de los acreedores está encargado de la liquidacion de ella el socio Don Gabriel de Yruretagoyena.

Quedan de V. ats. y segs. servs. Q. S. M. B

L. CALVO Y Ca.

## NOTICE

MARKWICK & LANE, beg to inform the public, that from this date they will hold an Auction at N°. 3 Imperial Hong, Canton, every WEDNESDAY, commencing at 11 o'clock.

## FOR SALE.

Superior Havana Segars in quarter boxes, suited to the Bombay or Bengal market.

Apply to MARKWICK & LANE.

TO LET IN MACAO.

A spacious House with a large garden, to which entry may be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply to MARKWICK & LANE.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

To sail in December.

The Ship CAROLINE, Captain Roe; having undergone a thorough repair. For particulars apply to

Messrs MAGNIAC & CO.

## NOTICE.

The teak built Ship GANGES A 1.500 Tons, J. M. Ardlie, Commander: has a considerable part of her cargo on board and will sail for SINGAPORE, positively on the 25th December. For Freight or Passage, apply to

ILBERY, FEARON, & CO.

## CANTON.

By the arrival of the American Ship WASHINGTON from Cadiz, we have received the melancholy intelligence of the demise of His most gracious Majesty, George the IV, said to have taken place on the 26th June last; an event which though not unexpected, from previous accounts of His illness, cannot fail to be deeply lamented, by His faithful subjects in China.

The following circular was issued on the occasion, by the Chief of the British Factory.

"Intelligence having been received in Canton of the death of His Majesty, George the Fourth, Mr. Marjoribanks begs to intimate to the members of the British community, the propriety of a general mourning.

British Factory 18th December, 1830."

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to an able letter from "a British Merchant" in our present number. It adds but little in the way of information to what has already appeared in the Register, but we consider it deserving of insertion on account of it's apposite reflections, and the key which it affords to the policy of the late Committee, in arresting the violent proceedings of the Chinese on a very critical occasion, simply by "throwing on the Government the responsibility of consequences which might result." This we conceive [illegible] sure passport to success in our discussions with the [illegible]se; so to *act* as to put it out of their power to *counteract* unless by becoming wrongful aggressors, of which they will generally be afraid to incur the responsibility.

However improbable to those unacquainted with the subject, the supposition of our correspondent, that the Chinese might have seized on any one connected with the Parsee culprits (in the absence of the culprits themselves), the existence of such an apprehension is undeniable. And respectable individuals considered it prudent, in consequence, though not in the remotest manner concerned in the affray, to absent themselves for a time from Canton, in order to avoid possible molestation. They wisely remembered the seizure of a member of the British [illegible] in 1784, as a hostage to compel the surrender of the unfortunate Gunner of the "Hindostan." vessel.

## CHINESE POLITICS.

The most important piece of news, during the last fortnight or three weeks, is the invasion of Chinese Tartary, by the Mahommedan tribes, inhabiting the region about 150 miles N. W. of the city of Cashgar. In the Chinese maps and the Peking Gazette, they are called AN-TSE-YEN and are near the spot occupied by the word SEYRAM in D'Anville's general map of Chinese Tartary.

The Gazette of October the 23rd contains a paragraph saying that on that very day, a despatch had been received from CHA-LUNG-O, the Resident at Cashgar, dated September 26, having been 27 days in coming, in which it was stated, that the Antseyen Tartars had made a sudden inroad on the frontier of Cashgar. Up to the 31st of October the Peking Gazettes contain daily orders and appointments in reference to this invasion. YANG-YU-CHUN, a name which appeared among the triumvirate, who acted against Chang-ki hur (as formerly noticed in the Register,) has been honored with a title, and peculiar seal, conferring very high power upon him, and stations him inside the N. W. pass through the great Wall, with 2,000,000 Taels at his disposal, to provide supplies, and the means of conveyance for an army across the desert of Cobi.

CHANG-LING, the hero of Cashgar, who seized, or, as it is now said, betrayed Chang-ki-hur, and was made a Duke, and a member of the Cabinet, is ordered off post haste to take the command among the Mahommedan cities in little Bucharia.

Canton rumors make this invasion, what they call, a very large business, but it is the usage here to make a large business of a very little one. However the official facts shew that the Court of Peking does not view the matter as a trifle. An order has come down to the Governor of Canton, to desist from some public works in the neighbourhood, because of the military operations in Tartary. And it is whispered that the four gentlemen, viz: the Tartar General, Governor LE, the deputy Governor and the Hoppo, who united in a memorial against the English, have received his Majesty's commands, not to be over strict, but to deliberate and manage well; which means that they must try to keep matters going on in peace and quiet. Three or four foreigners' wives being in Canton, and a foreign demon ascending a chair, must have appeared at Peking, one would think, a very silly subject of appeal, at such a moment.

Tseang, the Governor of Keang-nan and his wife died lately within about ten days of each other. This event left vacant the 6th chair in the Council of six, which forms the Chinese Cabinet. The title of *Pae-seang* or Colao has been sent to His Excellency, Governor LE, who has, in consequence, dropt the Title Ta-jin, great man or Magnate, and taken that of Chung-tang, which denotes his being in the Inner Temple, one of the Members of Council, he is still retained in his Governorship of Canton.

The Kwang-se insurrection terminated by the mountaineers, who took a principal part in it, retiring to their mountains.

A Mr. Choo is on his way to fill the office of Foo-yuen at Canton. As usual, he is said to be very pure and very strict, but the water of Canton always spoils the Mandarins' morals.

## CHINESE LITERATURE.

Père Premare, Missionaire de la Compagnie de Jésus à la Chine, who arrived in China during the year 1698, wrote a work on the Chinese language, in latin, containing a fund of information concerning the spoken language and the literature of that country. In all his examples he uses the chinese character, as well as the european spelling. The MS. was sent to Paris, where it furnished a great proportion of the knowledge possessed by the sinalogues of that city. M. Remusat, it is said, obtained a great part of the materials for his late Chinese grammar, from Father Premare's "Linguae Sinicae Notitia." This work remained in MS. till the year 1825-6, when a British nobleman, a munificent patron of literature, gave fifty guineas to a Chinese student in Paris to copy it. The copy he gave to the AngloChinese College, with ample pecuniary aid to publish it. The original work is now all printed off, in quarto, containing 262 pages. There is an index made by the gentleman who copied it, which is at present delayed, whilst waiting for a supply of paper from China. We have looked over the work, and are much gratified by the style in which, under so many disadvantages, it has been brought through the college press. Death and sickness have thinned the resources of the college, and mistakes may be found, which, more persons, more health, and fewer avocations, would have prevented: but, considering the great number of characters in every page, and the ignorance of native compositors, we think the printing of this work does credit to the AngloChinese College.

Père Premare gives an account of Malacca to Père de la Chaise in a letter from Canton, 17th February 1699. How little could the zealous missionary anticipate that a work he should subsequently compose, would be, more than a century afterwards, printed by a protestant Institution in that place. The British nobleman who has rescued this hitherto unpublished MS. from the obscurity and risk of a single copy, has rendered an important service to Chinese literature; and honored the labours of a deceased worthy. Two letters of Père Premare may be seen in the 16th and 21st Vols. of the "Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses" édition à Toulouse, 1810. That, in the 16th Vol. appears to have been his first letter sent to France, to the confessor of the King; and his first impressions are curious concerning the several places which he visited. In connexion with Macao, he speaks of the "jésuites qui etaient a l' isle verte." How different the deserted Green Island now, from what it must have been then. Since writing the above, we have heard with regret, that the British authorities in the Straits, in carrying into effect a rigorous economy, have withdrawn from the AngloChinese College, an allowance of 100 Dollars per month, which it had received from the Honorable Company's Government, with the sanction of the Court, for the space of two years.

Père Premare was one of those who were so shocked to find that les bonzes, les prêtres de Satan, ressemblent entièrement à quelques religieux d'Europe—ils demeurent ensemble dans leurs pagodes, comme dans des couvens &c. &c.

There is another way of accounting for this resemblance; some say the Latin church adopted many pagan usages from Rome; the allegation is plausible, but we will not decide.

## MR. BAYNES.

We scarcely know how to characterize the annexed Edict, an imbecile though harmless attack of this imbecile Government against the late respected Chief of the British Factory. It evinces in a striking light the base and dastardly spirit of the Government, which far from presuming to express such sentiments while Mr. Baynes was at the head of affairs, would not even venture on doing so during the week that he remained at Canton, after giving up his official station. And this is accordingly dated on the very day of his publicly embarking for Macao, accompanied to the water's edge by nearly all the foreign residents of every nation, as a mark of respect for his character and public services.

The language used is of course mere senseless vaunting, which the Government would never dare to act on. Though affecting to ask where Mr. Baynes is *confined*, they are perfectly well aware that he is residing comfortably in his house at Macao, and may with equal safety reside at Canton whenever so inclined.

Report says, the communication was answered by the President and Select Committee in the way it deserves; and quite enough has already transpired of the proceedings of this body to justify the satisfactory assurance that there will be no departure from that firm line of policy which is the only safe basis for negotiating with the Chinese "whose exactions" Mr. Barrow has long since observed "are proportioned to the complying temper of the persons with whom they have to treat."

In juxta position with the Hoppo's Edict we have placed the secret report addressed to the Emperor by the four leading members of the Canton Government.

The false assertion it contains that foreigners "*came* to the four Offices of us your ministers, and at each presented a petition" is worthy of remark, as proving that the local authorities studiously conceal from the Emperor their system of restraint, in precluding foreigners not only from access to their Offices, but from entering within the walls of the city.

It has at various times been attempted too, to interdict the only remaining privilege, of presenting petitions at the city gate, by making the Hong merchants the sole medium of presentation, even though the petitions should be against themselves; to which, (till the recent appointment of an English Interpreter), was added the further absurdity, of their being, with the linguists, the only medium, for translating them into Chinese.

The records of the British Factory, printed a few year ago in a Report of a committee of the House of Lords, clearly prove, that foreigners were formerly in the constant practice of personally appearing before the Mandarins within the city; and we believe the custom gradually fell into disuse, merely on account of the trouble and inconvenience it entailed, without reflecting on the value of the privilege thus tacitly abandoned.

Were foreigners now to reclaim this right, we know not how the Governor could justify himself to the Emperor in resisting it by forcible means: and it might consequently not be difficult to succeed.

ORDER from the Governor through the Hoppo, to prevent Mr. Baynes leaving the country, before the Emperor's will respecting him has been received: dated 30th November, received 11th December, 1830.

CHUNG, by Imperial appointment, Hoppo, &c, hereby issues an order to the Hong merchants, How-qua and the others, with the contents of which they are required to make themselves fully acquainted.

A communication has been received from the Governor, which, on opening, appeared as follows: "Last year the English nation's foreign ships delaying to enter the port, was a plan for obtaining alterations in the old regulations of commerce. In the dunning petitions which were frequently presented, although the Chief Plowden's name was joined with the others, yet I, the Governor, having instituted a minute enquiry, have heard that the affair was caused by Baynes, Millett, and others, irregularly putting forth their own decisions, and forming plans of perverse craftiness, so that all the ships remained long anchored outside; much of the cargo became mouldy and rotten, and the merchants were all injured thereby.

"This year Baynes improperly filled the office of Chief, and further presumed to oppose the prohibitions of the Celestial Empire, by bringing women and maid servants to the provincial city to dwell in the Company's foreign factory. And when, at length, his reasoning failed, and his heart became alarmed, he ordered sailors from the various ships to bring up, under cover of night, five brass guns, muskets, and such like things, to the foreign factory, and arrange before the gate, as a defence and safeguard. Conduct such as this, is indeed, the extreme of madness and rebellion. It would have been right to have immediately acted on principles of extermination; but, considering that this was the crime of Baynes alone, I could not bear to involve all the foreigners. Therefore, I, the governor, stooped to the exercise of clemency and forgiveness, and not only did not inflict on him the severity of punishment, but also did not place an embargo on the various ships, and stop the trade. I think that among all the foreign merchants in the ships of the said nation, there is not one who does not fully know, and has not fully heard of this disposition of extreme compassion towards distant foreigners. But Baynes was very audacious, and exhibited, in every way, contempt of the laws; his crime would not be expiated by death its

"I, the Governor, have already, in conjunction with the Commandant, Foo-yuen, and Hoppo of Canton, prese

memorial to the Emperor relative to this subject. It is calculated that during the first decade of the 11th moon (15th to 24th December), the Imperial will may be received here.

"I have now received a document from your honor the Hoppo, stating that a permit to come to the provincial city is requested by the Englishmen, Marjoribanks, Davis, and Robinson.

"I suppose that they are other persons chosen as chief, second and third, who have come to change the Committee. The said Baynes having retired from the chiefship, whether or not he should be sent back to his country, is a question: should the Imperial will be received hereafter, commanding to take Baynes and punish him, it will then be proper to deliver him over for punishment. He must not slip away, clandestinely, in the anxious hope of escaping, as though nothing had happened.

"Besides ordering the Hong merchants, How-qua and the others, forthwith to go, in obedience hereto, and immediately enjoin, perspicuously, these commands on the newly arrived Chief, that he may know, and act accordingly: also to bid him on the same day to write back clearly what cares have been taken to have Baynes forthcoming. No excuse or delays can be allowed: they will involve in heavy guilt. And also sending letters to the Poo-ching-sze, and An-chasze, requiring them to unite, and speedily command the Kwang-chow-foo to take under his direction the Nan-hae-hëen, and, together with him, transfer these commands to the Hong merchants, that they may, in obedience to them, enjoin it on the newly arrived Chief, and his colleagues, that they clearly state back where Baynes is confined, waiting till the business is settled. I likewise deem it right to communicate these things to you, that, examining accordingly, you may cause the orders to be put in practice."

This coming to the office of me, the Hoppo, &c. &c.

(He here copies the last clause of the Governor's orders.)

Tremble hereat. A special order.

TAOU-KWANG, 10th year, 10th moon, 16th day.

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Memorial from the Tseang-keun, Governor, Foo-yuen, and Hoppo relative to foreign affairs written early in November, 1830. (The copy received is not dated,)

KING the Tseang-keun (Commandant) of Canton, LE, the Governor of Canton and Keang-se provinces, Loo, the Foo yuen of Canton, kneel and report to His Majesty for his information.

On examination it appears that all the foreigners of various nations who, crossing the sea, come to Canton, to exchange goods, reside, during the spring and summer of every year, at Macao, in the autumn and winter the import and export goods being all at Canton, where the Hong merchants exchange them, they then remove and reside at Canton, in the foreign factories. Foreign women brought with them were formerly permitted only to reside on board the foreign ships. In the 16th year of KEEN-LUNG (A. D. 1751,) they were first permitted to reside at Macao; but as yet no permission has been granted for them to be brought to Canton. In the 34th year of Keen lung (A. D. 1769,) FE SHIN, an Englishman, brought up a foreign woman to reside at Canton: the foreign woman was taken in custody back to Macao, and a strict prohibitory proclamation was issued. There are still records hereof that can be examined. After the 34th year of Keen-lung there have been reports of foreign women being clandestinely brought to Canton, or residing there for several days; but it has been without any one being aware thereof and they have afterwards been taken back to Macao: when this has been the case there are no records to be examined.

It appears on enquiry, that in the spring of the present year, foreign women came to Canton, and resided here secretly; but just when orders were being issued to the Hong merchants to drive them away, they returned to Macao. The English Chief Baynes has now again brought a foreign woman to Canton to reside in the Company's foreign factory. And moreover the said foreign merchants, coming on shore from their ships, have entered their factories sitting in sedan chairs. Your Minister LE issued orders to the Hong merchants immediately to drive out the foreign woman, and bid her return to Macao; and not hereafter to permit foreign merchants when entering their factories, to get into sedan chairs or sit on shoulder carriages." It is authenticated that the said chief and others immediately thereon came to the four offices of us your ministers and at each presented a petition, praying for foreign women to reside in their factories, and for permission to be granted to use sedan chairs. The language of the petitions was not clear and perspicuous, and the phraseology was far from humble. We, your ministers have all, with strictness rejected their petitions, and ordered them still to obey old regulations, and not in the least oppose them.

The said Chief and others having heard it falsely reported outside, that soldiers were to be appointed to surround and expel the foreign merchant and foreign woman, became fearful and suspicious in their minds, and sent a general letter to all the ships, anchored at Whampoa, ordering above 100 sailors, under cover of night, to take several guns, muskets, &c., conceal them in the hold of a small vessel, and clandestinely enter with them into the foreign factories in Canton provincial city. The military stations immediately got information of it, and we, your ministers instantly gave secret orders to the various officers of the military stations, on land and water, not to make the least noise or motion, but to keep watch with increased vigilance; and ordered the FOO and HEEN Magistrates and the WEI-YUHN, all to appoint trusty attendants in different places, to examine carefully and suppress disturbance, and not permit native traitorous Chinese to book on to instigate and befool foreigners, and create riot; that thereby the merchants and populace might be prevented from becoming alarmed or suspicious. We, at the same time, ordered the Hong merchants and linguists to demand sternly of the said foreigners why they secretly brought guns, &c. to their factories! and what were their intentions! It is authenticated that they declared that it was really because they had heard, that soldiers should be immediately appointed to take the foreign man and foreign woman and drive them both out; that in the fear and excited feelings of the moment they took the muskets and guns which they had brought in their ships for the defence of their persons, and brought them up during the night; and that they really did not know that guns were things which were not permitted to be brought up. On examination we your ministers find, that the said foreigners in coming up to Canton and going down to Macao, have hitherto been permitted to carry two or three muskets with them, to protect themselves against thieves; this is really not prohibited. But as to the guns on board the ships, for many years they have not been allowed to be brought to the factories at Canton.

We again commanded the said foreigners speedily to take the guns and muskets, and immediately carry them back to the ships; and to make the sailors return quickly to Whampoa. After the lapse of some days the said foreigners took the muskets and carried them away; and the sailors scattered and returned; but the guns still remain planted within the gate of the foreign factory. The Hong merchants, also, were requested to solicit for them, that a short time might be granted before the foreign women were again ordered to return to Macao. We, your ministers considering that the said foreigner Baynes, in the first place, secretly brought a foreign woman to reside in his factory; and in the next place, clandestinely transported guns and weapons from the ships to guard against being surrounded and expelled, both which are acts of presumption and of opposition to old regulations, mad, rebellious, and irregular acts, have now again ordered the foreign woman to be taken in custody back to Macao, and the guns that are still retained to be all carried back to the ships and kept there. If they really act in obedience to these orders, and do not oppose, we your ministers, looking up, will take the tender intentions entertained by your sacred Majesty, and dare still permit them to continue trading as usual; but if they dare to delay or oppose, we will then, according to your Majesty's edicts of last year, drive them out and expel them with severity, entirely stop their trade, and inflict a heavy punishment on them: we decidedly will not presume to make the least accommodation with them thereby leading to the increase of the unruly disposition of the obstinate foreigners.

We, your ministers consider that, tho' this time the offences of the foreigners in opposing prohibitions have not brought us to the necessity of employing soldiers; yet the said foreigners' original disposition has heretofore been unyielding and unfathomable. If it be necessary to keep them in awe by a military force, then it will be incumbent on your minister KING to appoint officers and soldiers of the eight Banners (that is Tartars,) both on land and water, and unite them with those officers and soldiers whom your minister Le will appoint, that they may conjunctly manage the business.

Again we, by express, present a prepared memorial. Because this business has relation to foreigners and involves the dignity of the Empire we dare not refrain from stating the facts. With reverence, we, in conjunction with your minister King, the Too-tung of the right wing unitedly present this secret memorial begging your Majesty's sacred glance at it. A respectful memorial.

# POLICY OF LATE COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir, The change which has lately occurred in the Select Committee of Supercargoes has naturally induced a closer examination into the general policy of this body, and the effect of their measures on the general trade of Canton, than has been usual with those not immediately concerned with their results.

Having been many years resident in China, and, I trust, not an inaccurate observer of the course of events, I am occasionally surprised at the erroneous view taken by others of occurrences which it appeared to me, impossible to misconceive. One of the most remarkable is the measure we lately witnessed of bringing up a force from the Company's shipping for the protection of their factories The object of this proceeding has been much canvassed, but apparently little understood. To me, it has appeared bold, certainly, but eminently calculated to attain the end in view, and founded on such a knowledge of the Chinese character as could have been possessed only by men long conversant both with the Government and people.

Security of person and property is so absolutely essential to the existence of commercial confidence, that, without it, trade must dwindle and decay. The representative character of the Select Committee authorises them to claim the same species of protection which, in all countries, Ambassadors possess; the same inviolability of residence, which, thus, becomes a sanctuary to its inmates. This degree of security has been, from time immemorial, virtually conceded to foreign residents in Canton, though occasionally broken in upon by the officers of Government, when the prospect of doing so with impunity prompted, or the caprice of the Viceroy, under circumstances of excitement, induced him to authorise its infringement.

Irruptions into factories however have been rare; and, though they generally claim to themselves the right, the Chinese are guarded in its exercise.

Early in the month of October, immediately on the Company's ships entering the river, and not until they appeared completely in the power of the Government, a system of oppression and insult was commenced, little different from that of some preceding years, though greatly encreased in its virulence and compass. The unfortunate death of Captain Mc Kenzie, so fully detailed in your previous Nos. afforded an excuse for their proceedings, of which, it was hardly to be expected the Viceroy would neglect to take the fullest advantage. His perseverance in demanding that the Parsees, implicated in the affair, should be given up, as it was pretended, to the offended laws of China, but really to minister to the pride of the local Government, and to exhibit their contempt of the laws and feelings of foreigners, was an evidence that this circumstance would be made use of to the utmost, against men invariably stigmatized as murderers: and if they eluded his grasp, in all human probability some one connected with them, however distantly, might have been substituted; that the *eclat* of the public execution of a foreigner might solace the offended pride and glut the sanguinary cravings, of the Government and people of Canton.

Every Edict of the provincial officers at this time tended to the same end: every means were used to attain the same object, the degradation of foreigners: witness the insulting Edict against our being carried in sedan chairs, a custom which had been, time out of mind, in use among us, whenever occasion required, and, against which, no order had ever been issued.

Witness, the prohibition to Ladies residing with their husbands in Canton: a practice, which, in the previous season, had never been objected to, though carried to a far greater extent than in the case now taken notice of.

It is difficult to estimate the extent to which this systematic oppression might have been carried, had there been no counteracting power amongst foreigners capable of defending their rights: Fortunately, there was a power, willing, and, as the event proved, able, to protect us. The Select Committee stood forth to oppose the aggression. The British merchants of Canton, ever ready at their posts, advanced with a statement of their grievances, and a call for redress.

The Viceroy, ignorant of the feelings of foreigners, and mistaking the British character, resorted to a weapon, which he perhaps thought, must prove successful in the hands of an officer wielding the energies of an immense population. He attempted intimidation; he hoped to gain, from our fears what reason and justice denied. The scene was, it is said, well got up; the merchants were his Ambassadors and, through them, he threatened the seizure of an individual in the Company's factory; that individual a female, the wife of the chief Supercargo, a lady, of whom it is unnecessary to say more, than that every one acknowledges her worth.

The seizure was to be effected within three days, and by an armed force; the solemnity with which the threat was delivered, was a remarkable feature in the case, as it showed that the Hong merchants, who should have better valued British feelings, appeared confident in its success: the consequence it can hardly be necessary to state at length; the Viceroy had now committed himself by an act of aggression which it would be difficult to justify to the Emperor. The Committee were safe in resisting it to almost any extent, on the well understood, and universally admitted, plea of self preservation, for, whether an unoffending female or a reputed criminal, was the object of persecution, the necessity of protection remained unaltered.

The bold and spirited measure they adopted was well calculated to attain this object, and throw upon the aggressor the responsibility of any consequences which might result: within a few hours after this threat was breathed, a show of defence was made, such a force was collected, and so organized, as to afford security to all who felt inclined to avail themselves of it.

It were vain to enquire whether or not a handful of men, however determined, could long defend themselves against the force which the Viceroy of two provinces is supposed to have at his command; or whether a stand could have been made till further aid from the shipping at Whampoa had sufficiently prolonged the contest to ensure safety to the parties threatened.

I can hardly imagine that an attack was really expected by the Gentlemen making these preparations for defence, though, after such a threat, we cannot conceive they would have been justified in awaiting it, unprepared.

Few here, perhaps, think that any forcible attempt was contemplated to expel the British seamen; fewer still, perhaps, doubt that their presence alone prevented the seizure of some one, as much connected with the Parsee culprits as could be fixed on; at all events, of some one, to expiate, by a public execution, the alleged breach of the Chinese laws. Could it have been tolerated that the Committee of Supercargoes should coolly discuss the abstract propriety of assuming a defensive position when the lives of innocent men were at stake! when the principle was to be established, under which, at all times, our factories might be entered, to the entire destruction of all commercial confidence, our lives and properties placed in jeopardy, or defended only at the risk of interminable discussion with the Government, in the event of homicide occurring in self-defence.

On a former occasion, that in which H. M. Frigate Topaze, was involved in 1821, a threat somewhat similar, though, I am inclined to think, not so formally announced, drove the Honorable Company's Servants, and many British merchants, to their ships, and all trade was suspended for many weeks.

The lesson taught to the Chinese Government in the past season, by the long stoppage of the trade, prevented their resorting, in the present instance, to their usual engine of coercion; the trade of the port was continued, with its wonted activity, during the whole stay of the seamen in the Company's factory. The discussion of the last season, and the evident anxiety of the Viceroy throughout, to induce a recommencement of commercial intercourse, betrayed a secret, well kept by the Chinese from foreigners, that trade is, at least, equally necessary to both parties, and that the provincial Government will submit to almost any compromise to prevent its diversion from this port.

Though this secret may have been gained at some pecuniary sacrifice, it is one of incalculable value to the whole foreign

trade—it places us on vantage ground in all future discussions, and renders nugatory the boastful threatenings of our opponents; but the advantage must be followed up; the possession must be improved; for I have always observed, that in China, when not advancing in the acquisition of privileges, foreigners are necessarily retrograding. .... ....

To the representatives of the Honorable East India Company I look with confidence, that they will never retreat from the secure position on which the successful result of the measures I have been considering has placed them, they may be assured it is safer to advance than to recede: the Chinese will take care they are not stationary, and, on all occasions, they may, with full assurance, rely on that support which the British merchants of Canton can afford.

The importance of the subject to Great Britain, and to foreigners generally, must stand my best apology for trespassing, thus long, on your attention. I trust you will believe me your sincere well wisher.

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

CANTON, 8th December, 1830.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

| NOVEMBER | ARRIVED | | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Am Ship Lintin, | Forbes, | Boston |
| DECR. 3 | Sp. Ship Maria, | Penha, | Manila |
| 16 | Am Ship Washington, | Salsbury, | Cadiz |

| NOVEMBER | SAILED | | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Port. Brig Esperança, | da Cruz, | Singapore |
| 23 | ,, Cassador, | da Silva, | Damaun |
| 24 | ,, Saõ Francisco Xavier, | Pegado, | Pegu |
| DECR. 1 | Port. Ship Saõ Francisco de Paula, | Pacheco, | Damaun |
| 2 | ,, Brit Ship Golconda, | Stewart, | Bombay |
| 3 | H. C. S. Macqueen, | Lindsay, | London |
| ,, | Brit Ship Glenelg, | Lungley, | Bombay |
| 4 | Sp. Brig Triunfo, | Tayag, | Manila |
| 6 | H. C. S. Orwell, | Isacke, | London |
| 7 | ,, David Clark, | Viles, | Madras |
| ,, | ,, Bark Sumatra, | Cardozo, | Calcutta |
| 8 | Brit Barque Agnes, | Thomas, | Manila & Calcutta |
| ,, | ,, Ship Sesostris, | Yates, | Singapore |
| ,, | Dutch Brig Charlotte, | | Manila |
| 9 | Dutch Ship Vrouw Helena, | Ralph, | Samarang |
| ,, | Sp. Brig Brillante, | Pozuets, | Manila |
| 13 | H. C. S. General Harris, | Stanton, | London |
| 17 | ,, Reliance, | Timins, | ditto |
| ,, | ,, London, | Smith, | ditto |

PASSENGERS.

Per *Sumatra*, Mr. Cliff.
Per *Sesostris*, Lieut Welsh,
Per *David Clark*, Mr. & Mrs. Wardrop & family
Per *Reliance*, Col. Hetzler
Per *London*, Sir James & Lady Home, Major Smith.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER.

| | THERMOMETER. night. | noon. | BARO METER. | | WIND |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 65 | 72 | 30.05 | Fine weather, fresh breeze. | N. |
| 2 | 60 | 70 | 30.10 | Cloudy, with drizzling rain at times—fresh breeze. | ,, |
| 3 | 60 | 70 | 30.10 | ,, | ,, |
| 4 | 59 | 68 | 30.20 | Fine weather—fresh breeze. | ,, |
| 5 | 58 | 68 | 30.20 | ,, moderate breeze. | ,, |
| 6 | 60 | 70 | 30.25 | ,, first part, fresh breeze, latter moderate. | ,, |
| 7 | 58 | 68 | 30.30 | ,, fresh breeze. | ,, |
| 8 | 54 | 68 | 30.30 | ,, | ,, |
| 9 | 54 | 68 | 30.30 | ,, 1st part, fresh breeze N., latter moderate with rain. | N. W. |
| 10 | 56 | 68 | 30.20 | ,, moderate breeze. | N. |
| 11 | 53 | 67 | 30.15 | ,, ,, | E. |
| 12 | 51 | 68 | 30.15 | ,, first part, moderate breeze N. latterly, light. | N. W. |
| 13 | 54 | 70 | 30.20 | ,, light breeze. | N. |
| 14 | 56 | 70 | 30.20 | ,, .... ,, | ,, |
| 15 | 58 | 72 | 30.10 | ,, .... ,, | ,, |
| 16 | 62 | 74 | 30.10 | Cloudy throughout, & sultry—light breeze | ,, |
| 17 | 67 | 72 | 30.10 | Cloudy with rain—moderate breeze. | ,, |
| 18 | 64 | 72 | 30.10 | ,, with light rain. | ,, |
| 19 | 63 | 72 | 30.10 | ,, .... ,, | ,, |
| 20 | 65 | 72 | 30.10 | ,, throughout light breeze. | S. |
| 21 | 67 | 75 | 30.10 | ,, sultry. ,, | ,, |
| 22 | 62 | 70 | 30.20 | with moderate breeze. | N. |
| 23 | 56 | 68 | 30.20 | Fine weather. .... .... | ,, |
| 24 | 55 | 68 | 30.15 | Fine weather—light breeze. | ,, |
| 25 | 59 | 70 | 30.10 | ,, light breeze. | ,, |
| 26 | 66 | 74 | 30.10 | Cloudy with drizzling rain—light breeze. .... .... | a N. E. |
| 27 | 67 | 78 | 30. | Fine weather—moderate breeze | S. E. |
| 28 | 70 | 79 | 30.05 | ,, sultry light breeze | S. E. |
| 29 | 70 | 68 | 30.10 | Cloudy, with drizzling rain—fresh breeze. | N. |
| 30 | 54 | 64 | 30.20 | ,, .... ,, | ,, |

# CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

DECEMBER 18th, 1830.

| IMPORTS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amber | Sp. Drs. | 8 a 14 | Catty |
| Assafetida | | 5 | |
| Biche de mar | | 9 a 10 | Pecul |
| very superior | | 36 | |
| Bees wax | | 24 a 25 | |
| Betel nut New | | 3½ | |
| Bird's nests | | 26 a 40— | Catty |
| Black wood or Ebony | | 2 — | Pecul |
| Camphor Malay | | 14 a 26— | Catty |
| Cloves Molucca | | 25 a 30 | |
| Mauritius | | 15 a 18 | |
| Cochineal | | 260 a 350 | |
| Copper South American | | 24 a 26 | |
| Do. at Lintin for exportation | | 27 | |
| Do. Japan | none | 25 a 27 | Pecul |
| Coral Fragments | | 30 a 50 | |
| COTTON Bombay Old Ts. 7 New Ts. | | 8 a 9.2 | |
| Bengal | | 8.8 a 9 | |
| Madras | | 9 | |
| COTTON GOODS British | | | |
| Chintzes 28 yds. | Sp. Drs. | 4½ a 6 | |
| Longcloths 40 yds. | | 5 a 5½ | Piece |
| Muslins 34 a 40 yds. | | 2½ a 3 | |
| Cambrics 12 yds. | | 1½ a 2 | |
| Henry Monteiths Bandannoes | | 2 a 2½ | |
| Cotton yarn | | 30 a 60— | Picul |
| Cow Bezoar | | 30 — | Catty |
| Cudbear | | 25 a 26 | |
| Cutch Pegue | | 2½ a 4 | |
| Cuttings Scarlet | | 80 a 90 | |
| Elephant's Teeth | | 60 a 85 | |
| Fishmaws | | 40 a 70 | |
| Flints | | 75 Cts. | |
| Gambier | | 1 a 1½ | Pecul |
| Ginseng crude, | | 50 a 54 | |
| Iron bar | | 2½ | |
| ditto Rod | | 3¾ a 4 | |
| Lead | | 4½ a 5 | |
| Mace | | none | |
| Myrrh | | 15 a 30 | |
| Nutmegs | | 50 a 55 | |
| Olibanum | | 3 a 5 | |
| Opium Patna | | 900 | |
| Benares | | 895 | Chest |
| Damaun Malwa | | 585 | |
| Companys do. | | 555 | |
| Turkey | | 610 — | Pecul |
| Orsidue per 100 Sheets | | 5 a 6 | |
| Pepper Malay | | 6½ | |
| Putchuck | | 11 a 12 | |
| Quicksilver | | 73 a 74 | |
| Rattans | | 2½ a 3 | |
| Rice | | 1.80 a 2 | |
| Rose Maloes | | 42 | |
| Saltpetre at Whampoa | | 5 | Pecul |
| ditto Lintin | | 6 a 8 | |
| Salt Fish | | 3 a 8½ | |
| Sandalwood | | 10 a 14 | |
| Sapanwood | | 2½ | |
| Shark's fins | | 15 a 18 | |
| Smalts | | 12 a 28 | |
| Steel Swedish in Kits | | 6 a 7— | Cwt. |
| Woollens, Broadcloth, | | 1.60 a 1.70— | Yard. |
| Camlets English | | 21 a 22 | |
| Dutch, narrow 21 a 22, | broad, | 30 a 33 | Piece |
| Long-ells, ditto | | 7 a 7¾ | |

| IMPORTS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skins, Beaver | Sp. Drs. | 4½ a 6 | Each |
| Fox | | 70 Cts. | |
| Rabbits | | 40 a 50— | 100 |
| Seal | | 1½ | |
| Sea Otter | | 50 a 60 | Each |
| Land Otter | | 4 a 6 | |
| Spelter | | 4 — | Pecul |
| Tin plates | | 11 a 12— | Box |
| Tin, | | 15 a 16½— | Pecul |
| EXPORTS. | | | |
| Alum | Sp. Drs. | 2½ | Pecul |
| Anniseed star | | 13 a 14 | |
| Ditto oil of | | 2½ — | Catty |
| Bamboo canes | | 12 — | 1000 |
| Brass Leaf | | 52 — | Box |
| Camphor at Macao. | 23 a 24; here | 28 a 30 | |
| Cassia | 9 a 10. " | 12 a 13 | |
| Ditto Buds | | 16 a 17 | |
| China Root | | 3½ | |
| Cubebs | | none | |
| Dragon's blood | | 80 a 100 | Pecul |
| Galangal | | 5½ | |
| Gamboge | | none | |
| Glass beads | | 25 a 26 | |
| Hartall | | 12 a 13 | |
| Mother o Pearl Shells | | 22 a 23 | |
| Musk | | 70 a 90 | Catty |
| Nankeens Compy's 1st | | 80 a 82 | |
| 2d. do. 1st sort 65 a 66 | 2nd. | 56 a 60 | |
| 3d. do. do. | | 45 a 50 | 100 |
| Blue | | 72 a 78 | |
| Small | | none | |
| Oil of Cassia | | 1½ — | Catty |
| Rhubarb | | none | |
| SILK RAW, Nankin Taysan | | 300 a 305 | |
| Ditto Tsatlee | | 360 | |
| Canton | Taels | 195 a 250 | |
| Sugar raw | | 4 | |
| Pingfa | | 5.2 | |
| Sugar Candy Chinchew | Drs. | 12 a 13 | |
| Do. Canton, 1st sort | | none | |
| 2d. sort | | 8½ a 8¾ | |
| Tea Bohea | Taels | 15 a 17 | |
| Congo | | 21 a 28 | |
| Campoy | | none | Pecul |
| Souchong | | 19 a 36 | |
| Peko | | 50 a 60 | |
| Ankoi | | 15 a 20 | |
| Hyson | | 44 a 60 | |
| ditto Skin | | 15 a 20 | |
| ditto Young | | 34 a 40 | |
| Gunpowder | | 50 a 56 | |
| Twankay | | 24 a 28 | |
| Tortoise Shell | | none | |
| Turmerick | | 6 | |
| Tutenague | | 13 | |
| Vermilion | | 44 — | Box |
| White lead | | 10 — | Pecul |
| Whanghees | scarce | — | 1000 |

EXCHANGES.

London 4s. 0½d. a 4s, 1d. per dr. 6 ms. st
Bengal 204 Sa Rs per 100 Drs. 30 ds.
Bombay—By Rs per do. do.

☞The Register is sold at Markwick & Lane's, at 50 cents Price Current & Commercial Remarks separately, 25 do.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

OPIUM. Few sales have been made in either Patna or Malwa Opium since our last: prices however have not receded. The deliveries up to the 15th have been but moderate, being only 438 Chests, consisting of 169 Chests of Patna, 29 of Benares, and 240 of Malwa.

COTTON. The Chinese holders of Cotton have lately disposed of about 10,000 Bales, and some small sales have been made by the consignees at rather improved prices. The reported failure of this year's crop, which we formerly alluded to, appears to have been but partial, and has not produced any activity in this market.

The low prices to which Longcloths have been reduced, have almost destroyed the demand for Cambrics. These manufactures, as well as woollens, are in great abundance here at present.

We have no improvement to communicate in the price of Cotton yarn, the manufacturers not having yet relieved the merchants of any of their late purchases.

The Hong merchants, who are now the only holders of the late importations of Betel nut, Rattans, and Pepper, find difficulty in meeting with purchasers to reduce the large stock of each that remains on hand; and Tin is without demand: it is not easy to effect sales of good Banca at $ 16½.

Quicksilver has advanced a little—but a recent arrival will, no doubt, bring the price down again.

Sysee Silver is very scarce, and cannot he obtained under 7 per Cent.

*To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.*

## The humble Petition of the undersigned British subjects in China.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your petitioners having long submitted in silence to the oppressive and corrupt rule of the Chinese Government, consider it a duty alike owing to their country and to themselves to bring their grievances to the notice of Your Honorable House, at this important crisis, when the regulation of British intercourse with China engages the attention of the legislature, in consequence of the approaching termination of the East India Company's charter.

While British intercourse with every other considerable state in the world is regulated by international treaties, that with the Chinese Empire is abandoned to the arbitrary control of the local authorities of Canton, a venal and corrupt class of persons, who having purchased their appointments, study only the means of amassing wealth by extortion and injustice, equally unrestrained by their own, and unopposed by the Governments whose subjects they oppress. For the attainment of this end, severe burdens are imposed upon commerce, unsanctioned by, and frequently in defiance of, commands from the Imperial Government at Peking; to which the most erroneous reports are made of occurrences in this remote province, while no means of counteraction by opposing statements, are in any way afforded to your petitioners.

From the earliest period of British subjects resorting to this Empire, trade has been the sole object, a desire to promote which, and sometimes, (it must be admitted,) a nervous anxiety for it's preservation, have subjected foreigners to privations and treatment to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any part of the world. China was too remote from England, and the commerce was too limited to render it, in former years, a subject of much national interest; but during the whole course of the eighteenth, and still more during the present century, it has been gradually encreasing, in defiance of Chinese restrictions, until it has reached a point of such important magnitude, as, your petitioners feel satisfied, will raise the anxiety of your Honorable House to place it, if it be possible, upon a permanent and honorable basis.

Your petitioners entertain a firm belief that much may be obtained from the fears, but that nothing will ever be conceded by the good will, of the Chinese Government. In confirmation of this opinion the attention of your Honorable House need only be entreated to the total failure of both the Embassies to the Court of Peking in every respect, except the high principle which was maintained in the refusal to acquiesce in humiliating and degrading requisitions; which, your petitioners are convinced produced, a moral effect of the most beneficial tendency upon the minds of the Chinese. That these Embassies were undertaken with a view to the improvement of the condition of British subjects in China, your petitioners are deeply sensible, and indeed find this expressed in the instructions from His Majesty's Ministers to Lord Macartney. "Under these circumstances it would "become the dignity and character of His Majesty, to extend "his paternal regard to these, his distant subjects, even if the "commerce and prosperity of the nation were not concerned in "their success, and to claim the Emperor of China's particular "protection of them, with that weight which is due to the requisition of one great sovereign to another." Your petitioners trust that His Majesty's Government may ever be influenced by similar opinions. It is with considerable regret however that your petitioners make another brief extract from the same instructions, unhappily still descriptive of the condition in which they remain. "Hitherto however Great Britain "has been obliged to pursue the trade with that country, under "circumstances the most discouraging, hazardous to its agents "employed in conducting it, and precarious to the various interests involved in it. The only place where His Majesty's "subjects have the privilege of a factory is at Canton; the "fair competition of the market is there destroyed by associations of the Chinese. Our supercargoes are denied "open access to the tribunals of the country and to the equal "execution of its laws, and are kept altogether in a most "arbitrary state of depression, ill suited to the importance of "the concerns which are entrusted to their care, and scarcely "compatible with the regulations of civilized society."

The result of the two British Embassies, in common with those of all other European Governments, will forcibly suggest to your Honorable House, how little is to be gained in China, by any of the refinements of diplomacy.

The whole history of the foreign intercourse with this country demonstrates that a firm opposition to the arrogance and unreasonable pretensions of it's Government, even with imperfect means, has, sooner or later, been followed by an amicable and conciliatory disposition. While the Portuguese of Macao maintained their independence, they were treated by the Chinese Government with respect, and carried on an extensive and advantageous commerce; but when they adopted a servile course of policy, they were regarded with contempt, and a flourishing colony has gradually sunk into misery and decay. Even violence has frequently received friendly treatment at the hands of this Government, while obedience and conformity to it's arbitrary laws, have met only with the return of severity and oppression. In the history of English commerce with China, many instances of this description exist. When Admiral Drury, in compliance with the reiterated commands of the Canton Government, yielded up possession of Macao, which for several months had been garrisoned by a British force, the most contumelious and threatening proclamations were issued against him; and he was declared to have fled from a dread of the punishment which awaited him. About the same period, after a horde of pirates well known by the name of "Ladrones" had, for a succession of years, ravaged the southern coasts of the Empire, and committed numerous atrocities, their leader, a man of bold and determined character, was received in person by the Viceroy with every mark of respect, invested with a robe of honor, and ultimately nominated to an important official situation.

A British Admiral for his forbearance was despised, and treated with indignity; the leader of pirates and banditti was, in reward of his atrocities, received with the most ceremonious attention, and was ranked among the nobility of the land. It is with no wish to advocate deeds of violence that these statements are made; but such is the people and such the Government of the Chinese Empire. This submissive spirit was exhibited in the most striking manner which can indicate the character of a nation when, at the last Tartar conquest, this most ancient Empire of the world, containing so many millions of comparatively civilized human beings was subdued by it's bitterest enemies, and yielded implicit obedience to a tribe of rude and ignorant barbarians.

Your petitioners earnestly entreat the consideration of your Honorable House to the fact, that the merciless and indiscriminating laws of China, as applied to foreigners, make no distinction between manslaughter and murder. In those cases (happily few) of the death of a native by the hand of a foreigner, the life of an individual of the same nation (it being immaterial whether the offender or not) is invariably demanded, without reference to the palliating circumstances recognized by the Chinese law, as modifying the offence and it's punishment, where natives alone are concerned. On all such occasions the Chief of the nation, supposed to be implicated, is required "to find out the guilty person, to point "out his name and deliver him up, that the local magistrate "may try and punish him," which having been proved by melancholy experience to mean nothing else than summary execution, he is in fact required to select and surrender a victim for strangulation, to appease the sanguinary malice of this Government. Such a requisition admits of but one reply, since no foreigners in China have authority from their own Governments to judge or deliver up even a guilty fellow subject: and, on the other hand, non-compliance is sure to be followed by a total suspension of trade with the nation concerned. The necessity of thus permitting the guilty to escape, in order to secure the safety of the innocent, is an evil deeply to be lamented, and loudly calling for the interposition of your Honorable House. It is much to the honor of the British Factory that, since the year 1784, when an innocent man was seized and executed by the Government of Canton, a firm and effectual resistance has been made against the enforcement of this unjust requisition, though such resistance has invariably given rise to suspension of commercial intercourse, and long protracted dispussions with the Government.

While your petitioners acknowledge it as an undeniable principle, that foreigners should yield obedience to the laws of the country in which they reside, they submit that this doctrine cannot be maintained in favor of a Government which, like the Chinese, withholds from foreigners the protection of its laws, and whose power is felt only in a system of unceasing oppression pursued on the avowed principle of considering every other people as placed many degrees below it's own in the scale of human beings.

Your petitioners will now briefly advert to some of the principal commercial disabilities to which they are subjected. English Ships were formerly admitted to trade at various ports; Amoy, Limpo, and the islands of Chusan and Formosa: but, of late, the entire foreign commerce of this vast Empire has been restricted to the single port of Canton, where the exorbitant harbour dues operate as a virtual exclusion of the smaller class of shipping. While the privilege of dealing with foreigners is confined to some ten or twelve licensed native merchants, such is the oppressive conduct of the local authorities towards these individuals, by a systematic course of constantly recurring exactions and generally harsh treatment, that respectable and wealthy men cannot be prevailed on to accept the privilege, though earnestly urged by the Government to do so, for the purpose of supplying vacancies arising from deaths and bankrupteies. The Government being thus unable to maintain, in an efficient state, the limited medium of intercourse which they have established, and prohibiting foreigners from renting warehouses, in which to deposit their cargoes, there is no adequate competition nor any chance of obtaining the fair market value of a commodity; an evil the more deeply felt in consequence of nearly all the imports for the year necessarily arriving about the same time, during the few months when the periodical winds are favorable in the China sea. From the moment a foreign vessel arrives, her business is liable to be delayed by underlings of the Custom house, on frivolous pretexts, for the sake of extorting unauthorised charges—the duty on her import cargo is levied in a arbitrary manner by low unprincipled men, who openly demand bribes,—it is, consequently, of uncertain amount, and, by the addition of local exactions, exceeds, by many times, the rates prescribed by the Imperial Tariff, which appear to be in general, moderate, although so little attended to in practice, that it is scarcely possible to name any fixed charge except on a very few articles.

It is unnecessary to occupy the time of your Honorable House, by dwelling on the individual and national loss arising from this oppressive and corrupt system. It would be equally out of place to enter into a detail of the many studied indignities heaped upon foreigners by the acts of this Government, and by contumelious edicts placarded on the walls of their very houses, representing them as addicted to the most revolting crimes, with no other object than to stamp them in the eyes of the people as a barbarous, ignorant, and degraded race, every way inferior to themselves, thereby exciting the lower orders to treat them with habitual insolence. Suffice it so say that no privation or discomfort, is too minute to escape notice, in the pursuit of this ever present purpose. Free air and exercise are curtailed, by precluding access to the country, or beyond the confined streets in the immediate vicinity of their habitations. Even the sacred ties of domestic life are disregarded, in the separation of husband and wife, parent and child, rendered unavoidable by a capricious prohibition against foreign ladies residing in Canton, for which there appears to be no known law, and no other authority than the plea of usage.

Your petitioners consider it a duty which they owe to truth and justice to declare to your Honorable House, that they attribute the evils which have been enumerated to the nature and character of the Chinese Government, and not to any want of proper spirit and firmness in the agents of the East India Company, who have on various occasions opposed effectual resistance to many of them, which could not have been attempted by individuals pursuing their separate interests, and unconnected by any bond of union. The servants of the Company have insisted on being heard by the Government, and have maintained the right of addressing it in the Chinese language, when that has been denied to other foreigners. Privileges have thus been repeatedly gained, and the most serious evils averted.

The influence which the East India Company has acquired, by its extensive dealings, furnishes the strongest evidence of the importance of foreign commerce to this self-sufficient people. Your petitioners are however of opinion that, to place the commercial interests of Great Britain on that fair and equitable footing to which they are entitled, a higher authority is required, emanating directly from His Majesty, as a medium of communication with the Canton Government as well, as with the Imperial Court at Peking; which would remove the impression prevalent among the Chinese authorities, that foreigners in China have forfeited the protention of their own sovereigns, as is the case with natives of China who leave their country. Your petitioners would anticipate the most beneficial results from the permanent residence at Peking of a representative of His Majesty instructed to act with becoming spirit in protecting the interests of his countrymen; an arrangement which, they believe, was considered of such importance as to be one of the principal objects of the last Embassy. And as the Russians, who conduct the trade on the frontiers between that Empire and China, have long had the privilege of resorting to Peking, to acquire the language in a College expressly established for the purpose, it is reasonable to suppose that the residence there of British subjects would, if insisted on be also tolerated, more particularly as they would no longer have to contend with the religious and political jealousy of the Roman Catholic Missionaries formerly established at Peking, but now dismissed.

The successful termination of the Burmese war and the approximation of British dominion in India to the confines of China are well known in this country, and a remonstrance from the British Government would, your petitioners have reason to believe, be received with a deference and attention never yet accorded to any Embassy, all of which have been conducted on the erroneous principle of attempting to negotiate for that which, if firmly demanded, could not have been withheld, while the Embassadors have been designated "tribute bearers" and recognized in no other light than that of public officers deputed by inferior Princes to offer presents and acknowledge vassalage to the supreme Sovereign of the earth. But your petitioners cannot deny to the Chinese Government the credit of having hitherto successfully triumphed over European power and dignity. The ruler of this most ancient Empire has seen the representatives of the Monarchs of other countries bear tribute to his throne, and, in many instances, prostrate themselves in the dust before him, while he has treated their abject and submissive spirit with the general indifference which it deserved.

Unless through the direct intervention of His Majesty's Government, in communication with the Court of Peking, your petitioners fear that no material extension of British commerce, or effectual amelioration of the humiliating condition of British subjects, in China, can be expected. If unattainable by the course suggested, your petitioners indulge a hope that the Government of Great Britain, with the sanction of the legislature, will adopt a resolution worthy of the nation, and, by the acquisition of an insular possession near the coast of China, place British commerce, in this remote quarter of the globe, beyond the reach of future despotism and oppression.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that Your Honorable House will take the premises into your consideration, and grant such relief as to your wisdom may appear expedient.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

CANTON, CHINA. 24th December, 1830.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Thomas Beale,* | *William Jardine,* | *A. Grant,* |
| *Jas. H. Rodgers,* | *James Matheson,* | *John Crockett,* |
| *William Dallas,* | *John Macvicar,* | *James Boucaut,* |
| *J. B. Morrison Junr.* | *James Innes,* | *J. Rees,* |
| *William Haylett,* | *John C. Whiteman,* | *Wm. Mc. Kay,* |
| *H. Wright,* | *R. Turner,* | *D. Wilson,* |
| *Thomas Allport,* | *C. Fearon,* | *H. Tudor,* |
| *Arthur S. Keating,* | *A. P. Boyd,* | *Richd A. J. Roe,* |
| *Fs. Hollingworth,* | *John Templeton,* | *Edward Barry,* |
| *Thomas C. Beale,* | *W. H. Hanton,* | *Chas. Markwick,* |
| *Alexander Matheson,* | *J. W. H. Ilbery,* | *L. Just Junr.* |
| *Henry S. Robinson,* | *J. Henry,* | *Jehangier Curseetjee,* |
| *D. Manson,* | *R. Markwick,* | *Framjee Pestonjee,* |
| *R. Browne,* | *G. R. Johnson,* | *Sorabjee Cowasjee,* |
| *George Horback,* | *Nasserwanjee Framjee,* | *Marwanjee Hormajee,* |
| *Burjorjee Manuckjee,* | *Burjorjee Framjee,* | |

CANTON, 28th December, 1830.

Charles Marjoribanks Esqr., President & Select Committee.

Gentlemen,

We have the honor to enclose the copy of a Petition which we have felt ourselves called upon to address to the House of Commons, at the present juncture, praying for the adoption of some measures which may tend to ameliorate the humiliating condition of British subjects, in common with other foreigners, in China—a condition equally injurious to national character as adverse to the extension of British Commerce, for which this great Empire presents so wide a field, if freed from the obstructions occasioned by the corrupt administration of the local authorities of Canton.

Trusting the subject will be deemed of sufficient importance to merit your co-operation in the attainment of the end in view,

We are,
With respect,
Gentlemen, &c. &c.

To William Jardine Esqr., and the British Subjects resident in China whose names are subscribed to the Petition to the House of Commons.

Gentlemen,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter accompanying a copy of the petition addressed by you to the House of Commons entreating the interposition of the legislature for redress of those grievances and oppressions to which you are subjected by the Government of this country.

The amelioration of the condition of British subjects in China has ever been the earnest desire of the representatives of the East India Company. It is too intimately connected with their own immediate respectability and interests to have been otherwise. It is a subject which can never be remote from our anxious consideration, and it is to us a source of agreeable reflection that such privileges and immunities as have been gained or preserved are attributable, not so much to any merits or exertions of its servants, as to the existence of a powerful and influential body, independently of its commercial transactions, known to possess the Government of one of the largest Empires in Asia, and which, in the absence of any other than diplomatic interference on the part of Great Britain, (and that interference has been tried and failed,) has, we believe, afforded the only effectual means of resisting the innovations and oppressions to which foreign commerce with China is unceasingly exposed.

We have felt it our duty to forward to the Court of Directors a copy of your petition to parliament, accompanied with our opinion on the leading subjects to which it has reference.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servants,
(Signed Charles Marjoribanks,
J. F. Davis,
J. N. Daniell,
T. C. Smith,

CANTON, 3rd January, 1831.